University of London

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

—*(24.)*—

POOR (ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND).

Session

5 *February* —— 28 *July* 1863.

VOL. LII.

1863.

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CHESHIRE, LANCASHIRE, AND DERBY UNIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 March 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "showing the Gross Estimated RENTAL and RATEABLE VALUE of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*; the Amount in the Pound Assessed or Levied in each Place in each Quarter from the 25th day of March 1862 to the 25th day of March 1863, for the RELIEF of the POOR; the Total Amount, and the Amount in the Pound, of such Rates in each Quarter; and the Total Amount, and the Amount in the Pound, on the whole Year."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 12 June 1863.

H. FLEMING, Secretary.

(*Mr. Henley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 12 *June* 1863.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Instructions were given to the Parish Officers for their guidance in making this Return, viz.:—

"In Column 1 should be entered the Total of the Column in the Rate Book headed 'Gross Estimated Rental.'

"In Column 2 the Total of the Column in the Rate Book headed 'Rateable Value.'

"In Columns 3, 5, 7, and 9, should be entered the Total of the Column in the Rate Book headed 'Amount actually collected' in each of the quarters specified.

"In Column 11 should be entered the Total of the 'Amount actually collected' in the year ended on the 25th March 1863.

"In Columns 4, 6, 8, and 10 should be entered the Sum in the Column of the Rate Book headed 'Rate at—in the Pound.'"

The Column in the Rate Book headed "Amount actually collected," comprises all the money levied as Poor Rate, which is applicable, not only to the relief of the poor and other purposes immediately connected with relief, but also to payments for County, Hundred, or Borough Rate, or Police Rate; payments on account of the Registration Acts; Vaccination Fees; Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices; Expenses of Parliamentary and Municipal Registration; Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act, &c.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated RENTAL and RATEABLE VALUE of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*; the Amount in the Pound assessed or levied in each Place in each Quarter from the 25th day of March 1862 to the 25th day of March 1863, for the RELIEF of the POOR; the Total Amount, and the Amount in the Pound, of such Rates in each Quarter; and the Total Amount, and the Amount in the Pound, on the whole Year.

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely—								Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
			Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
CHESTER:													
ALTRINCHAM UNION:	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agden	1,572	1,211	22 8 –	– 9	22 7 11	– 9	44 15 11	– 3	10 2 6½	1 9	99 14 4½	3 6	1 7¾
Altrincham	25,652	19,604	269 10 –	1 2	736 8 10	1 2	199 8 11	1 2	806 9 2	1 2	2,011 16 11	4 8	2 –¾
Ashley	3,245	2,412	40 – –	– 4½	40 – –	– 4½	80 – –	– 9	70 – –	– 6	230 – –	2 –	1 11
Ashton-upon-Mersey	9,113	8,198	145 9 8	– 4½	145 9 8	– 4½	179 14 5½	– 5½	179 14 5½	– 5½	650 8 3	1 8	1 7
Aston-by-Budworth	4,004	3,813	158 17 7	– 10	– – –	–	127 1 11	– 8	15 17 11	– 1	301 17 5	1 7	1 7
Baguley	4,439	2,172	– – –	–	108 6 7	1 –	– – –	–	144 15 10	1 4	253 2 5	2 4	2 4
Bexton	1,249	1,123	23 7 11	– 5	21 – 3	– 4½	32 13 10	– 7	9 6 10	– 2	86 8 10	1 6½	1 6½
Bollin-Fee	8,745	7,744	134 – 8½	– 10	159 19 1	– 10	142 9 1	– 10	149 3 11½	– 10	585 12 10	3 4	1 6¼
Bollington	1,535	1,161	29 – 6	– 6	29 – 6	– 6	29 – 6	– 6	43 10 11	– 9	130 12 5	2 3	2 3
Bowden*	15,701	12,274	110 – –	–	100 – –	–	130 – –	–	173 – –	– 10	513 – –	– 10	– 10
Carrington	2,982	2,637	– – –	–	121 4 3½	– 11	– – –	–	143 3 6½	1 1	264 7 10	2 –	2 –
Dunham Massey	13,891	10,955	– – –	–	410 16 –	– 9	– – –	–	433 10 8	– 9½	844 6 8	1 6½	1 6½
Fulshaw	2,895	2,253	26 18 –	– 6	26 18 4½	– 6	27 5 –	– 6	27 5 3½	– 6	108 6 8	2 –	– 11½
Hale	8,233	5,489	– – –	–	268 2 2	1 –	– – –	–	320 5 1	1 2	726 4 2	2 8	2 7¾
									137 16 11	– 6			
High Leigh	8,576	5,240	109 3 10½	– 5	109 3 10½	– 5	98 6 –	– 4½	98 6 –	– 4½	414 19 9	1 7	1 7
Lymm	10,772	10,772	340 – –	– 8	348 8 1	– 8	357 – –	– 8	357 4 4	– 8	1,402 12 5	2 8	2 7½
Marthall-cum-Little Warford	2,189	1,970	45 – –	– 5½	45 – –	– 5½	45 – –	– 5½	45 – –	– 5½	180 – –	1 10	1 10
Mere	4,349	3,909	73 5 8	– 4½	73 5 8	– 4½	97 14 2	– 6	97 14 2	– 6	341 19 8	1 9	1 9
Millington	1,822	1,624	– – –	–	60 16 8	– 9	– – –	–	60 17 10	– 9	121 14 6	1 6	1 6
Mobberley	7,765	7,408	154 5 8	– 5	154 5 8	– 5	154 5 8	– 5	154 5 8	– 5	617 2 8	1 8	1 8
Nether (or Inferior) Knutsford	7,404	5,778	– – –	–	426 2 2	1 6	– – –	–	426 14 2½	1 6	852 16 4½	3 –	2 11½
Northen	4,451	3,379	– – –	–	140 16 11½	– 10	– – –	–	210 11 4½	1 3	351 8 4	2 1	2 1
Northen Etchells	4,573	3,368	– – –	–	167 17 8½	1 –	– – –	–	209 14 3	1 3	377 11 11⅓	2 3	2 3
Ollerton	1,484	1,484	49 9 –	– 8	30 17 9	– 5	64 18 2½	– 10½	9 5 9	– 1½	154 10 8½	2 1	2 1
Over (or Superior) Knutsford	1,735	1,735	– – –	–	39 3 6	– 6	– – –	–	37 3 6	– 6	76 7 –	1 –	– 10½
Partington	2,261	1,982	61 17 7	1 3	61 17 7	1 3	63 14 4½	1 3½	63 14 4½	1 3½	251 3 11	5 1	2 6½
Peover Inferior	611	580	7 4 5	– 3	7 4 5	– 3	3 12 2	– 1½	7 4 5	– 3	25 5 5	– 10½	– 10½
Peover Superior	5,179	3,863	– – –	–	192 3 2	1 –	– – –	–	214 19 3½	1 1½	407 2 5½	2 1½	2 1¼
Pickmere	2,008	1,516	28 8 3½	– 4½	28 8 3½	– 4½	37 17 10¾	– 6	47 6 10¾	– 7½	142 1 4½	1 10½	1 10½
Plumbley	2,960	2,389	60 – –	– 6	30 – –	– 3	50 – –	– 5	50 – –	– 5	190 – –	1 7	1 7

Pownall-Fee	Return imperfect.																						
Rostherne	2,616	2,453	35	15	–	–	3½	35	15	–	–	3½	35	15	–	–	3½	35	15	–	–	3½	143	–	–	1	2	1	2
Sale	23,858	20,076	395	–	–	–	5	396	9	–	–	5	402	–	–	–	5	402	11	–	–	5	1,596	–	–	1	8	1	7
Tabley Inferior	1,772	1,593	–	–	–	–		59	14	8	–	9	–	–	–	–		79	13	3	1	–	139	7	11	1	9	1	9
Tabley Superior	4,982	4,470	55	16	–	–	3	55	16	–	–	3	64	13	–	–	3½	92	12	–	–	5	268	17	–	1	2½	1	2½
Tatton	2,184	1,638	–	–	–	–		136	9	8	1	8	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		136	9	8	1	8	1	8
Timperley	10,809	7,207	191	8	6½	–	6	168	–	1½	–	6	205	11	4	–	6	150	14	4	–	6	715	14	4	2	–	1	11¾
Toft	3,824	3,824	–	–	–	–		55	15	1	–	7	–	–	–	–		63	15	–	–	8	119	10	1	1	3	–	7½
Warburton	4,134	2,918	60	15	11½	–	10	60	15	11½	–	10	61	–	2½	–	10	61	–	2	–	10	243	12	3½	3	4	1	8
TOTAL £.	225,574	182,222	2,627	2	4½	–		5,074	–	8	–		2,733	17	7¾	–		5,640	5	11¼	–		16,075	6	7½	—		1	9¼
BIRKENHEAD UNION:																													
Bidstone-cum-Ford	2,820	2,543	58	5	6	–	5½	47	9	6	–	4½	81	8	6	–	7¾	83	6	8	–	8½	270	10	2	2	2¼	2	1½
Birkenhead	146,505	146,505	–	–	–	–		4,272	15	3	–	8	–	–	–	–		4,955	17	–	–	10	9,228	12	3	1	6	1	3
Claughton-cum-Grange	14,876	13,014	157	9	8	–	6	157	9	8	–	6	270	15	10	–	10	270	15	10	–	10	856	11	–	2	8	1	3¾
Liscard	32,066	25,990	–	–	–	–		1,311	13	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		1,299	10	–	1	–	2,611	3	–	2	–	2	–
Noctorum	470	406	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		30	9	–	1	6	30	9	–	1	6	1	6
Oxton	14,077	13,037	–	–	–	–		208	9	8	–	4	–	–	–	–		630	5	–	1	–	838	14	8	1	4	1	3½
Poulton-cum-Seacombe	19,763	17,559	–	–	–	–		807	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–		740	16	2½	1	–	1,548	2	3½	2	–	1	9¼
Tranmere	41,918	38,724	–	–	–	–		1,688	15	6	1	–	–	–	–	–		2,024	14	1	1	2	3,713	9	7	2	2	1	11
Wallasey	5,217	4,773	–	–	–	–		282	3	9	1	3	–	–	–	–		292	18	9	1	3	575	2	6	2	6	2	5
TOTAL £.	277,712	262,551	215	15	2	–		8,776	2	5	–		352	4	4	–		10,328	12	6½	–		19,672	14	5½	—		1	6
BOUGHTON, GREAT, UNION:																													
Aldersey	909	908	–	–		–		13	4	11¾	–	3½	–	–		–		13	4	11¾	–	3½	26	9	11½	–	7	–	7
Aldford	2,619	2,455	–	–		–		51	3	3½	–	5	–	–		–		61	7	9½	–	6	112	11	1	–	11	–	11
Ashton	2,272	1,818	34	2	8½	–	9	34	2	8½	–	9	45	8	5½	1	–	45	8	5½	1	–	159	2	4	3	6	1	9
Bache	No Return.																												
Backford	1,257	1,257	15	14	1½	–	3	15	13	1½	–	3	16	19	1½	–	3¼	16	19	1½	–	3¼	65	5	6	1	–½	1	–½
Barrow	4,915	3,936	–	–	–	–		147	12	2	–	9	–	–	–	–		196	16	3	1	–	344	8	5	1	9	1	9
Barton	1,030	937	15	12	2	–	4	–	–	–	–		31	4	4	–	8	31	4	4	–	8	78	–	10	1	8	1	8
Blacon-cum-Crabhall or Crabwall	1,264	1,264	21	1	2½	–	8	21	1	2½	–	8	21	1	2½	–	8	21	1	2½	–	8	84	4	10	2	8	1	4
Bridge Trafford	722	722	–	–		–		12	–	8	–	4	–	–		–		27	1	6	–	9	39	2	2	1	1	1	1
Broxton	3,142	2,781	52	1	8½	–	4½	52	1	8¼	–	4½	34	15	2½	–	3	34	15	2½	–	3	173	13	9½	1	3	1	3
Bruen Stapleford	1,522	1,518	18	19	4¼	–	3	18	19	4¼	–	3	18	19	4¼	–	3	18	19	4¼	–	3	75	17	5	1	–	1	–
Buerton	856	648	–	–		–		–	–		–		–	–		–		12	3	–	–	4½	12	3	–	–	4½	–	4½
Burton by Tarvin	780	740	7	14	1	–	2½	–	–		–		7	14	1	–	2½	7	14	1	–	2½	23	2	3	–	7½	–	7½
Caldecott	730	390	8	2	8¼	–	5	8	2	8¼	–	5	9	15	3	–	6	9	15	3	–	6	35	15	10½	1	10	1	10
Capenhurst	1,396	1,221	15	5	2¾	–	3	15	5	2¾	–	3	20	7	3½	–	4	20	7	3½	–	4	71	5	–½	1	2	1	2
Carden	1,121	917	19	2	1¼	–	5	19	2	1¼	–	5	11	9	5	–	3	11	9	5	–	3	61	3	–½	1	4	1	4
Caughall or Coughall	777	689	7	3	7½	–	2½	7	3	7½	–	2½	7	3	7½	–	2½	7	3	7½	–	2½	28	14	6	–	10	–	10

* Only one rate granted in the year.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, [illegible]

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely—								Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
			Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
CHESTER—*continued.*													
BOUGHTON, GREAT, UNION—*cont*[d].	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Chorlton by Backford	942*	723*	26 14 3½	– 9	– – –	–	20 15 6	– 7	– – –	–	47 9 9½	1 4	1 3¾
Chowley	1,091	901	5 12 10½	– 1½	11 5 3	– 3	11 5 3	– 3	11 5 3	– 3	39 8 7½	– 10½	– 10½
Christleton	5,138	4,107	167 14 2½	– 10	– – –	–	100 12 10½	– 6	– – –	–	268 7 1	1 4	1 3¾
Churton by Aldford	1,236	1,090	11 – 4	– 2½	39 6 10½	– 9	16 17 9	– 3¾	16 17 9	– 3¾	84 2 8½	1 7	1 6½
Churton by Farndon	913	608	– – –	–	10 3 10½	– 4	– – –	–	32 16 8½	1 1	43 – 7	1 5	1 5
Churton Heath or Bruera	218	205	1 – –	– 1	1 – –	– 1	2 10 –	– 2½	2 10 –	– 2½	7 – –	– 7	– 8¼
Clotton Hoofield	2,066	1,846	34 12 –	– 4½	34 12 –	– 4½	46 2 9½	– 6	53 16 6½	– 7	169 3 4	1 10	1 10
Clutton	963	726	15 2 5¼	– 5	12 1 11½	– 4	12 1 11½	– 4	9 1 5¾	– 3	48 7 10	1 4	1 4
Coddington	1,550	1,550	19 8 6	– 3½	16 2 11	– 2½	16 2 11	– 2½	22 8 11½	– 3½	74 3 3½	1 –	– 11½
Cotton Abbotts	413	331	4 16 4¾	– 3½	4 16 4¾	– 3½	4 16 4¾	– 3½	4 16 4¾	– 3½	19 5 7	1 2	1 2
Cotton Edmunds	966	874	12 14 8	– 3½	12 14 8	– 3½	18 4 3	– 5	18 4 3	– 5	61 17 10	1 5	1 5
Crewe	640	640	15 19 2	– 6	– – –	–	18 12 4	– 7	– – –	–	34 11 6	1 1	1 1
Croughton or Croghton	429	429	– – –	–	12 10 2	– 7	– – –	–	7 3 –	– 4	19 13 2	– 11	– 11
Duddon	1,115	1,051	43 16 1	– 10	43 16 1	– 10	21 18 –½	– 5	– – –	–	109 10 2½	2 1	2 1
Dunham-on-the-Hill	2,408	1,942	23 11 9	– 3	23 11 9	– 3	31 9 –¼	– 4	32 7 5¼	– 4	110 19 11½	1 2	1 1¾
Edgerley†	—	—	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	—	—
Elton	1,251	1,251	23 9 4¾	– 9	23 9 4¾	– 9	23 9 4¾	– 9	23 9 4¾	– 9	93 17 7	3 –	1 6
Farndon	2,189	1,990	29 1 6½	– 3½	24 15 –	– 3	58 2 4	– 7	66 6 10	– 8	178 5 8½	1 9½	1 9½
Foulk Stapleford	1,561	1,537	25 11 6	– 4	25 11 6	– 4	28 16 1	– 4½	19 4 3	– 3	99 3 4	1 3½	1 3½
Golbourn Bellow	854	838	34 17 5½	– 10	– – –	–	—	–	17 9 3	– 5	52 6 8½	1 3	1 3
Golbourn David	1,202	990	18 11 2¼	– 4½	18 11 2¼	– 4½	14 8 8½	– 3½	14 8 8½	– 3½	65 19 9½	1 4	1 4
Grafton	nil.	—	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	—	—
Great Boughton	5,326	4,239	258 – 7½	1 4	196 11 1½	1 –	– – –	–	– – –	–	454 11 9	2 4	2 1¾
Great Stanney	1,372	1,165	– – –	–	33 19 7¾	– 7	– – –	–	20 12 8½	– 4¼	54 12 4	– 11¼	– 11¼
Handley	2,407	2,160	44 18 10½	– 5	44 19 6	– 5	40 8 4½	– 4½	40 9 –	– 4½	170 15 9	1 7	1 7
Hapsford	864	764	10 6 9¾	– 6½	10 6 9¾	– 6½	15 18 3¼	– 10	15 18 3¼	– 10	52 10 2	2 9	1 4½
Harthill	544	409	7 10 –½	– 2½	7 10 –½	– 2½	16 10 1	– 5½	16 10 1	– 5½	48 – 3	1 4	2 4¼
Hatton	1,644	1,644	47 17 7½	– 7	47 17 7½	– 7	23 19 7½	– 3½	23 18 9	– 3½	143 13 7½	1 9	1 9
Hockenhull Stapleford	694	652	10 3 9	– 3¾	10 3 9	– 3¾	8 3 –	– 3	8 3 –	– 3	36 13 6	1 1½	1 1½
Hoole	8,163	7,525	133 13 8	– 9	133 13 8	– 9	105 5 8	– 7	105 5 8	– 7	477 18 8	2 8	1 8½
Horton by Malpas	1,179	988	39 1 11½	– 9½	20 11 6½	– 5	12 6 10½	– 3	12 6 10½	– 3	84 7 3	1 8½	1 8½
Horton with Peele	576	518	10 15 8	– 5	10 4 11½	– 4¾	5 7 10	– 2½	5 7 10	– 2½	31 16 3½	1 2¾	1 2¾
Huntington	1,715	1,303	21 14 7	– 4	21 14 7	– 4	32 11 3	– 6	21 14 7	– 4	97 15 –	1 6	1 6
Huxley	2,258	1,819	22 14 7½	– 3	22 14 7½	– 3	22 14 8	– 3	30 6 –½	– 4	98 9 11½	1 1	1 1
Iddingshall‡	566	538	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	—	—
Ince	3,809	2,365	17 10 –	– 4	17 10 –	– 4	48 – –	– 5	48 – –	– 5	131 – –	1 6	1 1¼

Kelsall	2,450	2,258	42	6	10	–	4½	42	6	10	–	4½	56	8	1	–	6	56	8	1	–	6	197	9	10	1	9	1	9
Kingsmarsh	782	668	8	9	4½	–	3	8	9	4½	–	3	5	12	11	–	2	5	12	11	–	2	28	4	7	–	10	–	10¼
Lea	884	884	3	13	8	–	1	7	7	4	–	2	-		-	–		14	14	8	–	4	25	15	8	–	7	–	7
Lea Newbold	1,047	1,047	17	9	–	–	8	17	9	–	–	8	13	1	9	–	6	13	1	9	–	6	61	1	6	2	4	1	2
Little Stanney	1,620	1,505	5	17	–½	–	1	11	14	1	–	2	17	11	1	–	3	17	11	1	–	3	52	13	3½	–	9	–	8½
Littleton	869	695	17	7	3	1	–	17	7	3	1	–	3	12	3	–	2½	3	12	3	–	2½	41	19	–	2	5	1	2½
Mickle Trafford	1,389	1,389	-		-	–		34	7	4½	–	6	-		-	–		80	19	4	1	2	115	6	8½	1	8	1	8
Mollington Banastre or Little Mollington.	842	714	-		-	–		3	14	2	–	1¼	-		-	–		15	11	2	–	5¼	19	5	4	–	6½	–	6½
Mollington Tarrant or Great Mollington.	1,194	1,121	-		-	–		28	–	–	–	6	-		-	–		14	–	–	–	3	42	–	–	–	9	–	9
Moston	746	692	-		-	–		-		-	–		–	8	–	–	4	11	2	8	–	4	11	10	8	–	8	–	4
Mouldsworth	1,333	1,241	13	7	6½	–	2½	13	7	6½	–	2½	15	10	3	–	3	15	10	3	–	3	57	15	7	–	11	–	11¼
Newton-by-Chester	2,284	1,787	-		-			44	13	5	–	6	-		-	–		44	13	5	–	6	89	6	10	1	–	1	–
Newton-by-Tattenhall	1,071	1,071	11	3	–¼	–	2½	11	3	–¼	–	2½	11	3	–¼	–	2½	11	3	–¼	–	2½	44	12	1	–	10	–	10
Pickton	1,407	1,407	-		-	–		-		-	–		17	11	8¼	–	3	17	11	8¼	–	3	35	3	4½	–	6	–	6
Pryors Hayes	No return.																												
Rowton	1,810	1,353	39	9	4½	–	7	-		-	–		19	14	3½	–	3½	-		-	–		59	3	8	–	10½	–	10½
Saighton	2,330	2,193	-		-	–		72	18	11	–	8	-		-	–		63	16	–½	–	7	136	14	11½	1	3	1	3
Spittle Boughton	302	257	13	8	8½	1	3	12	7	11	1	2	12	7	11	1	2	-		-	–		38	4	6½	3	7	2	11¾
Stanlow	440	418	5	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	3	20	–	–	1	–	–	11½
Stoke	1,115	1,033	25	16	8½	–	6	-		-	–		25	16	8½	–	6	12	18	3½	–	3	64	11	8½	1	3	1	3
Stretton	1,143	882	34	18	1	–	9½	34	18	1	–	9½	20	4	1	–	5½	20	4	1	–	5½	110	4	4	2	6	2	6
Sutton Guilden	856	856	21	8	4½	–	6	21	8	4½	–	6	37	7	–	–	10½	37	7	–	–	10½	117	10	9	2	9	2	9
Tarvin with Oscroft	4,061	3,834	-		-	–		253	17	10	1	4	-		-	–		158	14	8	–	10	412	12	6½	2	2	2	1¾
Tattenhall	5,149	4,088	-		-	–		101	3	–	–	6	-		-	–		101	10	–	–	6	202	13	–	1	–	1	–
Thornton-le-Moors	1,685	1,338	26	9	7¼	–	4¾	26	9	7¾	–	4¾	20	18	1¼	–	3¾	20	18	1¼	–	3¾	94	15	6	1	5	1	5
Tilston	1,524	1,007	58	15	4	1	2	52	9	2¼	1	–½	29	7	8	–	7	29	7	8	–	7	169	19	10¼	3	4½	3	4½
Upton	3,158	2,737	-		-	–		76	18	9	–	7	-		-	–		66	18	6	–	6	143	17	3	1	1	1	–½
Waverton	2,832	2,396	32	16	–¾	–	3½	32	16	–¾	–	3½	37	8	8¼	–	3¾	37	8	8¼	–	3¾	140	9	6	1	2½	1	2
Wervin	1,208	1,208	-		-	–		-		-	–		-		-	–		22	13	–½	–	4½	22	13	–½	–	4½	–	4½
Willington	1,872	1,696	10	11	11	–	3	10	11	11	–	3	3	10	8½	–	1	3	10	8½	–	1	28	5	3	–	8	–	4
Wimbolds Trafford	1,129	1,129	12	18	7⅓	–	2¾	12	18	7½	–	2¾	9	8	1¼	–	2	9	8	1¼	–	2	44	13	5½	–	9½	–	9½
TOTAL £.	132,106	114,823	1,749	7	6½	–		2,261	17	5¼	–		1,364	10	11	–		2,147	17	–¾	–		7,523	12	11½	—		1	3¾
CHESTER INCORPORATION:																													
Holy Trinity	11,877	9,431	-		-	–		680	5	11	1	6	-		-	–		690	1	4½	1	6	1,370	7	3½	3	–	2	10¾
St. Bridget	4,536	3,692	-		-	–		353	18	8	2	–	-		-	–		260	16	9	1	6	614	15	5	3	6	3	4
St. John Baptist	27,759	20,834	-		-	–		2,005	10	7	2	–	-		-	–		1,514	18	8¼	1	6	3,520	9	3¼	3	6	3	4½
St. Martin	1,712	1,345	86	12	4	2	–	46	1	4½	–		86	5	2	2	–	44	17	4	–		263	16	2	4	–	3	11
St. Mary-on-the-Hill	14,511	11,127	-		-	–		822	12	7½	1	6	-		-	–		1,094	4	5½	2	–	1,916	17	1	3	6	3	5¼

* Amounts in 1856.

† No Rate (expended in the year, by call to Union, 5 *l.*)

‡ No Rate levied in this township.

A 4

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely—								Total of the Four Quarters.		Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
			Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.		12.	13.
CHESTER—*continued.*														
CHESTER INCORPORATION—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
St. Michael	3,037	2,444	129 11 7	2 –	116 18 5	–	113 16 10	2 –	128 19 2	–	489 6 –		4 –	4 –
St. Olave	854	691	39 3 1½	3 –	55 3 –	–	36 2 8	2 6	44 13 1	–	175 1 10½		5 6	5 –¾
St. Oswald	24,136	19,776	– –	–	1,729 4 2	2 –	– –	–	1,754 3 6	2 –	3,483 7 8		4 –	3 6¼
St. Peter	7,658	6,291	208 – 9	1 6	250 2 –	–	205 18 3	1 –	106 19 3	–	771 – 3		2 6	2 5½
TOTAL £.	96,080	75,631	463 7 9½	–	6,059 16 8½	–	442 2 11	–	5,639 13 7¼	–	12,605 1 –¼		—	3 4
CONGLETON UNION:														
Alsager	3,869	3,628	87 14 5	– 6	90 13 5	– 6	– –	–	– –	–	178 7 10		1 –	– 11¾
Arclid	1,149	924	19 2 9½	– 5	19 2 9½	– 5	– –	–	11 10 10½	– 3	49 16 5½		1 1	1 1
Betchton	7,264	6,348	131 19 9½	– 5	131 19 9½	– 5	132 4 9½	– 5	132 4 9½	– 5	528 9 2		1 8	1 8
Blackden	1,660	1,460	36 9 11	– 6	36 9 11	– 6	– –	–	36 9 11	– 6	109 9 9		1 6	1 6
Bradwall	Return imperfect.													
Brereton-cum-Smethwick	5,369	5,369	115 14 5½	– 5	100 6 4	– 5	115 9 9½	– 5	114 6 –½	– 5	445 16 7½		1 8	1 8
Buglawton	9,587	7,191	351 11 2½	1 –	– –	–	176 19 1	– 6	– –	–	528 10 3½		1 6	1 5¾
Church Hulme or Holmes Chapel	2,915	2,742	137 3 7½	1 –	– –	–	134 6 11½	1 –	– –	–	271 10 7		2 –	1 11¾
Church Lawton	4,319	3,927	98 1 3½	– 6	– –	–	98 – –½	– 6	98 – –½	– 6	294 1 4½		1 6	1 6
Congleton	32,689	27,622	569 16 –	1 6	1,031 11 8	–	374 16 4	– 9	616 5 1½	–	2,592 9 1½		2 3	1 10½
Cotton	821	548	20 10 6	– 9	– –	–	20 10 6	– 9	13 13 9½	– 6	54 14 9½		2 –	2 –
Cranage	3,183	2,598	82 – 7½	– 8	87 1 9½	– 8	– –	–	84 19 3½	– 8	254 1 8½		2 –	1 11½
Davenport	1,800	1,065	19 19 3½	– 4½	19 19 5½	– 4½	19 19 5½	– 4½	19 19 –½	– 4½	79 17 3		1 6	1 6
Elton	3,754	3,322	36 19 5½	– 10	36 19 5½	– 10	36 19 5½	– 10	36 19 5½	– 10	147 7 10		3 4	– 10¾
Hassall	2,662	1,998	41 12 4	– 5	41 12 7	– 5	– –	–	41 12 7	– 5	124 17 6		1 3	1 3
Hulme Walfield	1,648	1,648	41 4 5	– 6	20 12 2½	– 3	20 12 2½	– 3	41 4 5	– 6	123 13 3		1 6	1 6
Kermincham	1,584	1,584	29 13 6	– 4½	29 13 6	– 4½	29 13 6	– 4½	29 13 6	– 4½	118 14 –		1 6	1 6
Leese	1,067	854	24 18 3½	– 7	– –	–	24 18 3½	– 7	– –	–	49 16 7		1 2	1 2
Moreton-cum-Alcumlow	2,251	1,803	30 – 11½	– 4	22 10 7	– 3	22 10 7	– 3	22 10 7	– 3	97 12 8½		1 1	1 1
Moston	1,477	1,476	25 12 5½	– 10	25 12 5½	– 10	23 11 11	– 10	23 11 11	– 10	98 8 8½		3 4	1 4
Newbold Astbury	5,595	4,278	142 11 3	– 8	– –	–	160 6 10	– 9	– –	–	302 18 1		1 5	1 5
Odd Rode	11,779	10,183	– –	–	339 3 4	– 8	– –	–	339 8 4	– 8	678 11 8		1 4	1 4
Radnor	452	429	– –	–	10 14 8½	– 6	– –	–	– –	–	10 14 8½		– 6	– 6
Sandbach	16,753	14,556	405 13 1½	1 –	291 12 –½	–	303 13 2	– 10	266 14 4	–	1,267 12 8		1 10	1 9
Smallwood	3,840	3,150	78 10 11¼	– 6	78 10 11¼	– 6	52 6 5½	– 4	78 8 5¼	– 6	287 16 9¼		1 10	1 10

Somerford	1,884	1,841	-	-	-	30	13	8	-	4	-	-	-	37	16	-	-	5	68	9	8	-	9	1	9
Somerford Booths	2,230	2,020	42	1	8¾	-	5	42	1	8¾	-	5	-	-	-	41	15	10¾	-	5	125	19	4¼	1	3	1	3
Swettenham	1,690	1,690	21	2	2¼	-	3	21	2	2¼	-	3	31	13	1½	-	4½	31	13	1½	-	4½	105	10	7½	1	3	1	3
Tetton	2,439	2,144	44	10	6½	-	5	44	10	6½	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	44	10	6½	-	5	133	11	7½	1	3	1	3
Twemlow	1,828	1,776	44	8	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	44	8	-	-	6	44	8	-	-	6	133	4	-	1	6	1	6
Wheelock	2,343	2,033	42	15	7	-	5	51	9	4¾	-	6	50	16	1¾	-	6	51	2	3¾	-	6	196	3	5¼	1	11	1	11¼
County of Stafford:																													
Biddulph	11,172	11,172	-	-	-	344	19	5	-	7½	-	-	-	455	8	7½	-	10	800	8	-½	1	5½	1	5¼
TOTAL £.	151,173	131,379	2,721	18	8	-	2,949	3	10¾	-	1,873	16	7¾	-	2,714	6	11¾	-	10,259	6	2¼	—		1	6¾
MACCLESFIELD UNION:																													
Adlington	6,711	6,278	130	-	-	1	-	130	-	-	1	-	210	-	-	1	-	283	5	2	1	3	753	5	2	4	3	2	4¾
Birtles	934	834	-	-	-	-		31	5	6	-	9	-	-	-	-		31	5	6	-	9	62	11	-	1	6	1	6
Bollington	15,398	12,947	120	16	8	-	10	333	13	1½	-	10	401	15	4	2	-	704	2	1	2	-	1,560	7	2½	5	8	2	5
Bosley	3,749	3,157	45	17	6	-	5	45	17	6	-	5	90	-	-	-	5	91	13	2	-	5	273	8	2	1	8	1	8¾
Butley	3,838	3,730	76	14	-	-	6	76	14	-	1	-	86	-	-	1	-	86	-	-	1	-	325	8	-	3	6	1	9
Capesthorne	859	782	39	1	6	1	-	-		-	-	-	58	12	3	1	6	-		-	-		97	13	9	2	6	2	6
Chelford	Return imperfect.																												
Chorley	15,025	10,013	-		-	-		240	-	2	-	6	-		-	-		491	8	-	1	-	731	8	2	1	6	1	5½
Eaton	2,961	1,980	49	12	-	-	6	24	16	9	-	3	49	13	9	-	6	33	2	2	-	4	157	4	8	1	7	1	7
Fallybroome, or Fallibroome	611	581	19	-	-	1	-	-		-	-		14	-	-	-	9	-		-	-		33	-	-	1	9	1	1¾
Gawsworth	6,893	6,266	100	-	-	-	5	100	-	-	-	5	200	-	-	-	7½	200	-	-	-	5	600	-	-	1	10½	1	11
Great Warford	2,783	2,155	53	17	4½	-	6	53	14	3	-	6	107	7	3	1	-	35	16	-	-	4	250	14	10½	2	4	2	4
Henbury with Pexhall	3,732	3,109	40	-	-	-	6	40	-	-	-	6	100	-	-	-	8	100	-	-	-	6	280	-	-	2	2	1	9⅓
Hurdsfield	Return imperfect.																												
Kettleshulme	1,040	928	34	5	1	-	9	68	18	8½	1	6	-		-	-		-		-	-		103	3	9½	2	3	2	2¾
Lower Withington	3,894	3,412	63	17	5½	-	4½	63	17	5½	-	4½	127	13	8	-	9	127	13	8	-	9	383	2	3	2	3	2	3
Lyme Handley	2,635	2,424	80	15	10	-	8	-		-	-		141	7	6	1	2	-		-	-		222	3	4	1	10	1	10
Macclesfield	68,742	58,785	-		-	-		4,917	8	10	2	6	-		-	-		4,237	19	9	2	-	9,155	8	7	4	6	3	1½
Macclesfield Forest	1,524	1,455	-		-	-		-		-	-		72	15	-	1	-	36	7	6	-	6	109	2	6	1	6	1	6
Marton	2,017	2,064	-		-	-		34	8	-	-	4	68	16	-	-	8	103	4	-	1	-	206	8	-	2	-	2	-
Mottram St. Andrew	2,597	2,539	105	7	10	-	10	92	4	-½	-	10	-		-	-		66	8	11¾	-	5	264	-	10¼	2	1	2	1
Nether Alderley	5,008	4,755	158	10	-	-	8	-		-	-		198	4	8	-	10	-		-	-		356	14	8	1	6	1	6
Newton	410	389	24	5	7½	1	3	-		-	-		28	19	9	1	6	19	4	6	1	-	72	9	10½	3	9	3	8¾
North Rode	3,072	2,723	45	-	-	-	8	45	-	-	-	8	59	10	-	-	10½	59	10	-	-	10½	209	-	-	3	1	1	6⅓
Old Withington	Return imperfect.																												
Over Alderley	3,043	3,026	105	2	5	-	8	-		-	-		105	2	5	-	8	-		-	-		210	4	10	1	4	1	4¾
Pott Shrigley	2,612	2,361	58	11	1½	-	6	58	17	1½	-	6	-		-	-		76	3	8	-	8	193	11	11	1	8	1	7¾
Poynton, or Pointon	6,410	6,410	239	11	9	-	9	-		-	-		293	15	10	-	11	-		-	-		533	7	7	1	8	1	8
Prestbury	2,280	2,037	5	-	-	-	6	51	-	-	-	6	51	-	-	-	6	51	-	-	-	6	204	-	-	2	-	2	-
Rainow	4,295	3,449	-		-	-		280	-	-	1	9*	-		-	-		322	2	8½	1	9*	602	2	8½	3	6	3	6

* We have had only one rate at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound levied during the year. This, together with the amount of the recoverable arrears due on the 25th of March 1862, has enabled us (the Overseers) to meet our calls as they have become due. Our books are made up half-yearly.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely— Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.	Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
CHESTER—*continued.*													
MACCLESFIELD UNION—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Siddington	3,108	2,861	71 8 6	– 6	71 10 3	– 6	71 10 3	– 6	71 10 3	– 6	285 19 3	2 –	2 –
Snelson	Return imperfect.												
Sutton	Return imperfect.												
Taxal	Return imperfect.												
Tytherington	3,129	2,172	– –	–	108 9 7	1 6	– –	–	81 8 9	– 9	189 18 4½	2 3	1 9
Upton	2,000	1,550	– –	–	45 3 10½	– 7	90 7 9	1 2	– –	–	135 11 7½	1 9	1 9
Whaley-cum-Yeardsley	3,326	2,614	110 7 4½	– 10	– –	–	152 5 –	1 2	– –	–	262 12 4	2 –	2 –
Wildboarclough	1,565	1,427	71 11 –	1 –	71 – –	1 –	71 – –	1 –	35 – –	– 6	248 11 –	3 6	3 5¾
Wincle	2,080	1,964	55 10 4	– 6¾	55 10 4	– 6¾	55 10 4	– 6¾	55 10 4	– 6¾	222 1 4	2 3	2 3¼
Woodford	2,444	2,302	114 14 –	1 –	– –	–	114 2 –	1 –	29 – 6	– 3	257 16 6	2 3	2 3
Worth	4,041	2,571	127 7 –	1 –	– –	–	203 11 2	1 7	– –	–	330 18 2	2 7	2 7
TOTAL £.	194,766	166,050	2,192 4 4½	–	7,039 9 6	–	3,222 19 11	–	7,428 16 8¼	–	19,883 10 5¾	—	2 4¾
NANTWICH UNION:													
Acton	1,945	1,945	– –	–	40 10 6	– 5	– –	–	20 5 7	– 2½	60 16 1	– 7½	– 7½
Alpraham	3,000	2,676	36 4 7	– 3¼	36 4 7	– 3¼	62 14 2½	– 5½	62 14 2½	– 5¾	197 17 7	1 5¾	1 5¾
Alvaston	594	543	18 2 1	– 8	– –	–	– –	–	2 5 3	– 1	20 7 4	– 9	– 9
Aston-juxta-Mondrum	2,102	1,879	19 11 6	– 2½	19 11 6	– 2½	19 11 6	– 2½	19 11 6	– 2½	78 6 –	– 10	– 10
Audlem	6,350	5,101	284 10 9	1 2	– –	–	381 6 –	1 7	– –	–	665 16 9	2 9	2 7¼
Austerson	1,148	974	12 3 4½	– 3	– –	–	16 4 6½	– 4	– –	–	28 7 11	– 7	– 7
Baddiley	3,073	2,762	51 15 8	– 4½	51 15 8	– 4½	23 – 3¾	– 2	23 – 3¾	– 2	149 11 11½	1 1	1 1
Baddington	1,524	1,524	57 3 5	– 9	– –	–	31 15 1	– 5	– –	–	88 18 6	1 2	1 2
Barthomley	2,874	2,636	55 16 9	– 5	50 5 9½	– 4½	55 18 2½	– 5	50 7 1¼	– 4½	212 7 10½	1 7	1 7¼
Basford	2,173	2,126	88 11 9	– 10	– –	–	22 3 1½	– 2½	– –	–	110 14 10½	1 –½	1 –½
Batherton	638	621	1 5 10½	1 2	1 5 10	1 2	6 9 7	– 2½	6 9 7	– 2½	15 10 10½	2 9	– 6
Beeston	3,603	2,703	45 1 1½	– 4	45 1 1½	– 4	77 9 1	– 6¾	77 9 1	– 6¾	245 – 5	1 9½	1 9¾
Bickerton	1,934	1,863	23 5 9	– 6	23 5 9	– 6	46 11 6	1 –	46 11 6	1 –	139 14 6	3 –	1 6
Blakenhall	3,215	3,215	– –	–	100 8 5	– 7½	– –	–	73 11 4	– 5½	173 19 9	1 1	1 1
Bridgemere	1,334	1,334	33 6 10	– 6	27 15 8	– 5	– –	–	44 9 –	– 8	105 11 6	1 7	1 7
Brindley	1,663	1,459	82 12 2	– 7	82 12 2	– 7	18 4 7¾	– 3	18 4 7¾	– 3	201 13 7½	1 8	2 9¼
Broomhall	991	862	– –	–	53 17 1½	1 3	– –	–	53 17 1½	1 3	107 14 3	2 6	2 6
Buerton	3,485	3,291	60 19 1½	– 4½	60 19 1½	– 4½	70 15 5¾	– 5¼	70 15 5¾	– 5¼	263 9 2¾	1 7½	1 7¼
Bulkeley	1,231	1,055	25 4 4	– 4½	25 4 4	– 4½	24 5 3	– 4½	24 5 2	– 4½	98 19 1	1 6	1 10½

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RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely—								Total of the Four Quarters	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
			Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
CHESTER—*continued.*													
NANTWICH UNION—*continued.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Warmingham	3,312	2,930	61 1 2	– 5	– – –	–	61 1 2	– 5	61 1 2	– 5	183 3 6	1 3	1 3
Weston	3,393	3,000	49 8 3½	– 4	49 8 3½	– 4	55 9 11½	– 4½	55 9 11½	– 4½	209 16 6	1 5	1 4¾
Wettenhall	2,214	2,019	– – –	–	42 11 –	– 5	– – –	–	84 11 11	– 10	127 2 11	1 3	1 3
Willaston	3,476	2,949	44 2 4	– 8	44 2 4½	– 8	33 12 4	– 6	33 12 4	– 6	155 9 4½	2 4	1 –¾
Wistaston	3,116	2,678	55 14 –	– 5	55 14 –	– 5	55 14 –	– 5	– – –	–	167 2 –	1 3	1 3
Woodcott	134	134	– – –	–	5 6 4	– 9½	– – –	–	7 11 –½	1 1½	12 17 4½	1 11	1 11
Woolstanwood	1,206	905	– – –	–	20 14 10	– 5½	– – –	–	20 14 10	– 5½	41 9 8	– 11	– 11
Worleston	2,604	2,368	– – –	–	64 3 –	– 6½	– – –	–	64 3 –	– 6½	128 6 –	1 1	1 1
Wrenbury-with-Frith	3,332	3,130	– – –	–	110 9 10	– 8½	– – –	–	104 6 7	– 8	214 16 5	1 4½	1 4½
Wybunbury	1,914	1,649	13 11 11½	– 4	13 11 11½	– 4	18 11 2	– 5½	18 11 2	– 5½	64 6 3	1 7	– 9¼
TOTAL £.	214,710	192,858	3,872 7 2	–	3,508 7 5¼	–	3,421 15 7	–	3,281 7 –½	–	14,083 17 2¾	—	1 5½
NORTHWICH UNION:													
Acton	5,291	3,880	– – –	–	194 – –	1 –	– – –	–	161 13 6½	– 10	355 13 6½	1 10	1 10
Allostock	4,376	3,934	49 2 5	– 3	49 2 5	– 3	57 5 8½	– 3½	57 5 8½	– 3½	212 16 3	1 1	1 1
Anderton	7,067	5,748	101 15 3	– 8½	101 15 3	– 8½	104 15 8½	– 8¾	104 15 8½	– 8¾	413 1 11	2 10½	1 5¼
Barnton	3,703	3,338	– – –	–	85 – 8½	– 7	– – –	–	207 9 –½	1 5	292 9 9	2 –	1 9
Birches	160	132	1 – –	– 2	1 – –	– 2	2 – –	– 4	2 – –	– 4	6 – –	1 –	– 11
Bostock	2,442	2,159	40 9 7	– 4½	40 9 7	– 4½	22 9 10	– 2½	22 9 10	– 2½	125 18 10	1 2	1 2
Byley-cum-Yatehouse	1,235	1,235	– – –	–	38 12 1	– 7½	– – –	–	41 1 6½	– 8	79 13 7½	1 3½	1 3½
Castle Northwich	3,162	2,569	– – –	–	88 – –	– 10	– – –	–	132 – –	1 3	220 – –	2 1	1 8½
Clive	1,955	1,434	– – –	–	41 16 4½	– 7	– – –	–	53 15 4½	– 9	95 11 9	1 4	1 4
Cogshall	1,116	1,014	9 10 2	– 2¼	9 10 2	– 2¼	16 17 5	– 4	16 17 5	– 4	52 15 2	1 –½	1 –½
Comberbach	1,053	945	30 5 –	– 7⅓	30 5 –	– 7⅓	22 7 8	– 5⅓	22 7 8	– 5⅓	105 5 4	2 1⅓	2 2¾
Crowton	2,415	2,104	– – –	–	87 9 5	– 10	– – –	–	87 9 5	– 10	174 18 10	1 8	1 8
Croxton	1,584	1,394	17 8 4¼	1 –	17 8 4¼	1 –	17 8 4¼	1 –	17 8 4¼	1 –	69 13 5	4 –	1 –
Cuddington	2,098	1,903	23 15 7½	– 3	23 15 7½	– 3	37 13 –½	– 4⅗	37 13 –½	– 4⅗	122 17 4½	1 3½	1 3½
Darnhall	2,340	2,223	37 1 –	– 4	37 1 –	– 4	23 3 1⅓	– 2⅓	27 15 9	– 3	125 – 10½	1 1⅓	1 1⅓
Davenham	1,916	1,720	28 4 9¼	– 4	28 4 9¼	– 4	27 19 10⅓	– 4	27 19 10⅓	– 4	112 9 3½	1 4	1 3¾
Delamere	1,660	1,660	69 – 8	– 10	– – –	–	65 14 –	– 9½	– – –	–	134 14 8	1 7½	1 7½
Eaton	Return imperfect.												
Eddisbury	1,541	1,474	– – –	–	24 11 4	– 4	– – –	–	49 2 8	– 8	73 14 –	1 –	1 –
Goostrey-cum-Barnshaw	2,540	1,949	48 10 9	– 6	97 2 –	1 –	– – –	–	48 14 1½	– 6	194 6 10½	2 –	2 –

Hartford	5,302	4,772	85	–	11	–	9	85	–	11	–	9	85	14	1⅓	–	9	85	14	1⅓	–	9	341	10	1	3	–	1	5¼			
Hulse	576	520	7	11	8½	–	3½	7	11	8½	–	3½	6	10	–½	–	3	6	10	–½	–	3	28	3	6	1	1	1	1			
Kinderton-cum Hulme	3,811	3,398	–		–	–		109	18	–	–	8	–		–	–		82	8	8½	–	6	192	6	8½	1	2	1	1½			
Lach Dennis	590	547	11	8	1	–	5	11	8	1	–	5	4	11	2½	–	2	2	11	2½	–	2	29	18	7	1	2	1	1			
Leftwich	6,594	5,311	–		–	–		213	1	7	–	10	–		–	–		257	12	–	1	–	470	13	7	1	10	1	9¼			
Little Budworth	3,778	3,596	44	18	4	–	3	44	18	4	–	3	52	8	7	–	3½	52	8	7	–	3½	194	13	10	1	1	1	1			
Little Leigh	3,551	3,104	–		–	–		96	17	4	–	7½	–		–	–		103	3	6⅓	–	8	200	–	10½	1	3½	1	3½			
Lostock Gralam	4,180	3,748	–		–	–		92	18	5	–	6	–		–	–		123	18	9⅓	–	8	216	17	2½	1	2	1	2			
Low Oulton	853	767	20	15	5	–	6½	20	15	5	–	6½	15	19	6¼	–	5	15	19	6¼	–	5	73	9	10½	1	11	1	11			
Marbury	906	811	11	16	5¾	–	7	11	16	5¾	–	7	13	10	3	–	8	13	10	3	–	8	50	13	5½	2	6	1	3			
Marston	5,463	4,861	99	15	7½	–	5	99	15	7½	–	5	78	1	5	–	4	78	1	5	–	4	355	14	1	1	6	1	5½			
Marton	3,008	2,748	–		–	–		91	11	8	–	8	–		–	–		103	–	7½	–	9	194	12	3½	1	5	1	5			
Middlewich	2,490	2,221	–		–	–		149	7	7	1	8	–		–	–		146	9	1	1	8	295	16	8	3	4	2	8			
Mooresbarrow-cum-Parme	308	270	13	9	9½	1	–	13	9	9½	1	–	10	2	5	–	9	10	2	5	–	9	47	4	5	3	6	3	6			
Moulton	3,226	2,340	28	18	8	–	6	28	18	7½	–	6	43	15	7½	–	9	43	15	7	–	9	145	8	6	2	6	1	3			
Nether Peover	1,341	1,272	–		–	–		39	14	6½	–	7½	31	15	9	–	6	31	15	9	–	6	103	6	–½	1	7⅓	1	7½			
Newhall	347	317	–		–	–		–		–	–		–		–	–		14	16	6¾	–	11¼	14	16	6¾	–	11¼	–	11¼			
Newton	6,512	5,404	200	10	3⅓	–	9	–		–	–		200	10	2	–	9	–		–	–		401	–	5⅓	1	6	1	5¾			
Northwich	3,921	3,508	–		–	–		198	19	5¼	1	3	–		–	–		192	17	5	1	3	391	16	10¼	2	6	2	2¾			
Oakmere	1,201	1,109	16	2	3½	–	7	16	2	3½	–	7	13	17	4½	–	6	13	17	4½	–	6	59	19	4	2	2	1	1			
Occlestone	834	834	–		–	–		31	5	4½	–	9	–		–	–		31	5	4½	–	9	62	10	9	1	6	1	6			
Onston	549	496	4	2	7	–	2	4	2	7½	–	2	9	5	11	–	4½	9	5	11½	–	4½	26	17	1	1	1	1	1			
Over	15,741	14,185	–		–	–		519	1	10	–	9	–		–	–		591	1	8	–	10	1,110	3	6	1	7	1	6¾			
Ravenscroft	372	335	No Poor Rate			–		—			–		—			–		—			–		—			—					
Rudheath	5,100	4,243	–		–	–		157	7	8	–	9	–		–	–		123	10	6	–	7	280	18	2	1	4	1	4			
Shipbrook	1,606	1,477	–		–	–		30	15	4½	–	5	–		–	–		61	10	9	–	10	92	6	1½	1	3	1	3			
Shurlach	776	623	–		–	–		20	4	1½	–	8	–		–	–		15	6	–½	–	6	35	10	2	1	2	1	1¾			
Sproston	1,571	1,571	26	4	–	–	4	19	12	–	–	3	26	4	–	–	4	26	4	–	–	4	98	4	–	1	3	1	3			
Stanthorne	2,694	2,394	–		–	–		54	11	8½	–	5⅓	–		–	–		54	17	4	–	5½	109	9	–½	–	11	–	11			
Stublach	675	675	5	12	5⅓	–	2	5	12	5⅓	–	2	9	14	6½	–	3½	9	14	6½	–	3½	30	14	–	–	11	–	11			
Sutton	514	462	–		–	–		13	9	6	–	7	–		–	–		11	11	–	–	6	25	–	6	1	1	1	1			
Wallerscoat	Return imperfect.																														
Weaver	1,163	993	–		–	–		20	13	10	–	5	–		–	–		49	13	2	1	–	70	7	–	1	5	1	5			
Weaverham	10,720	8,550	–		–	–		421	11	3½	1	–	–		–	–		389	13	8	–	11	811	4	11½	1	11	1	10¼			
Wharton or Winsford	15,470	12,518	–		–	–		519	1	–	–	10	–		–	–		365	2	6	–	7	884	3	6	1	5	1	5			
Whatcroft	1,075	1,775	36	19	6	–	5	–		–	–		51	15	4	–	7	–		–	–		88	14	10	1	–	1	–			
Wimboldsley	2,966	2,642	–		–	–		77	1	–½	–	7	–		–	–		99	1	5	–	9	176	2	5½	1	4	1	4			
Wincham	2,870	2,691	112	2	1	–	10	–		–	–		94	4	3	–	8	–		–	–		206	6	4	1	6	1	6⅓			
Winnington	4,256	3,442	–		–	–		99	–	10	–	7	–		–	–		136	17	7	–	10	235	18	5	1	5	1	4½			
Witton-cum-Twambrooks	10,343	8,064	–		–	–		473	16	8	1	3	–		–	–		468	16	6½	1	3	942	13	2½	2	6	2	4			
TOTAL £.	185,807	159,409	1,181	11	9¾	–		4,794	17	3	–		1,145	15	3¼	–		4,940	4	1½	–		12,062	8	5½	—		1	6¼			
RUNCORN UNION:																															
Acton Grange	3,074	2,788	34	16	10½	–	3	34	16	10½	–	3	34	16	10½	–	3	34	16	10½	–	3	139	7	6	1	–	1	–			
Alvanley	2,311	2,042	53	3	–	–	6¼	53	3	–	–	6¼	37	17	1¼	–	4½	37	17	1¼	–	4½	182	–	21	1	9½	1	9½			
Antrobus	3,221	2,698	123	4	–	–	11	123	4	–	–	11	44	15	8	–	4	44	15	8	–	4	335	19	4	2	6	2	6			

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely—								Total of the Four Quarters.		Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
			Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.		12.	13.
CHESTER—*continued.*														
RUNCORN UNION—*continued.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Appleton (or Hull and Appleton)	9,222	8,045	234 4 –	– 6	163 16 6	– 6	204 16 –	– 5	127 1 3	– 5	729 17 9		1 10	1 9¾
Aston by Sutton	2,334	2,414	25 2 9½	– 5	25 2 9½	– 5	37 9 2½	– 7½	37 9 2½	– 7½	125 4 –		2 1	1 –½
Aston Grange	630	596	14 17 10½	– 6	14 17 10½	– 6	22 6 9½	– 9	22 6 9½	– 9	74 9 4		2 6	2 6
Bartington	1,001	898	11 4 5½	– 3	11 4 5½	– 3	18 14 1	– 5	18 14 1	– 5	59 17 1		1 4	1 4
Clifton (or Rocksavage)	963	884	– –	–	– –	–	– –	–	117 16 5	2 8	117 16 5		2 8	2 8
Crowley	1,889	1,529	22 6 1	– 3½	22 6 1	– 3½	20 14 4¼	– 3¼	20 14 4¼	– 3¼	86 – 10½		1 1½	1 1½
Daresbury	1,694	1,528	19 1 11	– 3	19 1 11½	– 3	28 12 10	– 4½	28 12 10½	– 4½	95 9 7		1 3	1 3
Dutton	7,278	5,183	53 17 8	– 2½	53 17 8	– 2½	75 9 1½	– 3½	75 9 1½	– 3½	258 13 7		1 –	1 –
Frodsham Lordship	5,342	4,776	179 4 4½	1 6	179 4 4½	1 6	119 8 4½	1 –	119 8 4½	1 –	597 5 6		5 –	2 6
Frodsham Township	6,842	6,316	277 – –	– 10½	277 – –	– 10½	169 10 –	– 6½	169 10 –	– 6½	893 – –		2 10	2 10
Great Budworth	2,385	2,079	51 3 8½	– 6	51 3 8½	– 6	34 9 7½	– 4	34 12 11	– 4	171 9 11½		1 8	1 7¾
Halton	6,964	6,236	– –	– –	305 15 –	1 –	– –	–	205 7 3	1 –	611 2 3		2 –	1 11½
Hatton	2,160	2,052	– –	–	91 12 11	– 11	– –	–	75 4 –	– 9	166 16 11		1 8	1 7½
Helsby	2,637	1,986	– –	–	173 15 4½	1 9	– –	–	115 16 6	1 2	289 11 10½		2 11	2 11
Kekewick (or Keckwick)	2,335	2,226	18 11 –	– 2	18 11 –	– 2	27 16 6	– 3	27 16 6	– 3	92 15 –		– 10	– 10
Kingsley	3,561	3,173	– –	–	264 6 10	1 8	– –	–	224 15 3½	1 5	489 2 1½		3 1	3 1
Kingswood	1,762	1,395	47 17 10	– 8	– –	–	17 8 8½	– 3	– –	–	65 6 6½		– 11	– 11¼
Manley	2,023	1,987	40 10 9¾	– 5½	40 10 10	– 5½	53 16 5	– 6½	53 16 5¼	– 6½	188 14 6		2 –	1 10¾
Moore or Moor	3,690	3,294	54 17 –	– 4	54 17 –	– 4	54 18 –	– 4	54 18 –	– 4	219 10 –		1 4	1 4
Newton by Daresbury	1,235	1,137	– –	–	66 6 7	1 2	– –	–	37 17 11½	– 8	104 4 6½		1 10	1 10
Newton by Frodsham	1,020	904	33 18 1	– 9	– –	–	26 6 8	– 7	– –	–	60 4 9		1 4	1 4
Norley	2,481	2,481	– –	–	82 16 1	– 10	– –	–	41 6 11½	– 4	124 3 –½		1 2	1 –
Norton	5,761	5,418	67 14 8½	– 3	67 14 8½	– 3	112 17 7¾	– 5	112 17 7¾	– 5	361 4 8½		1 4	1 4
Preston-on-the-Hill	4,424	4,009	50 – –	– 6	50 – –	– 6	75 – –	– 9	75 – –	– 9	250 – –		2 6	1 3
Runcorn	34,112	27,800	– –	–	1,344 17 8	1 –	– –	–	1,389 8 10	1 –	2,734 6 6		2 –	1 11½
Seven Oaks	1,283	1,121	23 6 9	– 5	23 6 9	– 5	23 6 9	– 5	23 6 9	– 5	93 7 –		1 8	1 8
Stockham	687	557	– –	–	9 5 9	– 4	– –	–	15 1 4	– 6½	24 7 1		– 10½	– 10½
Stretton	2,150	1,967	40 19 5¾	– 5	40 19 5¾	– 5	32 15 8¾	– 4	32 15 8¾	– 4	147 10 5		1 6	1 6
Sutton	2,646	2,493	– –	–	51 4 4	– 5	– –	–	71 12 11	– 7	122 17 3		1 –	– 11¾
Walton Inferior	2,215	2,066	– –	–	84 17 5	– 10	– –	–	85 – 9	– 10	169 18 2		1 8	1 7¾
Walton Superior	1,289	1,165	– –	–	101 18 –	1 9	– –	–	66 19 –	1 2	168 17 –		2 11	2 10¾
Weston	3,623	3,623	132 9 6	– 9	– –	–	135 2 –	– 9	– –	–	267 11 6		1 6	1 5¾
Whitley Inferior	1,541	1,421	– –	–	53 5 1	– 9	35 10 11½	– 6	26 13 6	– 4½	115 9 6½		1 7½	1 7⅜
Whitley Superior	2,273	2,007	37 9 5¾	– 4½	37 9 5¾	– 4½	33 5 9	– 4	33 5 10½	– 4	141 10 7		1 5	1 5
TOTAL £.	140,058	122,294	1,647 1 4¾	–	3,992 9 7	–	1,477 5 2	–	3,758 6 3¼	–	10,875 2 5		—	1 9¼

Stockport Union:																								
Bramhall	7,180	5,805	273	13	10	1	–	–	–	–	267	18	7	1	–	436	16	10	2	–	978	9	3	4	–	3	4½
Bredbury	16,442	13,893	302	3	4	2	–	430	13	5	–	697	9	8	2	0	632	18	10	–	2,063	5	3	4	–	2	11¾
Brinnington	17,799	13,876	382	–	–	1	–	562	–	–	1	–	770	–	–	2	6	695	–	–	2	6	2,409	–	–	7	–	3	5¼
Cheadle Bulkeley	21,099	15,953	388	–	–	–	6	388	–	–	–	6	795	–	–	1	–	795	–	–	1	–	2,366	–	–	3	–	2	11½
Cheadle Moseley	11,847	8,796	217	–	–	–	6	329	–	–	–	9	329	–	–	–	9	876	–	–	2	–	1,751	–	–	4	–	3	11¾
Handforth-cum-Bosden	8,588	6,428	301	17	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		229	16	6	1	–	402	13	10	2	–	934	7	4	4	–	2	11
Hyde	38,500	30,782	487	7	6	3	–	1,760	9	10½	–		1,087	15	5½	3	–	1,368	2	4	–		4,703	15	2	6	–	3	-¾
Marple	10,397	9,424	456	11	2	1	–	–	–	–	–		443	9	5	1	–	676	–	8	2	–	1,576	1	3	4	–	3	4¼
Norbury	5,334	3,987	195	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		192	5	–	1	–	339	1	5	2	–	726	18	5	4	–	3	7¼
Offerton	1,650	1,445	68	12	3	1	–	65	17	7	1	–	–	–	–	–		96	12	–	2	–	231	1	10	4	–	3	2½
Romiley, or Chadkirk	7,895	6,643	146	17	11½	2	–	142	18	2½	–		351	3	6½	3	–	190	1	3½	–		831	1	–	5	–	2	6
Stockport	80,111	62,448	–	–		–		6,058	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–		9,928	–	–	5	–	15,986	–	–	7	6	5	1¼
Stockport Etchells	4,841	4,160	102	–	–	–	6	103	–	–	–	6	103	–	–	–	6	310	–	–	1	6	618	–	–	3	–	2	11¾
Torkington	1,806	1,436	70	3	1	1	–	69	18	9	1	–	–	–	–	–		87	19	10	2	–	228	1	8	1	–	3	2
Werneth	10,511	8,724	75	7	3	1	6	436	8	3½	–		384	14	10	3	–	445	13	2½	–		1,342	3	7	4	6	3	1
County of Lancaster:																								
Heaton Norris	56,138	44,181	1,288	–	–	1	–	1,588	–	–	1	8	2,088	–	–	3	–	3,377	–	–	3	–	8,341	–	–	8	8	3	9¼
Reddish	7,562	6,335	128	–	–	1	–	171	–	–	1	–	362	–	–	1	6	471	–	–	2	–	1,132	–	–	5	6	3	7
Total £.	307,700	244,316	4,883	5	4½	–		12,105	6	1½	–		8,101	13	–	–		21,128	–	3	–		46,218	4	9	—		3	9½
Wirrall Union:																								
Arrow	1,274	1,198	11	10	9	–	6	11	10	9	–	6	11	10	9	–	6	11	10	9	–	6	46	3	–	2	–	–	9¼
Barnston	1,735	1,735	21	13	9	–	6	21	13	9	–	6	16	11	11	–	4½	16	11	11	–	4½	76	11	4	1	9	–	10½
Brimstage	1,447	1,293	44	12	1	–	8	–		–	–		33	7	10	–	6	5	10	2	–	1	83	10	1	1	3	1	3½
Bromborrow	7,959	7,362	–		–	–		272	2	8	–	9	–		–	–		212	3	6½	–	7	484	6	2½	1	4	1	3¾
Burton	2,398	2,398	50	6	9	–	5	50	6	9	–	5	59	19	–	–	6	9	19	8½	–	1	170	12	2½	1	5	1	5
Caldy	1,096	1,096	–		–	–		32	–	5½	–	7	–		–	–		27	7	10½	–	6	59	8	4	1	1	1	1
Childer Thornton	2,432	2,432	–		–	–		63	6	5¾	–	6¼	–		–	–		54	6	7¼	–	5¼	117	13	1	–	11½	–	11½
Eastham	3,952	3,952	82	6	8	–	10	82	6	8	–	10	65	17	4	–	8	65	17	4	–	8	296	8	–	3	–	1	6
Frankby	1,176	1,092	13	13	–	–	3	13	13	–	–	3	2	5	6	–	-½	2	5	6	–	-½	31	17	–	–	7	–	7
Gayton	1,210	1,118	27	15	9	–	6	27	17	6	–	6	13	19	6	–	3	18	10	6	–	4	88	3	3	1	7	1	7
Grange	1,042	1,042	21	14	2	–	5	21	14	2	–	5	17	6	4	–	4	21	14	2	–	5	82	8	10	1	7	1	7
Greasby	1,268	1,193	17	7	11	–	4	17	7	11	–	4	14	18	2	–	3	22	7	4	–		72	1	4	–	11	1	2½
Great Meolse	987	922	11	10	2½	–	3	11	10	2½	–	3	11	5	2¾	–	3	11	5	2¾	–	3	45	10	10½	1	–	–	11½
Great Neston	6,545	6,215	208	15	8	–	9	211	13	5	–	9	94	19	6	–	4	94	19	6	–	4	610	8	1	2	2	1	11½
Great Sutton	2,095	1,927	44	3	2½	–	5½	44	3	2½	–	5½	43	13	11	–	5½	41	14	3¾	–	5¼	173	14	7¾	1	9¾	1	9¾
Heswall with Oldfield	2,047	1,892	37	9	4	–	5	37	1	8½	–	5	30	18	-½	–	4	31	1	11½	–	4	136	11	-¾	1	6	1	5¼
Higher Bebington	15,798	14,338	–		–	–		450	5	10	–	8	–		–	–		285	15	9	–	5	736	1	7	1	1	1	-¼
Hoose	1,580	1,036	25	–	3	–	6	24	10	–	–	6	18	4	11	–	4	20	19	9½	–	5	88	14	11½	1	9	1	8½
Hooton	1,893	1,893	43	7	7½	–	11	43	7	7½	–	11	24	–	9	–	6	24	–	9	–	6	134	16	9	2	10	1	5
Irby	1,130	1,069	18	2	8	–	4	18	2	8	–	4	13	4	3	–	3	13	4	3	–	3	62	13	10	1	2	1	2¼
Landican	Return imperfect.																												

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely—								Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
			Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
CHESTER—*continued.*													
WIRRALL UNION—*continued.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ledsham	882	790	11 10 5	– 3½	11 10 5	– 3½	16 9 –½	– 5	16 9 –½	– 5	55 18 11	1 5	1 5
Leighton	Return imperfect.												
Little Meolse	1,005	734	18 7 –	– 6	21 8 2	– 7	12 4 8	– 4	15 5 10	– 5	67 5 8	1 10	1 10
Little Neston	3,151	2,975	78 19 8	– 7	74 2 9	– 6½	47 9 9	– 4	57 14 3	– 5	258 6 5	1 10½	– 5¾
Little Sutton	3,195	2,917	48 5 2	– 4	48 5 2	– 4	33 3 10	– 2¾	33 3 10	– 2¾	162 18 –	1 1½	1 1½
Lower Bebington	10,555	9,285	– –	–	352 16 3	– 10	– –	–	210 8 6	– 6	563 4 9	1 4	1 2½
Moreton-cum-Lingham	1,677	1,535	31 19 4½	– 5	– –	–	31 19 4½	– 5	25 11 6	– 4	89 10 2½	1 2	1 2
Ness	1,791	1,597	35 18 2	– 5½	32 11 8	– 5	27 3 10	– 4	35 7 5¾	– 5¼	131 1 1¾	1 7¾	1 7¾
Nether Pool	556	556	6 10 –	– 2¾	6 10 –	– 2¾	6 10 –	– 2¾	6 10 –	– 2¾	26 – –	– 11	– 11¼
Newton-cum-Larton	547	547	6 16 9	– 3	6 16 9	– 3	– –	–	16 1 1	– 7	29 14 7	1 1	1 1
Over Pool	538	535	– –	–	12 2 4	– 6	– –	–	11 2 9	– 5	23 5 1	– 11	– 10½
Pensby	263	236	– –	–	12 15 1½	1 1	– –	–	13 14 9	1 2	26 9 10½	2 3	2 3
Poulton-cum-Spittle	3,420	3,163	79 1 2½	– 6	– –	–	39 10 7	– 3	– –	–	118 11 9½	– 9	– 9
Prenton	1,303	1,181	19 19 7½	– 4½	19 19 7½	– 4½	17 12 1	– 4	24 4 3	– 5½	81 15 7	1 6½	1 4½
Puddington	1,877	1,671	41 16 9	– 6	41 16 9	– 6	29 11 9	– 4¼	29 11 9	– 4¼	142 17 –	1 8½	1 8½
Raby	1,896	1,785	37 3 3½	– 5	37 3 3½	– 5	29 14 9	– 4	{ 29 14 9 / 11 2 1	– 4 / – 1½	144 18 2	1 7½	1 7½
Saughall Massey, or Saughan Massie	1,513	981	24 10 4½	– 6	18 7 9½	– 4½	– –	–	32 13 10	– 8	75 11 11¾	1 6½	1 6½
Storeton	2,247	1,993	– –	–	41 10 5	– 5	41 10 5	– 5	8 5 11¾	– 1	91 6 9¾	– 11	– 11
Thingwell, or Thingwall	643	482	8 13 3	– 4½	9 – 9	– 4½	7 – 8½	– 3½	11 1 1½	– 5½	35 15 10	1 6	1 5¾
Thornton Hough	2,235	2,235	68 2 7½	– 8	– –	–	51 2 –	– 6	– –	–	119 4 7½	1 2	1 –¾
Thurstaston	1,348	1,348	– –	–	32 19 7½	– 8½	– –	–	28 15 8	– 5	61 15 3½	1 1½	– 11
Upton, or Overchurch	1,925	1,925	52 2 5	– 6½	52 2 5	– 6½	40 – 10½	– 5	32 1 6	– 4	176 7 2½	1 10	1 10
West Kirby	1,738	1,738	43 – –	– 6	36 6 8	– 5	36 4 2	– 5	28 16 8	– 4	144 7 6	1 8	1 8
Whitby	4,711	4,711	79 – 2	– 4	59 1 4½	– 3	58 18 10½	– 3	68 14 1	– 3½	265 14 6	1 1½	1 1½
Willaston	2,872	2,690	44 14 4	– 4	33 7 11	– 3	33 7 11	– 3	33 11 9	– 3	145 1 11	1 1	1 1
Woodchurch	405	405	20 4 9	1 –	– –	–	– –	–	23 14 4	1 2	43 19 1	2 2	2 2
TOTAL £.	111,307	103,218	1,436 5 1½	–	2,415 10 –¼	–	1,031 17 6½	–	1,795 3 8¾	–	6,678 16 4¾	—	1 3½
LANCASTER:													
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE UNION:													
County of Chester:													
Dukinfield	85,171	64,629	27 13 –	2 –	5,777 15 6	–	4,793 15 6	2 –	7,060 12 6	4 –	17,659 16 6	8 –	5 5½
Godley	6,767	5,404	96 5 –	2 –	211 13 –	2 –	397 16 –	2 –	238 12 9	2 –	944 6 9	8 –	3 6
Hattersley	1,934	1,711	47 – 7½	1 3	59 10 6¾	1 3	200 16 10½	2 6	177 2 10½	2 6	484 10 11¼	7 6	5 8

Hollingworth	7,963	6,365	247	–	–	1	–	383	–	–	2	–	409	–	–	3	–	240	–	–	–	1,279	–	–	6	–	4	-¼
Matley	1,679	1,591	39	12	–	1	–	67	19	3	1	–	113	17	–	2	–	114	3	6	–	335	11	9	4	–	4	2½
Mottram	11,085	9,334	147	3	10½	1	4	378	7	-½	1	4	944	18	10	4	–	939	15	4	4	–	2,410	5	1	10	8	5	2
Newton or Newton Moor	19,308	14,556	109	5	–	1	6	354	16	–	1	6	1,629	–	9	3	–	561	15	–	3	–	2,654	16	9	9	–	3	7¾
Stayley	31,252	24,444	207	–	–		–	1,281	1	3	2	–	1,918	15	10	2	–	1,905	6	11	3	–	5,312	4	–	7	–	4	4¼
Tintwistle	12,005	9,808	–		–		–	758	11	–	2	–	–		–		–	1,250	–	–	3	–	2,008	11	–	5	–	4	1½
County of Lancaster:																													
Ashton under-Lyne	192,593	156,054	5,623	–	–	1	6	4,184	–	–		–	12,185	–	–	6	–	15,471	–	–		–	37,463	–	–	7	6	4	9½
Denton	10,166	8,617	173	–	–	1	6	351	14	1		–	857	10	6	3	–	811	3	8	2	–	2,193	8	3	6	6	5	1
Droylsden	22,894	19,303	1,003	–	–	1	10	573	–	–	1	10	1,531	–	–	2	–	1,443	–	–	4	–	4,550	–	–	9	8	4	8½
Haughton	9,227	7,647	79	11	10½	1	–	262	9	1½	–		646	12	9	2	–	569	–	9	2	–	1,557	14	6	5	–	4	1
TOTAL £.	412,044	329,463	7,799	11	4½	–		14,643	16	9¾	–		25,628	4	-½	–		30,781	13	3½	–		78,853	5	6¼	—		4	9½
BARTON-UPON-IRWELL UNION:																													
Barton-upon-Irwell	50,950	45,251	–		–		–	2,662	–	–	1	6	–		–		–	2,708	–	–	2	–	5,370	–	–	3	6	2	4½
Clifton	13,966	13,268	–		–		–	311	13	6	1	–	274	15	7	1	–	76	–	1½	1	–	662	9	2½	3	–	1	–
Flixton	5,501	5,012	172	–	–	–	8¼	172	–	–	–	8¼	230	–	–	–	11	230	–	–	–	11	804	–	–	3	2½	3	2½
Stretford	44,739	40,430	216	–	–	1	–	955	–	–	1	–	483	–	–	1	–	247	–	–	1	–	1,901	–	–	4	–	–	11½
Urmston	4,101	3,677	36	10	–	–	2¼	36	10	–	–	2¼	84	–	–	–	5½	84	–	–	–	5½	241	–	–	1	3½	1	3¾
Worsley	41,936	35,721	696	2	6	2	–	645	19	–	2	–	1,477	10	–	2	–	1,713	5	–	1	–	4,532	16	6	7	–	2	6½
TOTAL £.	161,193	143,359	1,120	12	6	–		4,783	2	6	–		2,549	5	7	–		5,058	5	1½	–		13,511	5	8½	—		1	10½
BLACKBURN UNION:																													
Balderston	2,483	2,384	79	–	–	–	8	79	–	–	–	8	118	–	–	1	–	118	–	–	1	–	394	–	–	3	4	3	3¾
Billington Langho	5,039	4,709	–		–		–	454	2	9	2	–	–		–		–	643	–	11	3	–	1,097	3	8	5	–	4	8
Blackburn	155,433	144,589	6,555	–	–	3	–	4,845	–	–		–	9,356	–	–	3	–	5,745	–	–		–	26,501	–	–	6	–	3	8
Church Kirk	10,870	9,342	–		–		–	297	8	7½	–	6	530	2	10½	1	6	770	14	5½	1	6	1,598	5	11½	3	6	3	5
Clayton-le-Dale	1,534	1,530	56	11	–	–	9	56	11	–	–	9	74	13	7	1	–	74	13	7	1	–	262	9	2	3	6	3	5¼
Clayton-le-Moors	10,555	10,555	334	–		1	–	163	–	–	1	–	725	–	–	2	8	545	–	–	2	8	1,767	–	–	7	4	3	4¼
Dinkley	674	633	–		–		–	52	16	1	2	–	–		–		–	75	6	2	2	–	128	2	3	4	–	4	-½
Eccleshill	1,756	1,714	52	18	4½	–	10	17	–	3	1	6	115	14	2½	1	6	125	19	3		–	311	12	1	3	10	3	7¾
Great Harwood	8,743	8,174	–		–		–	591	15	–	1	6	–		–		–	789	14	–	2	–	1,381	9	–	3	6	3	4½
Little Harwood	2,347	2,235	52	–	–	–	9	27	–	–	–	9	139	–	–	2	–	220	–	–	2	–	438	–	–	5	6	3	11
Livesey	12,635	11,499	541	–	–	1	–	885	–	–	1	8	–		–		–	479	–	–	2	–	1,905	–	–	4	8	3	3¾
Lower Darwen	9,893	8,995	410	10	–	2	–	167	6	5	1	6	540	1	3	1	–	571	7	7		–	1,689	5	3	4	6	3	9
Mellor	3,291	3,291	151	11	4	1	–	151	11	4	1	–	224	17	–	1	6	224	17	–	1	6	752	16	8	5	–	4	7
Osbaldeston	1,337	1,145	28	4	8	–	6	28	4	8	–	6	41	14	4	–	9	41	14	4	–	9	139	18	–	2	6	2	5½
Oswaldtwistle	25,260	23,106	–		–		–	2,168	–	–	2	–	–		–		–	1,905	–	–	2	–	4,073	–	–	4	–	3	6½
Over Darwen	38,190	33,086	1,516	8	7½	1	–	–		–			2,050	13	9	1	4	2,286	17	4½	1	6	5,853	19	9	3	10	3	6½
Pleasington	3,246	3,012	214	–	–	1	6	–		–			208	–	–	1	6	154	–	–	2	–	576	–	–	5	–	3	10
Ramsgrave	1,240	1,159	83	12	2½	1	6	83	12	2½	1	6	83	17	7½	1	6	83	17	7½	1	6	334	19	8	6	–	5	9¼

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely— Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.	Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
LANCASTER—*continued.*													
BLACKBURN UNION—*continued.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rishton	6,129	5,557	135 – –	1 –	162 – –	1 –	458 – –	2 6	212 – –	2 6	967 – –	7 –	3 5¾
Salesbury	1,360	1,278	– – –	–	71 6 8	1 2	87 18 3	1 6	98 1 1	1 6	257 6 –	4 2	4 -¼
Tockholes	3,066	2,823	– – –	–	196 – –	1 6	– – –	–	282 – –	2 6	478 – –	4 –	3 4½
Wilpshire	1,425	1,334	– – –	–	49 14 10	– 9	66 12 8½	1 –	96 12 3	1 6	212 19 9½	3 3	3 2¼
Witton	5,855	5,504	298 – –	1 4	– – –	–	397 – –	2 –	226 – –	3 –	921 – –	6 4	3 4¼
Yate and Pickup Bank	1,455	1,410	114 10 10	3 –	73 19 1½	3 –	151 6 9	3 –	70 9 10	–	410 6 6½	9 –	5 9¾
TOTAL £.	313,816	289,064	10,622 7 –½	–	10,620 8 11½	–	15,368 12 4	–	15,839 5 5½	–	52,450 13 9¼	—	3 7½
BOLTON UNION:													
Bradshaw	2,769	2,102	137 1 4	1 7½	144 16 1	1 7½	93 18 7	1 7½	156 5 2	1 7½	532 1 2	6 6	5 -¾
Breightmet	5,614	4,625	39 12 10	– 6	199 9 7	– 6	96 9 8	– 6	110 18 1	– 6	446 10 2	2 –	1 11¼
Darcy Lever	7,140	5,867	216 19 –	– 6	69 5 4	– 6	161 3 10	– 6	120 12 11	– 6	568 1 1	2 –	1 11¼
Edgeworth	4,616	4,068	203 8 11	– 9	124 9 10	– 9	113 3 9	– 9	118 6 6	– 9	559 9 –	3 –	2 9
Entwistle	2,575	2,234	114 6 10	– 9	84 7 6	– 9	39 1 7	– 9	112 14 2	– 9	350 10 1	3 –	3 1¾
Farnworth	25,855	22,071	281 11 –	1 6	943 5 3	1 6	277 19 5	1 6	932 6 1	2 –	2,435 1 9	6 6	2 2½
Great Bolton	129,253	106,367	3,615 – –	– 9	3,615 – –	– 9	4,746 – –	1 –	4,746 – –	1 –	16,722 – –	3 6	3 1¾
Great Lever*	10,991	9,487	183 1 2	–	53 13 6	–	394 8 7	–	252 5 2	–	883 8 5	1 10¼	1 10¼
Halliwell	23,581	21,035	– – –	–	387 16 11	1 –	571 10 7	1 –	584 16 2	1 –	1,544 3 8	3 –	1 5½
Harwood	4,282	3,837	188 14 11	– 9	149 18 5	– 9	100 6 2	– 9	187 11 2	– 9	626 10 8	3 –	3 3¼
Heaton †	9,200	7,865	225 19 5	–	103 3 1	–	215 6 10	–	110 10 1	–	654 19 5	1 8	1 8
Horwich ‡	13,347	10,824	516 3 9	–	425 19 8	–	211 9 8	–	497 4 8	–	1,650 17 9	3 1	3 -½
Kersley	17,042	14,239	143 5 3	1 –	676 6 5	1 –	350 19 8	1 3	486 19 10	1 3	1,657 11 2	4 6	2 4
Little Bolton	79,396	64,312	1,140 4 9	1 –	1,754 4 7	1 –	1,780 1 4	1 –	1,040 14 9	1 –	5,715 5 5	4 –	1 9¼
Little Hulton §	12,067	11,433	165 13 8	–	409 4 11	–	125 – –	–	466 11 10	–	1,166 10 5	2 -¼	2 -½
Little Lever	16,297	13,604	124 16 4	1 –	351 2 1	2 –	374 8 2	2 –	690 8 11	2 –	1,540 15 6	7 –	2 3¼
Longworth	1,440	1,241	38 2 9	1 –	23 18 1	1 –	52 7 10	1 –	9 7 –	1 –	123 15 8	4 –	2 –
Lostock ‖	4,815	4,286	79 16 10	–	173 11 1	–	150 13 2	–	189 13 1	–	593 14 2	2 9	2 9¼
Middle Hulton ¶	5,028	4,509	226 9 4	–	28 15 7	–	238 15 3	–	170 – 6	–	664 – 8	2 11¼	2 11¼
Over Hulton **	4,542	4,148	95 3 8	–	125 18 2	–	14 19 11	–	188 18 10	–	425 – 7	2 -½	2 -½
Quarlton	1,380	1,234	54 9 5	– 9	30 4 11	– 9	34 5 9	– 9	46 14 11	– 9	165 15 –	3 –	2 8¼
Rumworth ††	7,659	6,591	196 13 7	–	194 12 3	–	43 12 9	–	289 16 9	–	724 15 4	2 2½	2 2⅛
Sharples	12,437	10,613	355 – 3	1 –	142 14 3	1 –	460 17 8	1 –	289 7 10	1 –	1,248 – –	4 –	2 4¼

Tonge with Haulgh	14,477	11,684	159	6	5	–	7½	405	10	7	–	7½	304	18	8½	–	7½	388	5	10⅓	–	7½	1,258	1	7	2	6	2	1¾
Turton	14,633	11,071	524	19	9	1	–	60	18	8	1	–	521	15	5	1	–	488	6	8	1	–	1,596	–	6	4	–	2	10½
Westhoughton ‡‡	17,387	14,475	574	1	3		–	620	18	11		–	405	19	8		–	628	3	11		–	2,239	3	9	3	2	3	1¼
TOTAL £.	447,823	373,822	9,600	2	5		–	11,299	5	8		–	11,879	13	11½		–	13,313	–	10½		–	46,092	2	11	—		2	5½
BURNLEY UNION:																													
Altham	1,915	1,720	-		-		–	85	–	–	1	–	155	–	–	2	–	-		-		–	240	–	–	3	–	2	9½
Barley with Whitley Booth	2,054	1,834	227	5	7	2	6	-		-		–	151	10	5	1	8	75	16	7	–	10	454	12	7	5	–	4	11½
Barrowford	7,482	6,387	-		-		–	386	19	–	1	3	-		-		–	740	8	3½	2	6	1,127	7	3½	3	9	3	6½
Briercliffe with Extwistle	5,499	4,788	165	–	–	1	6	189	–	–	1	6	127	–	–	1	–	105	–	–	1	–	586	–	–	5	–	2	5¼
Burnley	53,264	44,387	668	14	–		–	1,210	2	9	1	3	2,517	8	9	3	9	2,350	–	–		–	6,746	5	6	5	–	3	–¾
Cliviger	10,514	8,671	-		-		–	437	–	–	1	–	-		-		–	867	–	–	2	–	1,304	–	–	3	–	3	–
Colne	17,616	15,582	508	–	–	1	4	551	–	–	1	8	1,068	–	–	1	8	853	–	–		–	2,980	–	–	4	8	3	10
Dunnockshaw	636	635	-		-		–	-		-		–	32	1	8	1	–	-		-		–	32	1	8	1	–	1	–
Foulridge	5,058	4,064	78	13	1	1	8	256	3	6½	1	8	200	–	–	2	6	200	–	–	2	6	734	16	7½	8	4	3	7⅓
Goldshaw Booth	2,066	1,822	75	–	3	–	10	75	1	7½	–	10	75	1	6½	–	10	-		-		–	225	3	5	2	6	2	5¾
Great Marsden and Little Marsden	19,494	16,245	731	16	8	1	–	752	4	1	1	–	748	2	5	1	–	624	5	4	1	–	2,856	8	6	4	–	3	6¼
Habergham Eaves	47,105	38,613	463	3	10		–	449	17	–		–	2,164	12	–	3	4	1,515	15	6		–	4,593	8	4	3	4	2	4½
Hapton	8,186	6,988	-		-		–	-		-		–	698	–	–	2	–	-		-		–	698	–	–	2	–	2	–
Heyhouses	429	377	-		-		–	18	16	7	1	–	94	2	11	5	–	-		-		–	112	19	6	6	–	6	–
Higham with West Close Booth	1,457	1,286	59	10	10	1	–	65	14	8½	1	–	157	18	10½	2	–	91	5	6	1	6	374	10	–	5	6	5	9¾
Huncoat	2,021	2,519	94	7	–	–	9	94	7	–	–	9	94	7	–	–	9	90	–	–	–	9	373	1	–	3	–	2	11½
Ightonhill Park	2,666	2,444	45	–	–	–	8	61	–	–	–	8	44	–	–	–	8	94	–	–	1	–	244	–	–	3	–	2	–
Old Laund Booth	753	690	56	–	–	1	8	32	–	–	1	–	34	–	–	1	–	35	–	–	1	–	157	–	–	4	8	4	6½
Padiham	18,010	15,009	206	3	11½		–	660	12	7	1	8	395	3	2½		–	614	16	7	1	8	1,876	16	4	3	4	2	6
Read	2,490	2,277	113	2	9	1	–	56	3	4½	–	6	141	2	1½	1	3	141	2	1½	1	3	451	10	4½	4	–	3	11⅓
Reedley Hallows, Filly Close, and New Laund Booth	2,775	2,370	71	10	2	1	3	124	7	2½	1 –	3 5	171	8	–¼	2	1	73	6	5½	2	1	440	11	10¼	7	1	3	8½
Rough Lee Booth	1,971	1,749	-		-		–	137	–	–	1	8	-		-		–	201	–	–	2	6	338	–	–	4	2	3	10½
Simonstone	1,388	1,034	-		-		–	73	17	6	1	6	-		-		–	90	10	1	1	9	164	7	7	3	3	3	2¼
Trawden	6,508	5,636	97	8	11	1	8	335	3	1			207	17	4½	1	8	224	2	5		–	864	11	9½	3	4	3	–¾
Wheatley Carr	328	253	12	13	–	1	–	12	13	–	1	–	12	13	–	1	–	-		-		–	37	19	–	3	–	3	–
Worsthorne with Hurstwood	3,205	2,671	69	–	–	–	10	107	–	–	–	10	160	–	–	1	8	55	–	–		–	391	–	–	3	4	2	11¼
TOTAL £.	225,990	190,051	3,742	10	1½		–	6,171	3	–½		–	9,449	9	3¾		–	9,041	8	10½		–	28,404	11	4¼	—		2	11¾

* The rates in this township are not made quarterly, but as required, consequently the columns 4, 6, 8, and 10, cannot properly be filled up; the amounts entered in columns 3, 5, 7, and 9, are what were actually collected in each of the respective quarters, which will be in the aggregate about 1*s.* 10½*d.* in the pound for the whole year, on the rateable value given above.

† The rates in this township have not been made quarterly, but as required, consequently the columns 4, 6, 8, and 10, cannot properly be filled up; the amounts entered in the columns 3, 5, 7, and 9, are what were actually collected in each of the respective quarters, which will be in the aggregate about 1 *s.* 8 *d.* in the pound for the whole year, on the rateable value given above.

‡ The rates are not levied quarterly in this parish, but as required, and is nearly 3*s.* 1 *d.* in the pound on the last year.

§ The rates in this township are not made quarterly, but as required, consequently columns 4, 6, 8, and 10, cannot properly be filled up; the amounts entered in columns 3, 5, 7, and 9, are what were actually collected in each of the quarters specified, and which will be about 2*s.* 0½ *d.* in the pound for the whole year, on the rateable value given above.

‖ The rates are not levied quarterly in this township, but as required, and is about 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound on the whole year.

¶ The rates in this township are not made quarterly, but as required, consequently the columns 4, 6, 8, and 10, cannot be properly filled up; the amounts entered in columns 3, 5, 7, and 9, are what were actually collected in each of the quarters specified, and which will be in the aggregate about 2*s.* 11¼ *d.* in the pound for the whole year, on the rateable value given above.

** The rates in this township are not made quarterly, but as required, consequently the columns 4, 6, 8, and 10, cannot properly be filled up; the amounts entered in columns 3, 5, 7, and 9, are what were actually collected in the quarters specified, and which will be in the aggregate about 2*s.* 0¼ *d.* in the pound for the whole year, on the rateable value given above.

†† The rates in this township are not made quarterly, but as required, consequently the columns 4, 6, 8, and 10, cannot properly be filled up; the amounts entered in columns 3, 5, 7, and 9, are what were actually collected in each of the respective quarters, which will be in the aggregate about 2*s.* 2½ *d.* in the pound for the whole year, on the rateable value given above.

‡‡ The rates are not levied quarterly in this township, but as required, and will be about 3*s.* 2*d.* in the pound, as in column 11,

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely—								Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
			Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
LANCASTER—*continued.*													
BURY UNION:	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ainsworth	6,567	5,723	- -	-	472 - 1	1 8	- -	-	460 16 1	1 8	932 16 2	3 4	3 3
Ashworth	1,702	1,490	33 7 1	- 6	25 7 11	- 6	63 14 -	- 8	47 5 4	- 8	169 14 4	2 4	2 3¼
Birtle-cum-Bamford	7,642	5,762	193 14 6	1 -	248 2 7	2 -	263 15 5	2 -	235 3 -	2 6	940 15 6	7 6	3 3¼
Bury	95,813	71,860	3,108 2 -	1 3	1,237 10 2	1 3	5,011 2 8	2 -	1,589 5 8	2 -	10,946 - 6	6 6	3 -½
Elton	35,762	27,500	- -	-	- -	-	1,528 - -	1 4	151 - -	2 -	1,679 - -	3 4	1 2¾
Heap	51,044	38,736	841 5 2	1 3	2,561 8 9	1 9	599 11 3	1 9	5,741 7 10	4 -	9,743 13 -	8 9	5 -¼
Hopwood	13,776	11,480	185 6 3½	1 -	346 11 3½	-	387 12 8	1 -	412 3 2	2 -	1,331 13 5	4 -	2 3¼
Pilkington	- - Return imperfect.												
Pilsworth	4,722	3,850	- -	-	188 9 3	1 -	191 - -	1 -	191 8 10	1 -	570 18 1	3 -	2 11½
Radcliffe	35,909	30,772	1,538 - -	1 -	- -	-	3,038 - -	2 -	- -	-	4,576 - -	3 -	2 11¾
Tottington Lower End	26,888	21,523	1,192 1 10	1 8	539 4 8	1 8	1,773 10 10½	2 6	817 19 7½	2 6	4,322 17 -	8 4	4 -¼
Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth	19,063	13,746	395 - -	1 -	301 18 8	1 -	785 - -	1 6	461 14 7	1 6	1,943 13 3	5 -	2 10
TOTAL £.	298,828	232,442	7,486 16 10½	-	5,920 13 4½	-	13,641 6 10½	-	10,108 4 1½	-	37,157 1 3	—	3 2¼
CATON INCORPORATION:													
Bolton-le-Sands	6,801	5,323	132 5 -	- 6	133 10 -	- 6	132 - -	- 6	- -	-	397 15 -	1 6	1 6
Borwick	1,416	1,083	52 10 1	1 -	- -	-	52 10 1	1 -	52 10 1	1 -	157 10 3	3 -	2 11
Caton with Littledale	7,307	6,689	278 17 3½	- 10	278 17 3½	- 10	- -	-	278 17 3½	- 10	836 11 10½	2 6	2 6
Claughton	- - Return imperfect.												
Farleton	1,094	1,070	8 19 1½	- 6	8 19 1½	- 6	9 11 1	- 6	9 11 1	- 6	37 - 5	2 -	- 8¼
Gressingham	2,162	2,162	27 - -	- 3	27 - -	- 3	27 - -	- 3	27 2 6	- 3	108 2 6	1 -	1 -
Halton	6,353	5,261	175 - -	- 8	- -	-	175 - -	- 8	131 - -	- 6	481 - -	1 10	1 10
Heysham	3,024	2,967	55 11 2	- 4½	56 9 9	- 4½	74 2 4½	- 6	74 2 4½	- 6	260 5 8	1 9	1 9
Hornby	3,102	2,733	68 5 3	- 6	68 5 3	- 6	68 5 3	- 6	68 5 3	- 6	273 1 -	2 -	2 -
Nether Kellett	- - Return imperfect.												
Over Kellett	3,625	3,055	15 - -	- 6	84 10 -	- 6	49 10 -	- 6	78 11 8½	- 6	227 11 8½	2 -	1 5¾
Poulton	8,421	7,523	116 7 6½	- 9	116 7 6½	- 9	127 14 7	- 9	127 14 7	- 9	488 4 3	3 -	1 3½
Quernmoor	- - Return imperfect.												
Slyne-with-Hest	4,850	4,076	49 8 11½	- 3	49 8 11½	- 3	19 1 4½	- 3	19 1 4½	- 3	137 - 8	1 -	- 8
Tatham	5,211	4,690	116 7 10¾	- 6	116 7 10¾	- 6	116 7 10¾	- 6	116 7 10¾	- 6	465 11 7	2 -	1 11¾
Wennington	1,264	1,231	- -	-	30 15 3	- 6	- -	-	30 15 3	- 6	61 10 6	1 -	1 -
Wray-with-Botton	- - Return imperfect.												
TOTAL £.	54,630	47,863	1,095 12 3¾	-	970 11 -¾	-	851 2 7¾	-	1,013 19 4¾	-	3,981 5 5	—	1 7¾

CHORLEY UNION:																									
Adlington	5,292	4,896	136	6	9½	–	9	115	17	11	–	9	50	3	2½	–	9	155	16	5½	–	9	458	4	4½	3	–	1	10½
Anderton	2,683	2,539	43	–	–	–	4½	43	–	–	–	4½	50	–	–	–	5	50	–	–	–	5	186	–	–	1	7	1	5½
Anglezarke	1,816	1,774	44	7	–	–	6	44	7	–	–	6	88	13	10½	1	–	–		–	–		177	7	10½	2	–	2	–
Bretherton	5,356	4,081	–		–	–		101	18	8½	–	6	101	18	8½	–	6	170	1	7	–	10	373	19	–	1	10	1	10
Brindle	6,500	6,121	213	17	10¼	–	9	213	17	10¼	–	9	267	7	–	1	–	267	7	–	1	–	962	9	8½	3	6	3	1¾
Charnock Richard	5,053	5,053	125	–	–	–	6	126	–	–	–	6	186	–	–	1	–	51	–	–	1	–	438	–	–	3	–	1	11½
Chorley *	50,774	43,144	–		–	–		–		–	–		–		–	–		2,830	14	1	1	6	2,830	14	1	1	6	1	3¾
Clayton-le-Woods	3,360	3,150	78	18	1	1	4	119	7	–	1	4	110	6	5	1	6	109	16	5	1	6	418	7	11	5	8	2	8
Coppull	4,955	4,955	251	–	–	1	–	–		–	–		308	–	–	1	3	113	–	–	–	9	672	–	–	3	–	2	8½
Croston	6,503	5,784	143	16	–	–	6	287	16	6	1	–	143	14	–	–	6	287	16	6	1	–	863	3	–	3	–	2	11¾
Cuerden	3,408	2,275	112	–	–	1	–	56	–	–	–	6	113	–	–	1	–	132	–	–	1	2	413	–	–	3	8	3	7½
Duxbury	2,567	2,346	–		–	–		74	–	–	1	–	41	–	–	1	–	102	–	–	1	–	217	–	–	3	–	1	10½
Eccleston	5,280	4,643	65	6	3	–	6	147	4	1	–	6	48	18	9½	–	6	157	18	8	–	6	419	7	9½	2	–	1	9¾
Euxton	9,558	9,060	59	8	2	–	8	188	2	–	1	–	319	5	2	–		246	4	4	–	6	812	19	8	2	2	1	9½
Heapey	2,055	1,916	55	14	2	1	–	61	18	3	1	–	68	17	1	1	–	58	17	1	1	–	245	6	7	4	–	2	6¾
Heath Charnock	4,974	4,746	158	–	–	–	10	140	–	–	–	10	82	–	–	–	10	192	–	–	–	10	572	–	–	3	4	2	5
Heskin	2,134	1,793	46	6	–½	–	6	44	15	6	–	6	44	10	3	–	6	66	12	3	–	9	202	4	–½	2	3	2	3
Hoghton	5,032	4,978	–		–		–	331	–	–	1	4	–		–		–	331	–	–	1	4	662	–	–	2	8	2	8
Leyland †	16,140	12,958	–		–		–	755	–	–	1	2	–		–		–	971	–	–	1	6	1,726	–	–	2	8	2	8
Mawdesley	5,417	4,642	114	4	4½	–	6	114	3	–	–	6	113	10	–	–	6	228	–	–	1	–	569	17	4½	2	6	2	5½
Rivington	3,522	3,120	48	–	–	–	6	48	5	11	–	6	69	–	–	1	–	69	3	9	1	–	234	9	8	3	–	1	6
Ulnes Walton	4,253	3,968	74	1	5½	–	4½	99	–	9	–	6	66	–	9½	–	4	221	14	–	1	1½	460	17	–	2	4	2	3¾
Welsh Whittle	1,136	1,006	16	15	4½	–	8	16	15	4½	–	8	16	15	4½	–	8	16	15	4½	–	8	67	1	6	2	8	1	4
Wheelton	4,572	3,669	–		–	–		222	–	–	1	6	–		–	–		307	–	–	1	6	529	–	–	3	–	2	10½
Whittle-le-Woods	5,853	4,944	144	4	–	1	2	144	4	–	1	2	144	4	–½	1	2	201	16	–	2	–	634	8	–½	5	6	2	6½
Withnell	6,347	5,739	35	12	6½	–	6	106	1	11	–	6	198	1	9	2	–	328	8	1	2	–	668	4	3½	5	–	2	4
TOTAL £.	174,540	153,300	1,965	18	1¼	–		3,600	15	9¼	–		2,631	6	5½	–		7,666	1	7	–		15,864	1	11	—		2	–¾
CHORLTON UNION:																									
Ardwick	68,783	58,256	1,031	–	2	2	8	1,551	4	9	3	–	3,330	12	9	3	–	1,473	2	10	3	–	7,386	–	6	11	8	2	6½
Burnage	4,121	3,558	80	8	11	2	3	85	–	5	2	3	137	7	6	2	3	164	3	9	2	3	467	–	7	9	–	2	7½
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	6,090	5,374	125	–	1	2	–	81	12	8	2	–	210	1	–	2	–	160	11	8	{2 / 2}	{6 / –}	577	5	5	10	6	2	1¾
Chorlton-upon-Medlock ‡	182,841	152,412	2,874	–	–		–	4,948	–	–	2	4	9,430	–	–		–	4,968	–	–	2	–	22,220	–	–	4	4	2	11
Didsbury	13,934	12,183	158	8	–	1	6	228	5	2	1	6	319	12	3	1	6	402	4	1	{1 / 2}	{6 / –}	1,108	9	6	8	–	1	9¾
Gorton	32,731	27,555	367	8	–	1	8	748	–	3	1	8	542	16	2	1	8	1,020	12	7	2	–	2,678	17	–	7	–	1	11¼
Hulme §	181,958	152,407	845	–	–		–	2,738	–	–		–	11,279	–	–		–	3,404	–	–		–	19,266	–	–	3	–	2	6¼
Levenshulme	9,021	7,920	210	11	8	2	3	260	16	11	2	3	249	2	8	2	3	565	2	9	3	–	1,285	14	–	9	9	3	3
Moss Side	23,152	19,815	130	9	1	2	–	255	13	8½	2	–	497	11	11	2	–	638	10	10½	2	–	1,522	5	7	8	–	1	6½
Openshaw	27,306	22,939	–		–		–	903	19	8	1	4	273	8	6	1	4	620	14	2	1	4	1,798	2	4	4	–	1	6¾
Rusholme	37,705	30,987	376	1	–	1	6	612	18	6	1	6	752	8	5	1	6	1,648	18	2	{1 / 2}	{6 / –}	3,390	6	1	8	–	2	2¼
Withington	22,901	19,550	355	5	5	1	4	136	10	4	1	4	451	–	4	1	4	820	1	10	{1 / 2}	{4 / –}	1,762	17	11	7	4	1	9¾
TOTAL £.	610,543	512,956	7,553	12	4		–	12,550	2	4½	–		27,473	1	6	–		15,886	2	8½	–		63,462	18	11	—		2	5¾

* The rate was made at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound for the whole year ended 25th March last. We had a considerable balance in hand, or our rates would have exceeded 2 *s.* in the pound.
† The rates in this township are made half-yearly.
‡ The figures in column 3 represent the amount collected during the quarter from a rate made in June 1861, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound. The figures in columns 5 and 7 represent the amounts received during the two quarters from a rate made in June 1862, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* in the pound. The figures in column 9 represent the amount collected from the rate at 2 *s.* 4 *d.*, and the rate at 2 *s.* in the pound.
§ Rate in pound 3 *s.*, to extend over the whole period of 12 months.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely—								Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
			Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
LANCASTER—*continued.*													
CLITHEROE UNION:	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
County of Lancaster:													
Aighton, Bailey, and Chaigley	6,590	4,747	118 – –	1 –	118 – –	1 –	297 – –	2 6	297 – –	2 6	830 – –	7 –	3 6
Chatburn	1,998	1,791	35 6 3	– 5	50 2 1	– 7	–	–	64 – 7	– 9	149 8 11	1 9	1 8
Chipping	4,826	4,581	150 – –	– 8	150 – –	– 8	187 5 –	– 10	187 5 –	– 10	674 10 –	3 –	2 11¼
Clitheroe*	20,580	17,421	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,147 16 9½	2 –	1,147 16 9½	2 –	1 3¾
Clitheroe Castle	no rate.								198 8 3	2 2	198 8 3	2 2	2 1¾
Downham	2,043	1,842	–	–	–	–	–	–					
Leagram	1,372	1,292	30 – –	– 5½	30 – –	– 5½	32 – –	– 6	32 – –	– 6	124 – –	1 11	1 11
Little Bowland	1,752	1,460	36 10 –	– 6	36 10 –	– 6	48 15 –	– 8	48 15 –	– 8	170 10 –	2 4	2 4
Little Mitton	885	803	25 2 –	– 7½	–	–	33 9 6	– 10	–	–	58 11 6	1 5½	1 5½
Mearley	750	687	–	–	–	–	–	–	34 7 2	1 –	34 7 2	1 –	1 –
Pendleton	4,193	3,673	105 11 8	– 7	105 11 8	– 7	158 6 8¾	– 10½	158 6 8¾	– 10½	527 16 9½	2 11	2 10½
Thornley-with-Wheatley	2,008	1,906	47 5 –	– 6	47 5 –	– 6	51 5 –	– 6½	51 5 –	– 6½	197 – –	2 1	2 –¾
Twiston	646	592	14 13 8½	– 6	17 4 8	– 7	19 12 9	– 8	16 5 1½	– 7	67 16 3	2 4	2 3½
Whalley	3,858	3,295	–	–	164 15 –	1 –	–	–	178 10 –	1 1	343 5 –	2 1	2 1
Wiswell	1,709	1,374	–	–	65 19 3	1 –	–	–	197 9 4½	3 –	263 8 7½	4 –	3 10
Worston	1,114	1,058	–	–	–	–	–	–	118 13 3½	2 3	118 13 3½	2 3	2 3
County of York, West Riding:													
Bashall Eaves	3,415	2,985	93 5 9	– 7½	–	–	149 5 –	1 –	–	–	242 10 9	1 7½	1 7½
Bolton-by-Bowland	6,101	5,439	99 – –	– 7½	70 – –	–	197 – –	1 –½	86 – –	–	452 – –	1 8	1 8
Bowland Forest, High Division	2,632	2,343	53 14 –	– 5½	53 14 2½	– 5½	48 16 –	– 5	48 16 9	– 5	205 – 11½	1 9	1 9
Bowland Forest, Low Division, or Whitewell.	3,433	3,119	45 – –	– 3½	45 – –	– 3½	77 – –	– 6	77 – –	– 6	244 – –	1 7	1 6¾
Easington	3,657	3,276	95 10 –	– 7	95 10 –	– 7	82 – –	– 6	82 – –	– 6	355 – –	2 2	2 2
Gisburn	2,706	2,706	106 – –	1 –	27 – –	–	117 – –	1 3	50 – –	–	300 – –	2 3	2 2½
Gisburn Forest	1,931	1,780	87 – –	1 –	2 – –	–	–	–	–	–	89 – –	1 –	1 –
Great Mitton	1,941	1,774	59 2 5½	– 8	36 18 10½	– 5	162 11 6	1 10	–	–	258 12 10	2 11	2 11
Grindleton	3,934	3,732	–	–	–	–	–	–	336 7 3½	1 10	336 7 3½	1 10	1 9¾
Horton	2,456	2,230	52 – –	– 7	12 – –	–	75 – –	– 10	17 – –	–	156 – –	1 5	1 4¾
Middop	970	885	17 – –	– 5	1 – –	–	22 – –	– 7½	5 – –	–	45 – –	1 –½	1 –½
Newsholme	654	654	24 – –	– 9	8 – –	– 3	18 – –	– 9	6 – –	–	56 – –	1 9	1 8½
Newton	3,767	3,267	81 10 –	– 6	81 10 –	– 6	108 15 –	– 8	108 15 –	– 8	380 10 –	2 4	2 4
Paythorne	1,721	1,617	56 – –	1 –	24 – –	–	84 – –	1 6	36 – –	–	200 – –	2 6	2 5¾
Rimmington	3,365	3,045	186 – –	1 3	63 – –	– 5	–	–	250 – –	1 8	499 – –	3 4	3 3¼
Sawley	2,871	2,626	40 – –	– 5	14 – –	–	107 – –	– 10	2 – –	–	163 – –	1 3	1 2½

Slaidburn	3,487	3,155	77	15	–	–	6	77	15	–	–	6	77	15	–	–	6	77	15	–	–	6	311	–	–	2	–	1	11¾
Waddington	2,268	2,064	-		-	–		102	16	2½	1	–	-		-	–		115	6	9½	1	4	218	3	–	2	4	2	1¼
West Bradford	1,566	1,425	-		-	–		-		-	–		-		-	–		219	6	2	3	1	219	6	2	3	1	3	1
TOTAL - - - £.	107,199	94,644	1,735	5	10	–		1,499	11	11½	–		2,153	16	5¾	–		4,247	9	3¾	–		9,636	3	7	—		2	-½
FYLDE UNION:																													
Bispham with Norbreck	3,102	2,804	-		-	–		91	15	8½	–	8	-		-	–		128	4	–	–	11	219	19	8½	1	7	1	6¾
Bryning with Kellamergh	1,766	1,559	19	1	9	–	3	19	19	–	–	3	32	8	1	–	5	32	11	10	–	5	104	–	8	1	4	1	4
Clifton with Salwick	6,435	5,703	78	16	10	–	3½	82	4	7	–	3½	138	9	2	–	5½	140	9	1	–	5½	439	19	8	1	6	1	6½
Elswick	1,483	1,343	-		-	–		51	8	7	–	10	-		-	–		76	19	6	1	1	128	8	1	1	11	1	11
Freckleton	4,398	4,001	89	–	6	–	5½	89	6	2	–	5½	113	1	2	–	7	116	1	5	–	7	407	9	3	2	1	2	-⅛
Great and Little Carleton	3,744	3,705	-		-	–		107	7	8½	–	7	-		-	–		155	5	2½	–	10	262	12	11	1	5	1	5
Great and Little Singleton	4,472	4,014	-		-	–		110	3	11	–	7	-		-	–		157	7	2½	–	9	267	11	1½	1	4	1	4
Greenalgh with Thistleton	3,187	2,757	39	10	1	–	3½	39	19	11	–	3½	63	–	6	–	5½	64	4	5	–	5½	206	14	11	1	6	1	6
Hardhorn with Newton	4,537	4,537	-		-	–		131	14	-½	–	7	-		-	–		180	2	2½	–	9½	311	16	3	1	4½	1	4½
Kirkham	6,893	6,442	180	1	1	–	7	181	2	4	–	7	226	4	1	–	8½	220	–	2	–	8½	807	7	8	2	7	2	6
Layton with Warbreck	17,088	16,161	-		-	–		-		-	–		-		-	–		779	–	–	1	–	779	–	–	1	–	–	11½
Little Eccleston with Larbrick	1,674	1,112	-		-	–		55	14	4½	1	–	-		-	–		83	–	5½	1	6	138	14	10	4	-	2	6
Lytham	14,987	14,139	168	1	1	–	3	199	–	10	–	3½	220	4	11	–	3½	154	5	1	–	3	741	11	11	1	1	1	-½
Marton	5,991	5,991	-		-	–		306	7	1½	1	–	-		-	–		398	13	–	1	4	705	–	1½	2	4	2	4¼
Medlar with Wesham	4,612	4,362	44	–	11	–	2½	43	16	–	–	2½	82	–	1	–	4½	81	5	10	–	4½	251	2	10	1	2	1	1¾
Newton with Scales	2,651	2,347	38	1	6	–	4	39	10	1	–	4	54	10	–	–	5½	53	2	11	–	5½	185	4	6	1	7	1	7
Poulton-le-Fylde	4,416	4,089	-		-	–		132	10	-½	–	8	-		-	–		204	13	2	1	–	337	3	2½	1	8	1	7¾
Ribby with Wrea	2,987	2,737	32	6	1	–	3	33	–	8	–	3	58	2	1	–	5	57	2	2	–	5	180	11	–	1	4	1	3¾
Thornton and Fleetwood	19,747	18,569	-		-	–		399	5	3½	–	6	-		-	–		680	17	5	–	9	1,080	2	8½	1	3	1	2
Treals, Roseacre, and Wharles	6,869	5,921	85	10	1	–	3½	85	16	10	–	3½	137	2	1	–	5½	135	–	1	–	5½	443	9	1	1	6	1	6
Warton	2,646	2,636	47	6	2	–	4½	49	7	2	–	4½	68	4	2	–	6	64	8	1	–	6	229	5	7	1	9	1	8¾
Weeton with Preese	4,248	4,235	58	3	1	–	3½	60	9	2	–	3½	111	1	2	–	6	105	3	–	–	6	334	16	5	1	7	1	7
Westby with Plumptons	5,116	4,995	84	10	1	–	4	87	10	6	–	4	122	1	4	–	6	123	4	1	–	6	417	6	–	1	8	1	8
TOTAL - - - £.	133,049	124,159	964	5	3	–		2,397	10	-½	–		1,426	8	10	–		4,191	–	4	–		8,979	8	5½	—		1	5¼
GARSTANG UNION:																													
Barnacre with Bonds	7,438	7,354	91	17	5½	–	3	91	17	5½	–	3	107	3	6	–	3½	107	3	6	–	3½	393	1	11	1	1	1	1
Bilsborrow	2,244	2,020	21	1	1	–	2½	21	1	-½	–	2½	37	17	6	–	4½	37	17	5½	–	4½	117	17	1	1	2	1	2
Bleasdale	1,371	1,147	31	1	2½	–	6½	31	1	2½	–	6½	43	–	5	–	9	43	–	5½	–	9	148	3	3½	2	7	2	7
Cabus	2,191	2,076	51	17	6½	–	6	51	17	6½	–	6	34	11	8	–	4	34	11	8	–	4	172	18	5	1	8	1	8
Catteral	3,451	2,301	61	12	10½	–	6½	61	12	10	–	6½	118	9	-½	1	-½	118	9	–	1	-½	360	3	9	3	2	3	1½
Claughton	6,550	4,367	115	4	9½	–	7½	115	4	9	–	7½	130	4	9	–	6	130	4	8	–	6	490	18	11½	2	3	2	3
Cleveley	2,128	2,033	8	9	4½	–	1	8	9	4½	–	1	29	12	8	–	3½	29	12	8½	–	3½	76	4	1½	–	9	–	9
Forton	2,429	2,215	68	19	1	–	7½	68	19	1	–	7½	64	11	6½	–	7	64	11	6½	–	7	267	1	3	2	5	2	5
Garstang	2,373	1,581	52	13	9	–	8	52	13	9½	–	8	92	4	10	1	2	92	4	10½	1	2	299	17	3	3	8	3	8

* The Poor Rates are not levied quarterly in this township. The average amount in the pound levied for the year ended Lady-day 1863 was 2 *s*.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester, Lancaster,* and *Derby,* &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely—								Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
			Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
LANCASTER—*continued.*													
GARSTANG UNION—*continued.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Great Eccleston	2,825	2,599	43 10 4	– 4	43 10 3½	– 4	70 9 9½	– 6½	70 9 9½	– 6½	228 – 2½	1 9	1 9
Hambleton	2,689	2,177	36 3 9½	– 4	36 3 9½	– 4	58 9 9	– 6½	58 9 9	– 6½	189 7 1	1 9	1 8¾
Holleth	377	342	12 18 2	– 9	12 18 2½	– 9	12 18 2½	– 9	12 18 2½	– 9	51 12 9½	3 –	3 –
Inskip with Sowerby	3,232	3,232	54 5 5	– 4	54 5 5	– 4	79 10 11	– 6	79 11 –	– 6	267 12 9	1 8	1 7¾
Kirkland	1,810	1,810	54 – 11	– 7	54 – 10	– 7	72 15 1	– 10	72 15 –	– 10	253 11 10	2 10	2 9½
Myerscough	4,960	3,720	61 18 5½	– 4	61 18 5	– 4	92 19 10	– 6	92 19 9½	– 6	309 16 6	1 8	1 8
Nateby	2,621	2,440	60 19 6	– 6	60 19 6	– 6	60 19 9	– 6	60 19 9	– 6	243 18 6	2 –	2 –
Nether Wyersdale	5,280	4,778	79 7 5½	– 4	79 7 6	– 4	89 12 5	– 4½	89 12 5½	– 4½	337 18 10	1 5	1 5
Out Rawcliffe	5,034	4,545	75 7 10½	– 4	75 7 10½	– 4	113 15 7½	– 6	113 15 7½	– 6	378 7 –	1 8	1 8
Pilling	6,549	6,141	102 10 5½	– 4	102 10 5½	– 4	176 8 8½	– 7	176 8 8½	– 7	557 18 4	1 10	1 9¾
Preesall with Hackensall	4,585	4,363	145 17 3	– 8	145 17 3	– 8	134 13 5½	– 7½	134 13 5½	– 7½	561 1 5	2 7	2 6¾
Stalmine with Staynall	2,976	2,933	103 18 2	– 8	103 18 2	– 8	126 10 7	– 11	126 10 7	– 11	460 17 6	3 2	3 1¾
Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre	4,500	4,125	51 10 9½	– 3	51 10 9	– 3	128 10 10	– 7½	128 10 9½	– 7½	360 3 2	1 9	1 9
Winmarleigh	2,432	2,278	28 9 7	– 3	28 9 7	– 3	56 19 2½	– 6	56 19 2½	– 6	170 17 7	1 6	1 6
TOTAL £.	80,045	70,577	1,413 15 4	–	1,413 15 1½	–	1,932 10 1	–	1,932 10 –	–	6,692 10 6½	—	1 10¾
HASLINGDEN UNION:													
Coupe Lenches New-hall-hey and Hall Car.	7,477	6,437	128 18 6	1 –	131 10 8	1 –	319 4 11½	2 –	247 14 7	2 –	827 8 8½	6 –	2 6¾
Haslingden	21,639	18,776	460 13 –	2 6	1,661 16 9	2 6	919 12 10½	5 –	2,023 8 11	5 –	5,065 11 6½	15 –	5 4¾
Henheads	813	710	- -	–	34 12 2½	1 –	50 5 –	2 6	16 13 6	2 6	101 10 8½	6 –	2 10¼
Higher Booths	15,419	13,028	389 – –	1 3	336 – –	1 3	1,073 – –	2 6	360 – –	2 6	2,158 – –	7 6	3 3¾
Lower Booths	10,043	8,083	94 19 3½	– 10	326 14 10½	– 10	436 13 4½	1 8	179 10 7½	1 8	1,037 18 2	5 –	2 6¾
Musbury	2,773	2,403	43 5 10½	1 –	72 4 3	1 –	272 9 9½	5 –	103 8 3*	—	491 8 2	7 –	4 1
New Accrington	29,983	26,400	727 6 2½	†	562 9 –½	1 –†	1,657 6 11½	‡	1,799 2 4½	3 –‡	4,746 4 7	4 –	3 7¼
Newchurch-in-Rossendale	59,588	49,609	- -	–	1,790 7 9	– 9	5,806 18 11	3 –	2,887 14 8	3 –	10,485 1 4	6 9	4 2¾
Old Accrington	14,762	12,726	- -	–	- -	–	881 19 3	§	707 10 9	3 –§	1,589 10 –	3 –	2 6
Tottington Higher End	16,416	14,774	86 11 9½	– 6	310 12 1½	1 –	428 2 10½	2 6	1,084 7 10	2 6	1,909 14 7½	6 6	2 7
TOTAL £.	178,913	152,946	1,930 14 8	–	5,226 7 8	–	11,845 14 –	–	9,409 11 6	–	28,412 7 10	—	3 8⅓

Lancaster Union:																								
Aldcliffe	1,197	1,027	-	-	-	38	4	-	-	9	26	2	8	-	6	26	3	8	-	6	90	10	4	1	9	1	9
Ashton-with-Stodday	2,561	2,319	58	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	6	39	-	-	-	4	155	-	-	1	4	1	4
Bulk	2,710	2,523	14	-	-	-	3	48	17	2	-	3	29	15	10	-	4½	80	7	2	-	4½	173	-	2	1	3	1	4½
Carnforth	4,574	4,377	54	-	-	-	3	54	-	-	-	3	54	-	-	-	3	55	-	-	-	3	217	-	-	1	-	1	-
Cockerham	6,791	6,457	161	8	4½	-	6	161	8	4½	-	6	-		-		-	221	19	-	-	8¼	544	15	9	1	8¼	1	8¼
Cockersand Abbey	436	460	9	19	9	-	6	19	19	6	1	-	-		-		-	-		-		-	29	19	3	1	6	1	6
Ellel	17,067	11,214	95	5	-	-	6	195	7	6	-	6	140	-	10	-	6	244	-	-	-	6	674	13	4	2	-	1	2½
Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	2,531	2,382	29	19	6¼	-	3	50	-	1½	-	5	29	13	7	-	3	69	-	4½	-	7	178	13	7¼	1	6	1	6
Lancaster	44,602	39,182	245	6	6	1	4	1,401	9	10	1	4	615	8	10	1	4	1,027	9	4	1	8	3,289	14	6	5	8	1	8¼
Middleton	1,639	1,529	19	-	-	-	3	32	-	-	-	5	24	-	-	-	4	42	-	-	-	6½	117	-	-	1	6½	1	6¼
Overton and Sunderland	1,592	1,514	23	7	1	-	4	44	7	-	-	7½	34	5	5	-	6	42	16	10	-	7	144	16	4	2	-½	1	11
Over Wyersdale	4,938	4,177	47	14	2	-	6	108	8	5	-	6	98	8	6	-	7	127	2	-	1	10	381	13	1	3	5	1	10
Priest Hutton	1,446	1,256	62	16	1½	1	-	-		-	-		31	8	-½	-	6	-		-	-		94	4	2	1	6	1	5½
Scotforth	10,476	8,183	-		-	-		202	-	-	-	6	-		-	-		205	-	-	-	6	407	-	-	1	-	1	-
Silverdale	1,619	1,445	31	3	8½	-	6	-		-	-		36	2	3	-	6	18	1	1½	-	3	85	7	1	1	3	1	2¼
Skerton	7,728	6,676	117	-	-	-	4½	117	-	-	-	4½	152	18	6	-	6	152	18	6	-	6	539	17	-	1	9	1	7½
Thurnham	2,964	2,734	40	-	-	-	10	65	-	-			45	-	-	-	10	71	-	-		-	221	-	-	1	8	1	7½
Warton-with-Lindeth	5,263	5,091	79	5	4½	-	4	84	7	11½	-	4	-		-		-	105	16	11½	-	5	269	10	3½	1	1	1	-¾
Yealand Conyers	3,143	2,806	20	-	-	-	4	45	-	-	-	4	28	-	-	-	4	64	-	-	-	6	157	-	-	1	6	1	1½
Yealand Redmayne	3,007	2,809	20	-	-	-	6	42	-	-	-	6	22	-	-	-	6	60	-	-	-	6	144	-	-	2	-	1	-¼
Total £.	126,284	108,101	1,128	5	7¼	-		2,709	9	10½	-		1,425	4	5½	-		2,651	14	11½	-		7,914	14	10¾	—		1	5½
Leigh Union:																								
Astley	8,473	6,970	170	-	-	1	-	165	-	-	1	-	250	-	-	1	6	241	-	-	1	6	826	-	-	5	-	2	4⅓
Atherton	22,725	18,516	350	-	-	-	10	357	-	-	-	10	420	-	-	1	-	421	-	-	1	-	1,548	-	-	3	8	1	8
Bedford	14,817	13,663	300	-	-	-	6	312	-	-	-	6	450	-	-	-	9	468	-	-	-	9	1,530	-	-	2	6	2	3
Culcheth	13,114	11,051	-			-		461	-	-	1	-	532	-	-	1	-	245	-	-	-	6	1,238	-	-	2	6	2	3
Golborne	8,666	7,915	184	-	-	-	6	184	-	-	-	6	199	-	-	-	6	199	-	-	-	6	766	-	-	2	-	1	11¼
Kenyon	5,316	4,814	120	-	-	-	6	110	-	-	-	6	115	-	-	-	6	120	-	-	-	6	465	-	-	2	-	1	11½
Lowton	6,098	5,640	120	-	-	-	6	110	-	-	-	6	115	-	-	-	6	80	-	-	-	3	425	-	-	1	9	1	6
Pennington	12,520	11,247	254	-	-	-	6	258	-	-	-	6	380	-	-	-	9	382	-	-	-	9	1,274	-	-	2	6	2	3¼
Tyldesley-cum-Shakerley	18,783	15,365	320	-	-	-	10	319	-	-	-	10	370	-	-	1	-	379	-	-	1	-	1,388	-	-	3	8	1	9¾
West Leigh	14,292	12,962	290	-	-	-	6	290	-	-	-	6	307	-	-	-	6	308	-	-	-	6	1,195	-	-	2	-	1	10¼
Total £.	124,804	108,143	2,108	-	-	-		2,566	-	-	-		3,138	-	-	-		2,843	-	-	-		10,655	-	-	—		1	11¾
Liverpool Parish:																								
Liverpool	1,356,978	1,221,280	-		-	-		-		-	-		-		-	106,362	-	-	2	-‖	106,362	-	-¶	2	-	1	9

* This amount is in the 5 *s.* rate.
† 1 *s.* in the pound for the half-year.
‡ 3 *s.* in the pound for the half-year.
§ At 3 *s.* for the half-year.
‖ One rate only has been laid during the year, namely, one of 2 *s.* in the pound.
¶ Of this sum, 3,473 *l.* was arrears of previous rates collected during the year ended 25th March 1863.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863. 1.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863. 2.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely— Quarter ended 24 June 1862. 3.	Rate in the Pound. 4.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862. 5.	Rate in the Pound. 6.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862. 7.	Rate in the Pound. 8.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863. 9.	Rate in the Pound. 10.	Total of the Four Quarters. 11.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters. 12.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value. 13.
LANCASTER—*continued.*													
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP:	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Manchester	996,179	827,368	2,658 3 11	*	61,200 12 –	*	66,446 9 11	*	44,686 4 –	*	174,991 9 10	5 8	4 $2\frac{3}{4}$
OLDHAM UNION:													
Alkrington	1,839	1,438	– –	–	47 8 2	– 8	– –	–	118 15 11	1 9	166 4 1	2 5	2 $3\frac{3}{4}$
Chadderton	33,310	24,983	335 – –	1 –	862 – –	1 –	1,026 – –	3 –	1,623 – –	–	3,846 – –	5 –	3 1
Crompton	18,190	16,121	320 – –	1 6	659 – –	3 –	933 – –	–	692 – –	–	2,604 – –	4 6	3 $2\frac{3}{4}$
Middleton	24,229	16,907	– –	–	1,270 – –	2 –	– –	–	2,586 – –	2 –	3,856 – –	4 –	4 $6\frac{3}{4}$
Oldham	176,479	168,076	6,381 – –	2 –	6,454 – –	2 –	8,851 – –	4 –	17,140 – –	4 –	38,826 – –	12 –	4 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Royton	22,233	15,783	1,548 – –	2 –	– – –	–	3,111 – –	4 –	– – –	–	4,659 – –	6 –	5 $10\frac{3}{4}$
Thornham	7,186	6,237	193 2 6	– 10	215 9 $3\frac{1}{2}$	– 10	339 2 6	2 6	299 4 $2\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	1,046 18 6	6 8	3 $4\frac{1}{4}$
Tonge	10,668	7,650	138 9 11	1 –	301 10 8	1 –	469 5 4	2 –	212 13 6	2 –	1,121 19 5	6 –	2 $11\frac{1}{4}$
TOTAL £.	294,134	257,195	8,915 12 5	–	9,809 8 $1\frac{1}{2}$	–	14,729 7 10	–	22,671 13 $7\frac{1}{2}$	–	56,126 2 –	—	4 $4\frac{1}{4}$
ORMSKIRK UNION:													
Altcar	6,420	6,031	79 – –	– 4	20 – –	– 4	97 – –	– 4	74 – –	– 4	270 – –	1 4	– $10\frac{3}{4}$
Aughton	12,885	10,291	102 – –	– 8	227 – –	– 8	108 – –	– 8	222 – –	– 8	659 – –	2 8	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$
Bickerstaffe	11,327	9,232	127 – –	– 6	83 – –	– 6	153 – –	– 6	109 – –	– 6	472 – –	2 –	1 $-\frac{1}{4}$
Birkdale	9,053	7,773	77 – –	– 6	3 – –	†	47 – –	†	64 – –	†	191 – –	– 6	– 6
Bispham	1,423	1,356	40 – –	– 8	4 – –	–	28 – –	– 6	3 – –	–	75 – –	1 2	1 $1\frac{1}{4}$
Burscough	11,838	11,274	150 – –	– 8	207 – –	–	4 – –	– 8	321 – –	–	682 – –	1 4	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Down Holland	5,142	5,142	17 – –	– 6	104 – –	– 6	26 – –	– 6	42 – –	– 6	189 – –	2 –	– $8\frac{3}{4}$
Formby	9,138	8,575	161 – –	– 6	29 – –	– 6	110 – –	– 6	146 – –	– 4	446 – –	1 10	1 $-\frac{1}{2}$
Halsall	9,433	9,064	102 – –	– 6	181 – –	– 6	38 – –	– 6	94 – –	– 6	415 – –	2 –	– 11
Hesketh-with-Becconsall	1,871	1,782	44 – –	– 6	– –	–	70 – –	– 10	2 – –	–	116 – –	1 4	1 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Lathom	20,686	19,628	199 – –	– 6	301 – –	–	547 – –	1 –	391 – –	–	1,438 – –	1 6	1 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Lydiate	5,884	5,303	105 – –	– 8	54 – –	1 –	145 – –	1 –	108 – –	1 –	412 – –	3 8	1 $6\frac{3}{4}$
Maghull	8,509	8,112	32 – –	– 6	151 – –	– 6	19 – –	– 6	99 – –	– 6	301 – –	2 –	– 9
Melling	5,484	4,605	91 – –	– 6	100 – –	– 6	25 – –	– 6	64 – –	– 6	280 – –	2 –	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$
North Meols	55,279	47,496	592 – –	1 –	461 – –	1 –	419 – –	1 –	629 – –	1 –	2,101 – –	4 –	– $10\frac{1}{2}$
Ormskirk	13,098	12,475	338 – –	1 –	264 – –	1 –	169 – –	1 –	315 – –	1 –	1,086 – –	4 –	1 9
Rufford	4,657	4,435	97 –	– 6	15 – –	–	129 – –	– 8	14 – –	–	255 – –	1 2	1 $1\frac{3}{4}$

Scarisbrick	12,639	12,038	176	–	–	–	6	124	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	381	–	–	–	8	685	–	–	1	2	1	1¾
Simonswood	3,939	3,939	2	–	–	–	6	33	–	–	–	6	79	–	–	–	6	19	–	–	–	6	133	–	–	2	–	–	8
Skelmersdale	5,453	5,194	–	2	6		–	1	1	6	–		89	3	–	–	6	32	9	6	–	6	122	16	6	1	–	–	5¾
Tarleton	7,649	7,285	21	–	–	–	8	217	–	–	–	8	28	–	–	–		174	–	–	–		440	–	–	1	4	1	2½
TOTAL £.	221,807	201,030	2,552	2	6	–		2,579	1	6	–		2,334	3	–	–		3,303	9	6	–		10,768	16	6	—		1	–¾
PRESCOT UNION:																													
Bold	8,346	8,346	13	14	–	–	4	219	19	8	–	8	58	4	4	–	8	290	16	2	–	9	582	14	2	2	5	1	4¾
Cronton	2,267	1,953	56	8	6	1	–	41	6	10	1	–	78	12	–	1	–	88	19	4	1	–	265	6	8	4	–	2	8½
Ditton	3,364	3,364	3	2	6	1	–	114	2	3	–	9	10	12	6	–	9	141	12	2	1	–	269	9	5	3	6	1	7¼
Eccleston	28,724	24,851	335	15	5	1	–	475	7	3	1	–	566	–	4	1	–	350	14	6	1	–	1,727	17	6	4	–	1	4¾
Hale	3,769	3,375	94	–	–	1	–	74	–	–	1	–	55	–	–	1	–	75	–	–	1	–	298	–	–	4	–	1	9½
Halewood	6,717	6,049	136	–	–	1	–	165	–	–	1	–	144	–	–	1	–	94	–	–	1	–	539	–	–	4	–	1	9½
Huyton-with-Roby	21,755	19,423	71	–	–	–	10	337	–	–	–	10	230	–	–	–	10	127	–	–	–	10	765	–	–	3	4	–	9½
Knowsley	10,085	10,085	148	–	–	–	6	236	7	6	–	6	120	11	4	–	6	183	12	–	–	9	688	10	10	2	3	1	4½
Little Woolton	8,820	7,691	-		-		–	208	–	–	1	–	59	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	366	–	–	3	–	–	11½
Much Woolton	16,097	13,858	179	–	–	1	–	317	–	–	1	–	226	–	–	1	–	218	–	–	1	–	940	–	–	4	–	1	4¼
Parr	16,697	13,956	50	2	11	1	6‡	457	7	9		–	275	3	9		–	176	17	3		–	959	11	8	1	6	1	4½
Prescot	10,822	9,283	-		-		–	324	6	10½	1	6	252	19	11½	1	6	403	17	4½	1	6	981	4	2½	4	6	2	1¼
Rainford	12,242	11,347	-		-		–	480	–	–	1	–	-		-		–	517	–	–	1	–	997	–	–	2	–	1	9
Rainhill	11,605	10,072	134	8	6	–	9	65	11	3	–	9	301	9	8½	1	–	98	19	8	1	–	600	9	1½	3	6	1	2½
Speke	4,920	3,740	89	–	–	1	–	29	–	–	1	–	88	–	–	1	–	89	–	–	1	–	295	–	–	4	–	1	7
Sutton	41,301	35,333	827	9	–	1	4§	644	5	3		–	343	14	8		–	350	7	11		–	2,165	16	10	1	4	1	2¾
Tarbock	4,478	4,068	42	–	–	–	6	59	–	–	–	6	94	–	–	–	10	51	–	–	–	10	246	–	–	2	8	1	2½
Whiston	9,343	8,732	177	7	4	–	9	242	10	3	–	9	97	17	1½	–	9	353	10	7	1	–	871	5	3½	3	3	2	–
Widnes	26,539	19,611	22	2	–	–	9	407	14	–	1	–	223	7	3	1	–	323	14	3½	1	–	976	17	6½	3	9	1	–
Windle	38,049	32,296	590	17	6	1	3	924	3	9	1	3	635	2	10	1	3	967	14	5	1	3	3,117	18	6	5	–	1	11¼
TOTAL £.	285,940	247,133	2,970	7	8	–		5,822	2	7½	–		3,859	15	9½	–		5,000	15	8	–		17,653	1	9	—		1	5
PRESTON UNION:																													
Alston	4,158	3,345	160	7	2	1	–	170	2	5	1	–	261	2	8	1	8	385	15	7	2	4	977	7	10	6	–	5	10½
Barton	5,560	4,849	177	12	8½	–	9	116	1	1½	–	6	347	16	7½	1	5	171	2	9½	–	9	812	13	3	3	5	3	4½
Broughton	7,169	6,416	460	7	7	1	6	214	12	–	–	9	273	2	2½	–	9	400	16	5½	1	4	1,348	18	3	4	4	4	2½
Cuerdale	839	770	76	19	6	2	–	51	6	5	1	4	57	14	8	1	6	57	14	7	1	6	243	15	2	6	4	6	4
Dilworth	3,439	3,128	150	13	2	1	–	160	4	10	1	–	225	–	9	1	6	269	11	–	1	8	805	9	9	5	2	5	1¾
Dutton	1,841	1,523	188	–	7	2	6	-		-		–	149	2	4	2	–	149	13	4	2	–	486	16	3	6	6	6	4¾
Elston	1,024	965	88	9	9	1	10	45	6	10	1	–	22	11	5	–	5	60	5	4	1	4	216	13	4	4	7	4	6
Farington	9,023	8,176	514	1	5	1	8	510	13	9½	–	10	198	15	4½	–	6	537	3	–½	1	4	1,760	13	7½	4	4	4	3¾
Fishwick	8,716	6,966	346	–	–	1	–	347	–	–	1	–	650	–	–	2	–	-		-		–	1,343	–	–	4	–	3	10¼
Fulwood	6,588	6,588	344	10	2	1	2	187	16	4½	–	9	299	11	6	–	9	455	18	9	1	6	1,287	16	9½	4	2	3	11

* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* in the pound for the whole four quarters.

† There was only one rate allowed in the four quarters ending Lady-day 1863, at 6 *d.* in the pound.

‡ For the year.

§ For the year.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely—								Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
			Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
LANCASTER—*continued.*													
PRESTON UNION—*continued.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Goosnargh with Newsham	9,908	7,995	483 5 2	1 3	385 6 3	1 –	733 6 2½	1 10	476 17 5½	1 3	2,078 15 1	5 4	5 2½
Grimsargh and Brockholes	3,429	3,158	164 15 8	1 –	158 15 6	1 –	102 19 6	– 8	131 – 7	– 10	557 11 3	3 6	3 6¼
Haighton	1,595	1,491	42 4 10	– 7	39 11 6	– 6	168 1 7	2 7	83 – 4	– 10	332 18 3	4 6	4 5½
Hothersall	1,315	1,230	56 4 3	1 –	56 11 –	– 10	84 6 2	1 6	129 9 5	1 8	326 10 10	5 –	5 3¾
Howick	1,017	1,017	89 4 -½	2 2	78 19 3½	1 2	40 14 -½	– 10	60 10 4	1 2	269 7 8½	5 4	5 3½
Hutton	3,364	3,091	195 8 11	1 9	228 5 -½	1 –	135 19 9½	1 2	240 3 2	1 4	799 16 11	5 3	5 2
Lea, Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam	10,385	9,099	560 6 6½	1 4	300 6 8½	– 10	560 3 10	1 2	763 4 1½	1 10	2,184 1 2½	5 2	4 9½
Little Hoole	2,645	2,495	70 5 5½	– 10	82 1 1	– 5	75 7 2½	– 11	127 11 1½	– 9	355 4 10½	2 11	2 10¼
Longton	5,811	5,350	39 10 4½	– 8	90 3 7½	– 2	511 – 6	2 –	666 1 10½	3 –	1,306 16 4½	5 10	4 10½
Much Hoole	3,217	2,920	129 8 1½	1 6	205 7 7½	– 10	113 7 2	1 4	200 13 11½	1 –	648 16 10½	4 8	4 5½
Penwortham	8,965	7,597	243 – 9½	– 10	214 12 2	– 4	612 1 8½	1 8	872 18 10	2 6	1,942 13 6	5 4	5 1¼
Preston	225,411	208,645	6,724 10 4½	1 6	16,364 14 –	3 –	9,513 6 8	3 –	18,372 – –	2 6	50,974 11 -½	10 –	4 10¾
Ribbleton	1,885	1,750	96 10 7	1 1	86 7 –	1 –	55 6 7	– 8	83 3 3	1 –	321 7 5	3 9	3 8
Ribchester	3,261	3,089	360 – 10	2 6	- -	–	441 9 1	3 –	216 16 6	1 6	1,018 6 5	7 –	6 7
Samlesbury	5,886	5,145	361 – –	1 6	253 – –	1 –	396 – –	1 9	643 – –	2 6	1,653 – –	6 9	6 5
Walton-le-Dale	31,489	24,342	1,772 – –	1 8	1,583 – –	1 4	2,216 – –	2 –	- -	–	5,571 – –	5 –	4 7
Whittingham	4,160	4,160	203 17 6	1 –	193 13 6½	1 –	268 1 –	1 4	201 1 10	1 –	866 13 10½	4 4	4 2
Woodplumpton	9,870	9,057	599 7 1	1 4	433 12 10	1 –	556 15 3½	1 3	433 8 -½	1 –	2,023 3 3	4 7	4 5½
TOTAL £.	381,970	344,357	14,698 2 7	–	22,557 10 11½	–	19,069 3 10½	–	26,189 1 8½	–	82,513 19 1½	—	4 9½
PRESTWICH UNION:													
Beswick	2,870	2,466	27 18 3	1 4	80 12 5	1 4	112 12 11	3 –	119 7 6	3 –	340 11 1	8 8	2 9¼
Blackley	10,483	7,980	- -	–	369 17 2	2 4	507 2 3½	2 4	348 8 7	*	1,225 8 -½	4 8	3 -¾
Bradford	10,802	9,087	- -	–	163 5 2	1 –	166 16 10½	–	42 19 -½	–	373 1 1	1 –	– 9¾
Cheetham	85,621	71,152	1,718 8 –	1 9	397 11 5	1 9	4,225 8 3	2 4	3,200 10 3	2 4	9,541 17 11	8 2	2 8¼
Crumpsall	21,473	19,002	91 7 9	– 11	36 6 3	– 11	1,235 4 5	1 9	249 15 5	1 9	1,612 13 10	5 4	1 8¼
Failsworth	18,011	13,864	241 11 1	1 8	449 2 3	–	311 18 7	2 8	863 3 4	–	1,865 15 3	4 4	2 8¼
Great Heaton	2,493	2,003	- -	–	84 3 11½	1 2	74 1 1	1 8	56 – 5½	–	214 5 6	2 10	2 1¾
Harpurhey	3,615	2,880	- -	–	77 10 3	1 –	43 9 11½	1 –	74 – 8½	†	195 – 11	2 –	1 4¼

Little Heaton	2,164	1,742	11	6	8	–	22	12	–½	2	–	104	10	10⅓	–	39	15	1	1	–	178	4	8	3	–	2	–½
Moston	8,679	7,413	-	-		–	117	11	10	2	–	420	3	5½	–	176	14	7½	–		714	9	11	2	–	1	11¼
Newton	42,549	35,534	327	13	9½	1	–	200	18	7	1	–	1,568	19	5¾	1	6	727	10	7½	1	6	2,825	2	5¾	5	–	1	7
Prestwich	22,728	19,640	210	–	–	1	6	623	–	–	1	6	580	–	–	1	6	1,286	–	–	3	–	2,699	–	–	7	6	2	9
TOTAL - - - £.	231,488	192,763	2,628	5	6½	–	2,622	11	4	–		9,350	8	2¼	–	7,184	5	7	–		21,785	10	7¾	—		2	3
ROCHDALE UNION:																											
Blatchinworth-with-Calderbrook	15,091	13,377	470	–	–	1	6	619	–	–	1	6	239	–	–	1	6	844	–	–	2	–	2,172	–	–	6	6	3	3
Butterworth	26,104	22,442	748	–	–	1	–	816	–	–	1	–	1,125	–	–	2	–	987	–	–	2	–	3,676	–	–	6	–	3	3¼
Castleton	91,410	73,866	1,592	19	10	2	–	2,616	1	2		–	2,805	2	7		–	3,751	18	11	2	–	10,766	2	6	4	–	2	11
Spotland	108,206	89,929	1,460	19	1	2	–	2,985	2	5	2	–	3,509	4	–	2	–	2,154	10	10	2/ & 3/		10,109	16	4	11	–	2	3
Wardleworth	57,551	43,767	-		-		–	3,205	5	8	1	6	-		-		–	4,279	1	6	2	–	7,484	7	2	3	6	3	5
Wuerdle with-Wardle	25,504	20,831	-		-		–	1,161	–	–	2	–	780	–	–	2	–	1,528	–	–	2	–	3,469	–	–	6	–	3	4
TOTAL - - - £.	323,866	264,212	4,271	18	11	–		11,402	9	3	–		8,458	6	7	–		13,544	11	3	–		37,677	6	–	—		2	10¼
SALFORD UNION:																											
Broughton	74,355	66,869	-		-		–	1,956	17	3	1	6	-		-		–	6,682	10	10	3	–	8,639	8	1	4	6	2	7
Pendlebury	17,764	16,318	265	1	10	1	–	173	19	4	1	–	339	2	–	1	–	652	12	–	2	–	1,430	15	2	5	–	1	9
Pendleton	89,113	80,784	1,627	4	3	1	10	107	9	5	1	10	6,810	2	9	4	–	4,072	3	9	4	–	12,617	–	2	11	8	3	1¾
Salford	200,057	175,046	3,940	–	–	1	6‡	7,315	–	–		‡	10,019	–	–	2	6‡	9,972	–	–	2	6‡	31,246	–	–	6	6	3	6¾
TOTAL - - - £.	381,289	339,017	5,832	6	1	–		9,553	6	–	–		17,168	4	9	–		21,379	6	7	–		53,933	3	5	—		3	2¼
TODMORDEN UNION:																											
County of Lancaster:																											
Todmorden and Walsden	36,792	27,594	165	–	–	1	–	714	7	10⅓	1	–	1,229	19	6	1	6	1,287	6	4	1	6	3,396	13	8½	5	–	2	5⅓
County of York, West Riding:																											
Erringden	12,910	8,697	66	13	–	1	8	288	12	6		§	322	9	8	3	4	525	8	3		§	1,203	3	5	5	–	2	9¼
Heptonstall	10,560	9,247	269	1	10	1	8	355	4	7	1	8	740	11	9	1	8	409	14	9½	2	6	1,774	12	11½	7	6	3	10
Langfield	18,003	12,025	94	19	8	1	–	308	14	4	1	–	285	1	9	1	–	587	6	6	1	8	1,276	2	3	4	8	2	1¼
Stansfield	22,496	22,178	378	18	8	1	–	320	18	–½	1	–	796	14	10½	1	–	1,390	10	5	2	–	2,887	2	–	5	–	2	7¼
Wadsworth	12,685	10,647	254	5	10	1	8	494	4	–	3	4	707	6	8		‖	631	9	6		‖	2,087	6	–	5	–	3	11
TOTAL - - - £.	113,446	90,388	1,228	19	–	–		2,482	1	4	–		4,082	4	2½	–		4,831	15	9⅓	–		12,625	–	4	—		2	9½

* Rate allowed 3d July 1862, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* in the pound. Rate allowed 18th December 1862, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* in the pound.

† Rate allowed 3d July 1862, at 1 *s.* in the pound. Rate allowed 18th December 1862, at 1 *s.* in the pound.

‡ The rates for the relief of the poor were not laid quarterly in the past year, but as follows: viz, one on the 1st of April, at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound; one on the 1st of October, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound; and one on the 2d of March, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound. The last rate is expected to meet the demands upon the overseers t ll the 1st of August next, and the sums entered in columns 3, 5, 7, and 9, are the sums actually collected in each of those quarters.

§ Only two rates during the year, one on the 15th day of May 1862, at 1 *s.* 8 *d.*; and another on the 26th December 1862, at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* in the pound.

‖ Only two rates during the year, one on the 15th day of 1862, at 1 *s.* 8 *d.* in the pound; and another on the 23d day of October 1862, at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* in the pound.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester, Lancaster,* and *Derby,* &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely—								Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
			Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
LANCASTER—*continued.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. . d.	s. d.	s. d.
TOXTETH PARK	267,627	227,298	5,423 – –	2 3	7,684 – –	2 3	3,883 – –	2 3	2,160 – –	2 3	19,155 – –	9 –	1 $8\frac{1}{4}$
ULVERSTONE UNION:													
Aldingham	8,117	7,059	- -	–	352 18 –	1 –	- -	–	264 13 $11\frac{1}{2}$	– 9	617 11 $11\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	1 9
Angerton	437	359	- -	–	17 19 –	1 –	- -	–	17 19 –	1 –	35 18 –	2 –	2 –
Blawith	941	829	15 7 $2\frac{1}{2}$	– $4\frac{1}{2}$	15 7 $2\frac{1}{2}$	– $4\frac{1}{2}$	20 9 7	– 6	20 9 7	– 6	71 13 7	1 9	1 $8\frac{3}{4}$
Cartmel Fell	2,686	2,508	62 15 6	– 6	41 4 5	– 4	57 13 6	– 5	41 14 3	– 4	203 7 8	1 7	1 7
Church Coniston	2,237	1,790	44 5 9	– 8	77 8 7	– 10	44 1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	– 6	68 8 $2\frac{1}{2}$	– 10	234 4 3	2 10	2 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Claife	3,192	2,395	59 5 9	– 6	59 9 8	– 6	59 15 2	– 6	59 15 2	– 6	238 5 9	2 –	1 $11\frac{3}{4}$
Colton	8,803	8,437	205 2 10	– 6	208 18 4	– 6	139 7 $4\frac{1}{2}$	– 4	140 2 $10\frac{1}{2}$	– 4	693 11 5	1 8	1 $7\frac{3}{4}$
Dalton in Furness	36,100	26,742	- -	–	955 8 11	– 9	- -	–	1,001 4 2	– 9	1,956 13 1	1 6	1 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Dunnerdale with Seathwaite	1,639	1,526	38 2 9	– 6	38 2 9	– 6	38 2 9	– 6	- -	–	114 8 3	1 6	1 6
East Broughton	3,665	3,332	51 2 9	– 4	66 6 9	– 5	53 1 5	– 4	66 17 2	– 5	237 8 1	1 6	1 5
Egton-cum-Newland	4,694	4,470	148 8 10	– 8	148 8 10	– 8	- -	–	- -	–	296 17 8	1 4	1 4
Hawkshead and Monk Coniston, with Skelwith.	4,774	4,539	144 1 5	– 8	148 13 –	– 8	144 15 –	– 8	145 4 –	– 8	582 13 5	2 8	2 $6\frac{3}{4}$
Kirkby Ireleth	8,891	8,269	273 – –	– 8	272 – –	– 8	- -	–	272 – –	– 8	817 – –	2 –	1 $11\frac{3}{4}$
Lower Allithwaite	4,553	4,336	123 6 1	– 7	124 11 7	– 7	126 5 2	– 7	144 13 10	– 8	518 16 8	2 5	2 $4\frac{3}{4}$
Lower Holker	4,478	4,263	123 10 5	– 7	123 12 7	– 7	123 7 11	– 7	52 17 10	– 3	423 8 9	2 –	1 $11\frac{3}{4}$
Lowick	1,942	1,735	25 – –	– 6	50 3 9	– 6	40 – –	– 6	51 1 8	– 9	166 5 5	2 3	1 11
Mansriggs	533	511	6 7 $10\frac{1}{2}$	– 3	6 7 $10\frac{1}{2}$	– 3	8 10 6	– 4	8 10 6	– 4	29 16 9	1 2	1 2
Osmotherley	2,326	2,214	- -	–	109 7 $11\frac{1}{2}$	1 –	- -	–	54 17 $-\frac{1}{2}$	– 6	164 5 –	1 6	1 $5\frac{3}{4}$
Pennington	3,690	3,205	80 10 3	– 6	80 8 9	– 6	- -	–	80 2 6	– 6	241 1 6	1 6	1 6
Satterthwaite	2,762	2,072	51 15 9	– 6	51 15 9	– 6	51 16 4	– 6	25 18 $-\frac{1}{2}$	– 3	181 5 $10\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	1 9
Staveley	2,765	2,662	66 6 1	– 6	66 8 10	– 6	66 6 4	– 6	66 8 6	– 6	265 9 9	2 –	2 –
Subberthwaite	618	577	7 4 4	– 3	16 16 $8\frac{1}{2}$	– 7	7 4 4	– 3	16 16 $8\frac{1}{2}$	– 7	48 2 1	1 8	1 8
Torver	749	579	21 13 $9\frac{1}{2}$	– 9	19 5 9	– 8	19 5 9	– 8	28 18 9	1 –	89 4 $-\frac{1}{2}$	3 1	3 1
Ulverstone	25,260	22,965	510 15 3	– 6	338 8 1	– 4	502 12 7	– 6	511 14 9	– 6	1,863 10 8	1 10	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Upper Allithwaite	2,165	2,062	59 19 2	– 7	60 3 –	– 7	59 16 11	– 7	59 18 1	– 7	239 17 2	2 4	2 4
Upper Holker	5,616	5,616	116 2 9	– 5	93 9 5	– 4	116 13 10	– 5	140 8 10	– 6	466 14 10	1 8	1 8
Urswick	6,376	4,836	100 14 10	– 5	100 14 10	– 5	100 15 8	– 5	100 15 8	– 5	403 1 –	1 8	1 8
West Broughton	6,509	4,781	175 15 $-\frac{3}{4}$	– 9	231 18 $7\frac{1}{2}$	1 –	- -	–	- -	–	407 13 $8\frac{1}{4}$	1 9	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL £.	156,518	134,669	2,510 14 $5\frac{1}{4}$	–	3,875 18 $11\frac{1}{2}$	–	1,780 1 10	–	3,441 11 1	–	11,608 6 $3\frac{3}{4}$	—	1 $8\frac{3}{4}$

Warrington Union:																								
County of Chester:																								
Grappenhall	4,834	3,877	149	10	–	–	38	3	10½	1	–	119	5	5	–	27	15	11	–	9	334	15	2½	1	9	1	8¾
Latchford	8,660	7,747	-		-	–	512	–	–		*	-		-	–	641	–	–		†	1,153	–	–	4	–	2	11¾
Thelwall	3,493	3,222	-		-	–	124	8	4½	–	9	-		-	–	159	8	10½	1	–	283	17	3	1	9	1	9¼
County of Lancaster:																								
Burton Wood	9,098	8,317	200	–	–	1	–	215	–	–	1	–	200	10	–	1	–	215	10	–	1	–	831	–	–	4	–	2	–
Cuerdley	3,233	2,927	30	13	5¼	–	6	37	15	1¾		–	55	8	2½	–	8	105	17	10	–	8	229	14	8	1	10	1	6¾
Great Sankey	3,846	3,838	47	6	6	–	10	102	5	10½		‡	31	8	1½	–	10	175	7	3½	–	3	356	7	9½	1	11	1	10¼
Haydock	11,341	10,090	30	–	–½	–	10	369	18	2¾	–	10	297	19	4	1	–	211	8	6	1	–	909	6	1	3	8	1	9¾
Houghton, Middleton and Arbury	1,457	1,167	-		-	–		145	15	1	2	6	-		-	–		72	18	1⅓	1	3	218	13	2½	3	9	3	9
Newton in Mackerfield	25,199	20,467	-		-	–		633	15	4	–	8	-		-	–		917	7	8	1	–	1,551	3	–	1	8	1	6¼
Penketh	3,132	2,727	12	4	8	–	7½	145	6	10½	–	7½	81	11	6	–	10½	161	16	4½	–	10½	400	19	5	3	–	2	11¼
Poulton-with-Fearnhead	3,588	3,199	-		-	–		273	5	3½	1	9	-		-	–		157	16	–¾	1	–	431	1	4¼	2	9	2	8¼
Rixton-with-Glazebrook	3,860	2,879	103	7	10½	2	–	185	17	7½	2	–	185	15	1½	3	–	212	7	9½	3	–	687	8	5	10	–	4	9¼
Southworth-with-Croft	4,386	3,771	111	16	–¼	–	10	116	4	6½	–	10	24	3	6	–	6	227	13	5	–	6	479	17	5¾	2	8	2	6½
Warrington	71,273	64,674	-		-	–		4,438	17	8½	1	8	-		-	–		6,753	13	2½	2	6	11,192	10	11	4	2	3	5½
Winwick-with-Hulme	6,402	5,669	-		-	–		-		-	–		235	–	3½	–	10	-		-	–		235	–	3½	–	10	–	10
Woolston-with-Martinscroft	2,328	2,177	-		-	–		265	–	1¼	2	6	-		-	–		203	4	10¼	2	–	468	4	11½	4	6	4	3½
Total £.	166,130	146,748	684	18	7	–		7,603	14	–½	–		1,231	1	6	–		10,243	5	11	–		19,763	–	–½	—		2	8¼
West Derby Union:																								
Aintree	4,326	3,815	-		-	–		175	10	7½	1	–	12	11	6	1	–	125	8	1	–	8	313	10	2½	2	8	1	7¾
Allerton	8,709	7,768	-		-	–		136	1	–	1	–	-		-	–		203	15	11	1	–	339	16	11	2	–	–	10½
Bootle-cum-Linacre	35,756	32,188	-		-	–		-		-	–		1,875	6	11	1	4§	-		-	–		1,875	6	11	1	4	1	2
Childwall	3,777	3,400	31	7	6	–	10	27	16	6	–	10	12	1	3	–	10	45	14	2	–	10	116	19	5	3	4	–	8¼
Croxteth Park ‖	No rate.	—			—	–			—		–			—		–			—		–			—		–		—	
Everton	224,473	187,061	-		-	–		-		-	–		13,417	14	11	1	5¶	-		-	–		13,417	14	11	1	5	1	5¼
Fazakerley	Return imperfect.				—	–			—		–			—		–			—		–			—		–		—	
Garston	34,872	31,386	-		-	–		973	2	5½	1	2	-		-	–		589	1	8¾	1	2	1,562	4	2¼	2	4	1	–
Great Crosby	25,783	23,625	363	10	10½	1	–	269	4	2	1	–	246	12	7½	1	–	161	12	4½	1	–	1,041	–	–½	4	–	–	10½
Ince Blundell	4,697	4,608	74	–	–	–	10	122	–	11	–		92	–	–	–	8	125	8	7	–		413	9	6	1	6	1	9½
Kirkby	8,313	8,313	83	2	1	1	8	277	6	8	1	8	84	9	2	1	8	237	1	11	1	8	681	19	10	6	8	1	7¾
Kirkdale	100,059	90,053	358	16	–	–	8	1,352	1	4	–	9	768	3	1	–		535	9	10	–		3,014	10	3	1	5	–	8
Litherland	24,058	20,640	412	13	9½	1	–	205	19	1½	1	–	97	15	2	1	–	-		-	–		716	8	1	3	–	–	8¼
Little Crosby	3,833	3,622	60	–	–	1	–	93	7	–	–		68	–	–	1	–	95	2	8	–		316	9	8	2	–	1	9
Lunt	1,210	1,111	12	–	–	–	7	18	3	10	–		-		-	–		15	4	3	–	7	45	8	1	1	2	–	9¾
Netherton	3,121	2,812	72	–	–	1	3	88	9	11	–		56	–	–	1	3	80	10	8	–		297	–	7	2	6	2	1¼

* Out of the boundary, 1 *s.*, and within the boundary, 1 *s.* 10 *d.*
‡ Only one rate made, at 10 *d.* in the pound, from 25 March to 29 September 1862.
‖ There are no poor in Croxteth Park, nor a poor-rate book.
† Out of the boundary, 1 *s.* 8 *d.*, and within the boundary, 2 *s.* 4 *d.*
§ Only one rate laid in the year.
¶ 1 *s.* 5 *d.* in the pound for the year.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863. 1.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863. 2.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely— Quarter ended 24 June 1862. 3.	Rate in the Pound. 4.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862. 5.	Rate in the Pound. 6.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862. 7.	Rate in the Pound. 8.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863. 9.	Rate in the Pound. 10.	Total of the Four Quarters. 11.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters. 12.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value. 13.
LANCASTER—*continued.*													
WEST DERBY UNION—*continued.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Orrell and Ford	2,531	2,265	30 – –	1 –	67 16 11	–	44 – –	1 –	61 12 9	–	203 9 8	2 –	1 9½
Sefton or Sephton	3,244	2,813	36 – –	– 8	62 12 4	–	42 – –	–	65 6 1	– 10	205 18 5	1 6	1 5½
Thornton	2,310	2,072	39 – –	– 9	77 18 11	–	38 – –	– 9	56 10 11	–	211 9 10	1 6	2 –½
Walton-on-the-Hill	22,998	19,796	- -	–	- -	–	1,082 6 8	1 3*	- -	–	1,082 6 8	1 3	1 1
Wavertree	45,677	41,046	227 1 10	1 2	778 8 7	1 2	612 14 10	1 2	479 6 2	1 2	2,097 11 5	4 8	1 –¼
West Derby	235,962	214,512	- -	–	13,728 2 2	1 6	- -	–	- -	–	13,728 2 2	1 6	1 3¼
TOTAL £.	795,709	702,906	1,799 12 1	–	18,454 2 5½	–	18,549 16 1½	–	2,877 6 1¼	–	41,680 16 9¼	—	1 2¼
WIGAN UNION:													
Abram	6,226	5,666	29 – –	1 –	64 – –	1 –	210 – –	1 –	126 – –	1 –	429 – –	4 –	1 6¼
Ashton in Mackerfield, or Ashton-le-Willows.†	33,679	31,506	877 12 8	– 6	606 13 5	– 6	1,224 16 5½	– 9	804 12 4	– 9	3,513 14 10½	2 6	2 2¾
Aspull	10,239	9,014	91 4 6	1 –	481 18 –	2 6	468 13 2	2 6	436 7 1½	1 6	1,478 2 9½	7 6	3 3¼
Billinge Chapel End	5,200	4,617	192 14 9	1 –	83 19 11	–	160 14 10	–	192 9 9	1 –	629 19 3	2 –	2 8¾
Billinge Higher End	2,573	2,378	150 10 10	2 –	107 16 2	1 –	163 13 4	2 6	183 6 6	–	605 6 10	5 6	5 1
Blackrod	11,195	9,913	179 17 9	1 –	76 6 –	1 –	515 13 1	1 6	181 8 7	1 6	953 5 5	5 –	1 11
Dalton	2,889	2,616	97 15 5	– 9	65 3 5	– 6	97 15 5	– 9	126 5 10	1 –	387 – 1	3 –	2 11½
Haigh	8,383	7,727	75 3 6	1 –	320 17 7	1 6	293 11 8	1 6	252 10 10	1 –	942 3 7	5 –	2 5¼
Hindley	23,975	20,046	577 2 4½	1 6	101 19 10½	1 6	960 12 3	1 6	423 18 2	1 6	2,063 12 8	6 –	2 –¾
Ince-in-Mackerfield	26,443	24,634	802 – –	1 –	249 – –	1 –	1,330 – –	2 –	431 – –	2 –	2,812 – –	6 –	2 3¾
Orrell	6,030	5,189	193 18 5	1 6	136 10 4	1 6	253 9 9	1 –	348 2 10	1 9	932 1 4	5 9	3 7
Parbold	3,920	3,716	- -	–	67 10 1	– 6	26 3 –	1 2	166 5 9	1 2	259 18 10	2 10	1 4¾
Pemberton	22,182	16,712	785 2 10	1 6	447 9 1	1 6	868 17 10	1 3	566 17 –	– 6	2,668 6 9	4 9	3 2¼
Shevington	8,188	7,648	17 9 8	– 7	180 15 2	– 7	126 11 5	1 3	325 9 9	1 3	650 6 –	3 8	1 8½
Standish-with-Langtree	19,856	19,305	83 7 4½	– 6	404 3 9½	– 6	642 10 9½	1 2	426 17 11½	1 2	1,556 19 11	3 4	1 7¼
Upholland	15,158	12,407	466 5 5	1 3	299 19 4	1 3	752 8 2	1 3	489 6 2	– 9	2,007 19 1	4 6	3 2¾
Wigan	87,976	72,650	4,231 13 1	2 –	984 5 2	2 –	4,325 12 11	2 –	2,265 16 7	2 –	11,807 7 9	8 –	3 3
Winstanley	6,691	6,595	116 4 9	–	147 16 8	– 8	250 18 10	– 8	123 18 5	– 8	638 18 8	2 –	1 11¼
Worthington	2,162	2,061	- -	–	27 2 7	– 4	87 14 2	1 –	15 15 2	1 –	130 11 11	2 4	1 3¼
Wrightington	7,805	7,090	140 14 9	1 2	296 12 3	1 2	238 2 3	2 –	401 4 2	2 –	1,076 13 5	6 4	3 –½
TOTAL £.	310,770	271,490	9,107 18 1	–	5,149 18 10	–	12,997 19 4	–	8,287 12 11	–	35,543 9 2	—	2 7½

DERBY:

Ashbourne Union:

Alkmonton	Return imperfect.		—			–		—			–		—			–		—			–		—			—				
Alsop-le-Dale and Eaton	1,675	1,558	13	17	1¼	–	4½	13	17	1¼	–	4½	13	17	1¼	–	4½	13	17	1¼	–	–	55	8	5	1	1½	–	8½		
Ashbourne	5,976	4,790	197	18	5	1	–	140	1	2	–	7½	104	–	7	–	6	106	19	4	–	6	548	19	6	2	7½	2	3½		
Atlow	1,739	1,552	48	7	5½	–	7½	-	-	-	–	–	29	1	9½	–	4½	-	-	-	–	–	77	9	3	1	–	1	–		
Ballidon	2,153	2,156	22	9	6	–	2½	22	9	6	–	2½	22	9	6	–	2½	22	9	6	–	2½	89	18	–	–	10	–	10		
Biggin	818	813	23	15	6½	–	7	20	6	10	–	6	20	6	10	–	6	10	3	5	–	3	74	12	7½	1	10	1	10		
Bonsall	3,363	3,029	-	-	-	–	–	177	10	3¼	1	3	-	-	-	–	–	190	-	1½	1	4	367	10	4¾	2	7	2	5		
Bradbourne	1,868	1,675	34	15	6½	–	5	17	7	9¾	–	2½	34	15	6½	–	5	20	17	6½	–	3	107	16	5	1	3¼	1	3½		
Bradley	2,684	2,481	46	10	2½	–	4½	46	10	2½	–	4½	41	6	10¼	–	4	41	6	10¼	–	4	175	14	1½	1	5	1	5		
Brailsford	7,231	6,732	-	-	-	–	–	141	–	–	–	5	-	-	-	–	–	141	–	–	–	5	282	–	–	–	10	–	10		
Brassington	5,285	4,734	98	12	–	–	5	98	12	–	–	5	98	12	–	–	5	98	12	–	–	5	394	8	–	1	8	1	8		
Callow	1,229	1,120	28	–	4½	–	6	28	–	4½	–	6	28	–	4½	–	6	14	–	2¼	–	3	98	1	3¾	1	9	1	9		
Carsington	1,323	1,251	31	5	10½	–	6	31	5	10½	–	6	31	5	10½	–	6	31	5	10½	–	6	125	3	6	2	–	2	–		
Clifton and Compton	3,131	2,927	57	8	9¾	–	5	57	8	9¾	–	5	28	9	6½	–	2½	28	9	6½	–	2½	171	16	8½	1	3	1	2		
Edlaston with Wyaston	1,739	1,739	43	9	4	–	6	-	-	-	–	–	43	9	4	–	6	14	9	10⅜	–	2	101	8	6½	1	2	1	2		
Fenny Bentley	1,866	1,787	17	15	1½	–	5	17	15	1½	–	5	25	11	4½	–	7½	26	11	4½	–	7½	88	13	–	2	1	1	–		
Hartington Nether Quarter	3,750	2,316	48	5	3	–	10	48	5	3	–	10	36	4	10	–	7½	36	4	10	–	7½	169	–	2	2	11	1	5½		
Hartington Town Quarter	2,452	2,404	37	15	–	–	3¾	37	15	–	–	3¾	50	6	6	–	5	50	6	6	–	5	176	3	–	1	5½	1	5½		
Hognaston	2,254	2,071	32	7	4½	–	5	32	7	4½	–	5	32	7	4½	–	5	32	7	4½	–	5	129	9	6	1	8	1	3		
Hollington	1,706	1,706	42	9	11¼	–	6	42	9	11¼	–	6	-	-	-	–	–	42	9	11¼	–	6	127	9	9¾	1	6	1	6		
Hopton	1,476	1,335	-	-	-	–	–	27	16	1½	–	5	-	-	-	–	–	44	9	7	–	8	72	5	8½	1	1	1	1		
Hulland	1,073	991	-	-	-	–	–	20	14	2½	–	5	-	-	-	–	–	20	14	2½	–	5	41	8	5	–	10	–	10		
Hulland Ward	1,540	1,423	22	3	6	–	10	23	–	–	–	10	32	–	3	–	10	32	–	3	–	10	109	4	–	3	4	1	6½		
Hulland Ward Intakes	486	454	10	–	3	–	10	10	–	3	–	10	10	10	–	–	10	10	10	–	–	10	41	–	6	3	4	1	9¼		
Hungry Bentley	1,839	1,472	12	5	5½	–	2	12	5	5½	–	2	15	6	9	–	2½	15	6	9	–	2½	55	4	5	–	9	–	9		
Ible	389	351	11	–	4	–	7½	11	–	4	–	7½	5	10	2	–	3¾	5	10	2	–	3¾	33	1	–	1	10½	1	10½		
Kirk Ireton	2,479	2,258	56	7	11	–	6	28	3	6	–	3	42	2	9	–	4½	56	3	–	–	6	182	17	2	1	7½	1	7½		
Kniveton	3,311	3,150	26	2	3¼	–	4	26	2	3¼	–	4	32	5	9½	–	4	32	5	9½	–	5	116	16	1½	1	5	–	9		
Lea Hall	871	750	-	-	-	–	–	12	10	1	–	4	-	-	-	–	–	12	10	1	–	4	25	–	2	–	8	–	8		
Longford	5,534	4,503	93	13	3¼	–	5	93	13	3¼	–	5	93	13	3¼	–	5	-	-	-	–	–	280	19	9¾	1	3	1	3		
Mappleton	2,021	1,862	38	16	–½	–	5	-	-	-	–	–	46	4	11½	–	6	-	-	-	–	–	85	1	–	–	11	–	11		
Mercaston	2,375	1,784	44	11	5¼	–	6	44	11	5¼	–	6	-	-	-	–	–	22	5	7¼	–	3	111	8	5¾	1	3	1	3		
Middleton by Wirksworth	1,445	1,328	50	15	–	–	10	51	8	–	–	10	51	8	6	–	10	51	8	6	–	10	205	–	–	3	4	3	1		
Newton Grange	1,183	1,094	-	-	-	–	–	22	14	6½	–	5	-	-	-	–	–	28	8	2	–	6¼	51	2	8½	–	11¼	–	11¼		
Offcote and Underwood	5,277	4,828	80	13	11½	–	4	60	8	4⅓	–	3	100	8	4½	–	5	100	8	4⅓	–	5	341	19	1	1	5	1	5		
Osmaston	2,085	1,865	31	1	10½	–	4	31	1	10½	–	4	34	19	11½	–	4½	34	19	11½	–	4½	132	3	8	1	5	1	5		
Parwich	3,936	3,527	73	5	8	–	5	73	5	8	–	5	-	-	-	–	–	58	18	9½	–	4	205	10	1½	1	2	1	2		
Rodsley	1,108	852	26	12	8	–	7½	17	15	5¾	–	5	26	12	8	–	7½	8	17	7	–	2½	79	18	4½	1	10½	1	10½		
Shirley	2,400	2,291	57	6	1½	–	6	57	6	1½	–	6	-	-	-	–	–	57	6	1½	–	6	171	18	4½	1	6	1	6		
Snelston	Return imperfect.		—			–		—			–		—			–		—			–		—			—				
Sturston	2,655	2,549	88	16	6¾	–	9	-	-	-	–	–	-	-	-	–	–	58	15	9¾	–	6	147	12	4½	1	3	1	2		
Stydd	453	453	-	-	-	–	–	-	-	-	–	–	-	-	-	–	–	26	8	6	1	2	26	8	6	1	2	1	2		

* There has been only one rate levied during the year.

† In this township the rates are levied half-yearly. For the half-year ended September 1862, the rate was 1*s.* in the pound. For the half-year ended March 1863, the rate was 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely— Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.	Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
DERBY—*continued*.													
ASHBOURNE UNION—*continued*.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Thorpe	2,376	2,376	29 3 –	*	30 10 –	*	25 3 –	*	26 16 –	*	111 12 –	– 10	– 11¼
Tissington	4,467	3,821	– – –	–	79 11 10¾	– 5	– – –	–	79 11 10¾	– 5	159 3 9½	– 10	– 10
Yeaveley	1,966	1,640	34 5 2	– 5	34 4 1	– 5	34 4 6	– 5	– – –	–	102 13 9	1 3	1 3
Yeldersley	2,001	1,813	45 3 1¾	– 6	45 3 1¾	– 6	– – –	–	37 15 3½	– 5	128 1 7	1 5	1 5
County of Stafford:													
Blore with Swinscoe	2,570	2,376	59 7 9½	– 6	59 7 9½	– 6	14 17 2¼	– 3	14 17 2¼	– 3	148 9 11½	1 6	1 3
Calton in Blore	467	424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calton in Mayfield	464	425	17 13 7½	– 10	17 13 7½	– 10	– – –	–	– – –	–	35 7 3	1 8	1 8
Calton in Waterfall	675	620	– – –	–	15 9 2¾	– 6†	– – –	–	15 9 2¾	– 6†	30 18 5½	1 –	1 –
Calwich	1,639	1,211	17 13 3¼	– 3½	17 13 3½	– 3⅜	7 11 2¼	– 1¼	7 11 2¼	– 1¼	50 8 11¼	– 9½	– 10
Ellastone	1,750	1,472	33 14 7½	– 5½	33 15 9¾	– 5½	18 9 11½	– 3	18 9 11½	– 3	104 10 4¼	1 5	1 5
Ilam	3,061	3,061	24 8 3	– 6	52 2 –	– 6	– – –	–	– – –	–	76 10 3	1 –	– 6
Mayfield	5,471	4,749	95 5 6	– 5	– – –	–	95 5 6	– 5	– – –	–	190 11 –	– 10	– 9¾
Okeover	1,276	984	7 3 7¼	– 6	7 3 7¼	– 6	7 3 7¼	– 6	7 3 7¼	– 6	28 14 5	2 –	– 7
Prestwood	609	545	– – –	–	15 17 11	– 7	– – –	–	7 18 11⅓	– 3½	23 16 10½	– 10¼	– 10½
Ramshorn	1,323	1,175	– – –	–	24 9 5¾	– 5	– – –	–	14 13 8¼	– 3	39 3 2	– 8	– 8
Stanton	2,193	1,973	40 14 –	– 5	40 14 –	– 5	40 14 –	– 5	40 14 –	– 5	162 16 –	1 8	1 7¾
Waterfall	2,234	2,088	85 8 2¾	– 10	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	–	85 8 2¾	– 10	– 9¾
Woodhouses	270	252	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	–	18 18 6¾	1 6	18 18 6¾	1 6	1 6
Wootton	1,635	1,332	27 11 6	– 5	27 11 6	– 5	27 11 9½	– 5	27 11 8½	– 5	110 6 6	1 8	1 7¾
TOTAL £.	132,625	118,298	2,066 6 10¼	–	2,098 7 –¼	–	1,403 9 7½	–	1,916 9 10⅓	–	7,484 13 4½	—	1 3¼
BAKEWELL UNION:													
Abney and Abney Grange	958	682	14 4 2	– 5	– – –	–	14 4 2	– 5	– – –	–	28 8 4	– 10	– 10
Aldwark	835	835	– – –	–	20 17 6½	– 6	20 17 6½	– 6	– – –	–	41 15 1	1 –	1 –
Ashford	4,661	4,149	159 7 1	– 10	– – –	–	– – –	–	118 15 3	– 7⅓	278 2 4	1 5½	1 4
Bakewell	9,029	7,771	– – –	–	474 5 6¾	1 3	– – –	–	234 6 4⅓	– 7½	708 11 11¼	1 10½	1 10
Baslow with Bubnell	3,607	3,090	62 16 3¾	– 5	62 16 3¾	– 5	62 19 1½	– 5	62 19 1½	– 5	251 10 10½	1 8	1 7½
Beeley	1,460	1,460	15 4 4½	– 2½	15 4 4½	– 2½	15 4 4½	– 2½	15 4 4½	– 2½	60 17 6	– 10	– 10
Birchover	833	694	8 13 7¼	– 3	8 13 7½	– 3	13 – 5	– 4½	13 – 5	– 4½	43 8 –½	1 3	1 3
Blackwell	835	739	9 4 9¼	– 3	9 4 9¼	– 3	15 7 11	– 5	15 7 11	– 5	49 5 4½	1 4	1 4

Bradwell	2,499	2,118	-	-	-	148	5	5	1	8	-	-	-	24	14	7	-	173	-	-	1	8	1	7½
Brushfield	547	403	-	-	-	10	1	9	-	6	10	1	9	-	6	10	1	9	-	6	30	5	3	1	6	1	6
Calver	1,660	1,354	56	-	-	- 10	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	1	8	1	7¾
Chelmorton	1,512	1,406	17	11	6¾	- 3	17	11	6¾	-	3	30	15	2¾	-	5¼	30	15	2¾	-	5¼	96	13	7	1	4½	1	4½
Cromford	2,368	2,062	40	-	-	- 5	83	14	9½	-	10	77	1	10	-	10	77	1	10	-	10	277	18	5½	2	11	2	8¼
Curbar	916	743	6	6	1½	- 10	‡23	16	5½	-	-	9	6	5	-	10	‡51	12	7	-	-	91	1	7	1	8	2	5½
Darley	6,383	5,627	-	-	-	-	227	9	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	232	9	10½	-	10	459	19	2½	1	8	1	7½
Edensor and Chatsworth	2,673	2,810	27	-	-	- 2½	27	-	-	-	2¼	39	-	-	-	3½	39	-	-	-	3¼	132	-	-	-	11½	-	11¼
Elton	1,298	1,298	39	16	8½	- 7½	79	14	11	1	3	53	4	-	-	10	26	13	5	-	5	199	9	-½	3	1½	3	1
Eyam	3,257	2,920	-	-	-	-	91	5	1	-	7½	-	-	-	-	-	91	5	1	-	7⅓	182	10	2	1	3	1	3
Flagg	1,362	1,362	34	-	10¾	- 6	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	10¾	-	6	17	-	6¾	-	3	85	2	4¼	1	3	1	3
Foolow	916	779	-	-	-	-	32	6	5¾	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	32	6	5¾	-	10	64	12	11½	1	8	1	8
Froggatt	Return imperfect.																											
Grange Mill or Ivonbrook Grange	503	419	-	-	-	13	2	7¼	-	7½	-	-	-	-	14	17	-¼	-	8½	27	19	7½	1	4	1	4
Gratton	916	916	5	12	-	- 1½	5	12	-	-	1½	11	4	-	-	3	11	4	-	-	3	33	12	-	-	9	-	8¾
Great Hucklow	1,144	1,012	-	-	-	-	20	15	10¼	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	20	15	8¾	-	5	41	11	7	-	10	-	9¾
Great Longstone and Holme §	4,172	3,699	-	-	-	-	121	17	10	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	122	17	1	-	8	244	14	11	1	4	1	4
Great Rowsley	1,273	1,273	14	-	-	- 5	14	-	-	-	5	13	-	-	-	6	13	-	-	-	6	54	-	-	1	10	-	10¼
Grindlow	430	378	18	18	5½	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17	7½	-	5	26	16	1	1	5	1	5
Hartington, Middle Quarter	3,016	2,967	61	16	1	- 10	61	16	1	-	10	61	14	4	-	10	61	14	4	-	10	247	-	10	3	4	1	8
Hartle or Harthill	1,027	882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	3	6	1	6	66	3	6	1	6	1	6
Hassop	2,068	2,038	19	8	-	- 4½	19	8	-	-	4½	25	17	2	-	6	25	17	2	-	6	90	10	4	1	9	-	10¾
Hathersage	2,752	2,409	94	2	8	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	6¼	-	10	69	16	1½	-	7½	255	19	3¾	2	3½	2	1½
Hazlebadge	748	748	9	7	-	- 3	9	7	-	-	3	12	9	4	-	4	12	9	4	-	4	43	12	8	1	2	1	2
Highlow	307	281	11	14	4⅓	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	4½	-	10	-	10
Little Hucklow	476	422	21	2	7	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	7	1	-	1	-
Little Longstone	1,408	1,257	31	8	4½	- 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	-½	-	4	52	7	5	-	10	-	10
Litton	2,606	2,037	50	18	2¼	- 6	50	18	2¼	-	6	76	-	2½	-	9	76	-	2½	-	9	253	16	9½	2	6	2	6
Matlock	11,233	9,716	-	-	-	-	817	6	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	1	6	1	-	1,299	8	4	3	-	2	8
Middleton and Smerril	2,957	1,972	41	1	6¼	- 5	41	1	6¼	-	5	61	11	-¼	-	7½	61	11	-¼	-	7½	205	5	1	2	1	2	1
Monyash	2,188	2,099	43	5	6	- 5	40	17	6	-	5	50	10	-	-	5	50	10	-	-	6¼	185	3	-	1	9¼	1	9¼
Nether Padley	264	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	6	1	-	1	-
Offerton	261	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	18	9	2	6	29	18	9	2	6	2	6
Outseats	1,584	1,439	44	10	3¾	- 7½	-	-	-	-	-	44	19	6½	-	7½	-	-	-	-	-	89	9	10¼	1	3	1	3
Over and Nether Haddon	1,789	1,776	37	-	1½	- 5	74	-	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	18	10	-	-	-	129	10	4½	1	3	1	5⅓
Pilsley	748	748	‖18	13	-	- 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	13	-	-	6	-	6
Rowland	Return imperfect.																											
Sheldon	1,154	954	19	18	10	- 5	19	18	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	5	-	2½	49	16	1	1	-½	1	-½
Stanton	2,199	1,820	56	17	6	- 7½	56	17	6	-	7½	37	18	4¼	-	5	37	18	4¼	-	5	189	11	8	2	1	2	1
Stoke	527	460	5	14	11	- 3	5	14	11	-	3	9	11	8½	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	6½	-	11	-	11
Stoney Middleton	1,791	1,630	-	-	-	-	94	17	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	78	10	6½	1	-	173	7	6½	2	3	2	1½
Taddington and Priestcliff	2,336	1,871	45	-	-	- 10	45	-	-	-	10	54	-	-	-	10	54	-	-	-	10	198	-	-	3	4	2	1½
Tansley	1,897	1,677	34	3	5	- 5	34	3	5	-	5	34	3	5	-	5	34	3	5	-	5	136	13	8	1	8	1	7½
Tideswell	4,674	3,724	155	3	4	- 10	155	3	4	-	10	116	6	10½	-	7½	116	6	10½	-	7½	543	-	5	2	11	2	11
Wardlow	614	493	10	3	11¾	- 5	10	3	11¾	-	5	7	13	1½	-	3¾	7	13	1½	-	3¾	35	14	2½	1	5½	1	5½
Wensley and Snitterton	2,849	2,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242	19	1½	-	5	¶242	19	1½	-	5	1	10¾
Whestone or Whetstone	1,078	974	-	-	-	-	20	6	-½	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	-½	-	5	40	12	1	-	10	-	10

* Collected by two rates, at 5 *d.* in the pound. † One rate for the half-year. ‡ Collected remaining part of rate.
§ The township of Great Longstone and Holme lays only one rate in the half-year.
‖ This is not an average, there generally being three times the amount collected in one year.
¶ Of this sum 189 *l.* 9 *s.* was received from rents of parish property.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely— Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.	Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
DERBY—*continued.*													
BAKEWELL UNION—*continued.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Winster	2,488	2,206	66 5 10	– 7½	44 7 1¾	– 5	44 8 9	– 5	44 7 7¼	– 5	199 9 4	1 10½	1 9¾
Woodland Eyam	1,256	1,141	35 11 9	– 7½	23 14 6	– 5	35 10 6	– 7½	23 13 8	– 5	118 10 5	2 1	2 1
Youlgreave	3,169	2,857	119 – –	– 10	119 – –	– 10	95 4 –	– 8	95 4 –	– 8	428 8 –	3 –	3 –
TOTAL £.	117,511	103,638	1,561 3 4¼	–	3,251 18 3½	–	1,347 7 –¼	–	3,023 18 4	–	9,184 7 –	—	1 9¼
BELPER UNION:													
Alderwasley	3,261	3,122	130 1 5½	– 10	– –	–	130 1 5½	– 10	– –	–	260 2 11	1 8	1 8
Alfreton	17,883	15,113	615 1 –½	1 –	596 6 6	– 9	555 – 5	– 9	407 18 1	– 7	2,174 6 –½	3 1	2 10½
Allestree	3,525	3,438	35 15 2	– 5	35 15 2	– 5	35 15 2	– 5	35 15 2	– 5	143 – 8	1 8	– 10
Ashleyhay	3,522	3,189	33 3 1	– 10	33 3 1	– 10	39 16 8½	1 –	39 16 8½	1 –	145 19 7	3 8	– 11
Belper	21,785	18,454	528 4 5¾	1 3	847 12 11¾	1 3	814 13 1½	1 3	465 16 11	1 8	2,656 7 6	5 10	2 10½
Crich	9,693	7,131	– – –	–	426 18 3	1 3	– – –	–	426 17 5¾	1 3	853 15 8¾	2 6	2 4¾
Denby	3,243	2,873	– – –	–	239 19 8	1 8	– – –	–	238 4 –	1 8	478 3 8	3 4	3 4
Dethick, or Dethwick and Lea	3,665	3,289	98 14 11¾	– 7½	96 6 8	– 7½	– – –	–	94 3 7	– 7½	289 5 2¾	1 10½	1 9
Duffield	14,592	12,662	– – –	–	263 15 11¾	– 5	– – –	–	527 11 11½	– 10	791 7 11¼	1 3	1 3
Hazlewood	2,301	1,883	45 12 –¼	– 5	32 13 7¼	– 5	42 17 10	– 5	35 8 5½	– 5	156 11 11	1 8	1 8
Heage	6,316	5,466	222 16 5	– 10	109 6 2½	– 5	153 13 7½	– 10	69 4 8	–	555 – 11	2 1	2 –¼
Holbrook	1,827	1,477	– – –	–	91 15 6½	1 3	– – –	–	91 9 –½	1 3	183 4 7	2 6	2 5¾
Horsley	2,321	2,260	35 7 4½	– 7½	35 7 4½	– 7½	23 10 10¾	– 5	23 10 10¾	– 5	117 16 6½	2 1	1 –½
Horsley Woodhouse	1,898	1,612	49 10 –	1 3	49 10 –	1 3	49 11 4½	1 3	49 11 4½	1 3	198 2 9	5 –	2 5½
Ideridgehay and Allton	1,758	1,570	39 5 1½	– 6	– – –	–	58 17 8½	– 9	– – –	–	98 2 10	1 3	1 3
Ireton Wood	1,348	1,180	31 1 5	– 6	31 1 5	– 6	– – –	–	31 1 11	– 6	93 4 9	1 6	1 7
Kedleston	2,002	1,931	15 15 6	– 5	16 17 6	– 5	30 16 –	– 5	32 4 2	– 5	95 13 2	1 8	1 –
Kilbourne	2,975	2,376	97 14 8½	– 10	– – –	–	98 10 9½	– 10	– – –	–	196 5 6	1 8	1 7¾
Kirk Langley with Meynell Langley	4,819	4,002	62 16 –	– 3¾	61 6 2	– 3½	60 12 –	– 3½	70 6 6	– 4	255 – 8	1 2¾	1 1½
Mackworth	2,191	2,164	35 – –	– 6	35 – –	– 6	40 – –	– 6	40 – –	– 6	150 – –	2 –	1 4¾
Mapperley	1,577	1,548	63 18 2	– 10	31 17 5	– 5	31 16 2	– 5	31 13 3	– 5	159 5 –	2 1	2 –¾
Markeaton	3,591	3,432	85 15 10	– 6	– – –	–	85 15 10	– 6	42 17 10¾	– 3	214 9 6¾	1 3	1 3
Morley	2,732	2,642	41 5 5½	– 3¾	41 5 5½	– 3¾	49 10 9¼	– 4½	49 10 9¼	– 4½	181 12 5½	1 4½	1 4½
Mugginton	2,988	2,843	– – –	–	71 – 8¾	– 6	– – –	–	94 14 3	– 8	165 14 11¾	1 2	1 2
Pentrich	4,062	3,051	152 5 2½	1 –	– – –	–	152 11 2½	1 –	– – –	–	304 16 5	2 –	2 –
Quarndon	2,529	2,202	27 10 4¼	– 3	27 10 4¼	– 3	27 10 4¼	– 3	27 10 4¼	– 3	110 1 5	1 –	1 –
Ravensdale Park	625	433	3 12 7	– 2	3 12 7	– 2	10 16 10	– 6	10 16 10	– 6	28 18 10	1 4	1 4
Ripley	11,239	9,382	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	–	448 17 5	1 –	448 17 5	1 –	– 11½

Shottle and Postern	4,496	3,917	65	5	9	–	8	65	5	9	–	8	89	17	6¾	–	11	89	17	6¾	–	11	310	6	7½	3	2	1	7
Smalley	3,262	2,699	54	8	7½	–	6	79	5	3½	–	6	58	12	7½	–	6	58	10	3	–	4½	250	16	9½	1	10½	1	10¼
South Wingfield	8,572	7,810	–		–	–		243	3	7½	–	8	–		–	–		303	6	9½	–	10	546	10	5	1	6	1	6
Turnditch	1,067	962	48	1	11	1	–	–		–	–		48	1	11	1	–	24	–	11½	–	6	120	4	9½	2	6	2	6
Weston Underwood	2,471	2,434	–		–	–		50	12	5	–	5	–		–	–		60	15	–	–	6	111	7	5	–	11	–	11
Windley	1,894	1,827	45	18	8	–	6	–		–	–		45	18	8	–	6	–		–	–		91	17	4	1	–	1	–
Wirksworth	11,597	9,083	488	7	11	2	–	299	19	9	–		252	11	6	1	6	486	6	2	–		1,527	5	4	3	6	3	4¼
TOTAL £.	173,627	148,957	3,152	9	3	–		3,916	9	5¾	–		2,987	–	6½	–		4,407	18	5	–		14,463	17	8¼	—		1	11¼
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH UNION:																													
Aston	576	380	7	1	4	–	4½	7	1	4	–	4½	7	1	4½	–	4½	7	1	4½	–	4½	28	5	5	1	6	1	5¾
Bamford	1,453	1,257	–		–	–		52	7	1	–	10	–		–	–		26	3	6½	–	5	78	10	7½	1	3	1	3
Brough and Shatton	731	593	29	13	–	1	–	–		–	–		29	13	–	1	–	–		–	–		59	6	–	2	–	2	–
Buxton	Return imperfect.		—			–		—			–		—			–		—			–		—			—		—	
Castleton	3,152	2,268	–		–	–		98	12	9	–	10	–		–	–		148	–	–¾	2	1	246	12	9¾	2	11	2	1
Chapel-en-le-Frith	14,596	10,016	484	13	3½	1	–	–		–	–		472	2	3	1	–	29	16	1	–	6	977	11	7½	2	6	1	11½
Chinley, Bugsworth, and Brownside	3,916	2,936	121	17	2	–	10	122	5	6	–	10	–		–	–		122	6	4	–	10	366	9	–	2	6	2	6
Derwent	901	892	–		–	–		37	3	4	–	10	–		–	–		–		–	–		37	3	4	–	10	–	10
Edale	2,235	2,188	90	15	8	–	10	–		–	–		54	12	6¼	–	6	45	9	8¾	–	5	190	17	11	1	9	1	9
Fairfield	4,821	4,285	–		–	–		–		–	–		178	11	1	–	10	44	12	9	–	2½	223	3	10	1	–½	1	–½
Fernilee	3,376	2,710	133	15	6¾	1	–	–		–	–		–		–	–		33	15	2	–	3	167	10	8¾	1	3	1	2¼
Hartington, Upper Quarter	5,985	5,497	224	18	8	–	10	–		–	–		–		–	–		113	15	10½	–	5	338	14	6½	1	3	1	2¼
Hope	2,485	2,231	–		–	–		92	7	6½	–	10	–		–	–		92	7	6½	–	10	184	15	1	1	8	1	7¾
Hope Woodlands	1,971	1,314	–		–	–		65	14	2½	1	–	–		–	–		32	17	1¼	–	6	98	11	3¾	1	6	1	6
Peak Forest	3,749	2,789	94	8	6	1	–	58	4	–	1	–	70	19	11¾	–		93	13	8	–	3	317	6	1¾	2	3	2	3¼
Thornhill	756	556	11	15	10	–	5	11	15	10	–	5	11	15	10	–	5	11	15	10	–	5	47	3	4	1	8	1	8¼
Wormhill	4,442	3,554	185	14	11¼	1	–½	–		–	–		37	–	–	–	2½	37	–	4	–	2½	259	15	3¼	1	5½	1	5½
TOTAL £.	55,145	43,566	1,384	13	11½	–		545	11	7	–		861	16	–½	–		829	15	4¾	–		3,621	16	11¼	—		1	8
CHESTERFIELD UNION:																													
Ashover	9,135	8,481	349	3	10	–	10	349	5	10	–	10	348	12	9½	–	10	249	4	7	–	8	1,296	7	–½	3	2	3	–¾
Bolsover	Return imperfect.		—			–		—			–		—			–		—			–		—			—		—	
Brackenfield	2,680	1,815	37	13	3¼	–	5	75	7	2½	–	10	75	9	3	–	10	–		–	–		188	9	8¾	2	1	2	1
Brampton	12,202	11,184	–		–	–		908	10	7	1	8	–		–	–		690	2	5½	1	3	1,598	13	–¼	2	11	2	10¼
Brimington	5,054	4,126	–		–	–		159	11	11	–	10	–		–	–		238	13	3½	1	3	398	5	2½	2	1	1	11¼
Calow	1,825	1,603	66	8	8¾	–	10	49	16	9¾	–	7½	66	9	–¼	–	10	49	14	5¼	–	7½	232	9	–	2	11	2	10¾
Chesterfield	25,594	21,069	–		–	–		1,621	12	11½	1	8	–		–	–		1,639	9	–½	1	8	3,261	2	–	3	4	3	1¼
Claylane	5,519	4,060	–		–	–		318	13	9	1	8	–		–	–		323	7	5	1	8	642	1	2	3	4	3	2
Coal Aston	2,693	2,234	92	12	3	–	10	92	14	4	–	10	–		–	–		69	10	–¾	–	7½	254	16	7¾	2	3½	2	3¼
Dronfield	10,174	7,302	241	9	9	–	7½	241	9	9	–	7½	156	6	9	–	5	156	6	9	–	5	795	13	–	2	1	2	–¼
Eckington	24,112	19,855	773	12	8	–	10	387	16	10	–	5	–		*	–		774	1	7	–	10	1,935	11	1	2	1	2	3½
Great Barlow	3,175	2,969	90	10	10	–	7½	91	1	1½	–	7½	60	10	1½	–	5	90	14	11½	–	7½	332	17	–½	2	3½	1	11¼
Hasland	8,942	7,672	–		–	–		298	7	7½	–	10	–		–	–		448	12	–	1	3	746	19	7½	2	1	2	6
Heath	2,188	1,879	78	4	9	–	10	78	3	6	–	10	–		–	–		78	5	3½	–	10	234	13	6½	2	6		

* This quarter is included in the next, one rate extending over the two quarters.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely— Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.	Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
DERBY—*continued.*													
CHESTERFIELD UNION—*continued.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Holmesfield	3,542	3,142	89 5 –	– 7½	59 11 –	– 5	65 9 2	– 5	78 10 6	– 6	292 15 8	1 11½	1 10¼
Killamarsh	5,580	4,470	91 – –	– 5	91 – –	– 5	179 4 –	– 10	90 2 –	– 5	451 6 –	2 1	2 –¼
Little Barlow	479	441	8 11 9¾	– 5	8 11 9¾	– 5	8 11 9¾	– 5	9 3 7½	– 5	34 19 –¾	1 8	1 7
Morton	1,926	1,640	31 1 3	– 5	33 15 –½	– 5	67 13 1	– 10	34 1 –½	– 5	166 10 5	2 1	2 –¼
Newbold and Dunston	9,094	7,761	– – –	–	309 2 1½	– 10	– – –	–	309 11 2½	– 10	618 13 4	1 8	1 7¼
Normanton Temple	651	597	25 5 11½	– 10	12 12 11½	– 5	25 5 11½	– 10	12 12 11½	– 5	75 17 10	2 6	2 6½
North Wingfield	3,576	2,888	118 6 1½	– 10	117 15 2½	– 10	– – –	–	119 12 1½	– 10	355 13 5½	2 6	2 5½
Pilsley	2,622	1,911	79 8 3½	– 10	79 3 11½	– 10	87 7 –	– 10	– – –	–	245 19 3	2 6	2 7
Shirland and Higham	6,230	5,464	– – –	–	225 3 5½	– 10	225 4 6½	– 10	169 7 9	– 7½	619 15 9	2 3½	2 3¼
Staveley	28,209	23,443	– – –	–	975 9 11	– 10	– – –	–	1,221 – 2½	1 –½	2,196 10 1½	1 10½	1 10½
Stretton	3,547	2,475	– – –	–	206 3 6	1 8	– – –	–	98 13 11	– 10	304 17 5	2 6	2 5½
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	4,780	4,743	98 15 11½	– 5	98 15 11½	– 5	197 11 11	– 10	49 7 11¾	– 2⅓	444 11 9¾	1 10½	1 10½
Tapton	2,241	1,831	78 19 7½	– 10	77 10 5½	– 10	116 3 7½	1 3	38 2 –½	–	310 15 9½	2 11	3 4¾
Tupton	Return imperfect.		—	—	—	—	—	–	—	–	—	—	—
Unstone	2,973	2,631	63 4 –½	– 6	55 15 –	– 5	84 3 –	– 7½	56 2 –	– 5	259 4 –	1 11½	1 11¾
Walton	4,175	4,213	139 5 3	1 3	121 9 7½	1 3	125 14 3¼	1 –½	92 12 6	1 –½	479 1 7¾	4 7	2 3¼
Wessington or Washington	1,749	1,262	47 3 9	– 9	47 6 –	– 9	47 4 1½	– 9	47 3 –	– 9	188 16 10½	3 –	3 –
Whittington	Return imperfect.		—	—	—	—	—	–	—	–	—	—	—
Wingerworth	5,093	4,369	88 10 9	– 10	88 10 9	– 10	182 5 –	– 10	91 1 –	– 5	450 7 6	2 11	2 –¾
Woodthorpe	3,168	2,311	59 1 1½	– 10	59 1 1½	– 10	59 1 1½	– 10	59 1 1½	– 10	236 4 6	3 4	2 –½
TOTAL £.	203,228	169,581	2,747 15 –¼	–	7,339 10 1½	–	2,178 6 6¾	–	7,384 6 10	–	19,649 18 6½	—	2 3¾
DERBY UNION:													
All Saints	22,334	18,774	181 – –	1 –	658 – –	1 –	108 – –	– 9	531 – –	– 9	1,478 – –	3 6	1 7
Litchurch	30,403	26,533	146 – –	– 6	413 – –	– 6	170 – –	– 6	570 – –	– 6	1,299 – –	2 –	– 11¾
Little Chester	3,093	2,953	– – –	–	70 – –	– 6	27 – –	– 6	42 – –	–	139 – –	1 –	– 11¼
St. Alkmund	41,625	34,868	249 – –	– 9	926 – –	–	340 – –	1 –	1,167 – –	–	2,682 – –	1 9	1 6½
St. Michael	Return imperfect.		—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	—	—
St. Peter	45,458	37,003	184 – –	– 9	1,023 – –	– 9	151 – –	– 9	1,058 – –	– 9	2,416 – –	3 –	1 3¾
St. Werburgh	48,062	43,434	111 – –	– 9	1,251 – –	– 9	103 – –	– 9	1,122 – –	– 9	2,587 – –	3 –	1 2¼
TOTAL £.	190,975	163,565	871 – –	–	4,341 – –	–	899 – –	–	4,490 – –	–	10,601 – –	—	1 3½

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RETURN showing the Gross Estimated Rental and Rateable Value of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY, UNION, and PARISH.	The Amount of the Gross Estimated Rental at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount of the Rateable Value at Lady-day 1863.	The Amount levied for the Relief of the Poor in each of the following Quarters; namely— Quarter ended 24 June 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 29 Sept. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 Dec. 1862.	Rate in the Pound.	Quarter ended 25 March 1863.	Rate in the Pound.	Total of the Four Quarters.	Total of the Rate in the Pound for the Four Quarters.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount actually Collected on the Rateable Value.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
DERBY—*continued.* SHARDLOW UNION—*continued.*	£.	£.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Normanton	3,385	3,132	47 12 10¼	– 7½	47 12 10¼	– 7½	63 4 3	– 10	63 4 3	– 10	221 14 2½	2 11	1 5
Ockbrook	7,504	5,206	128 8 6	1 –½	128 8 6	1 –½	158 – 1	1 3	158 – 1	1 3	572 17 2	4 7	2 2½
Osmaston	1,850	1,780	44 – –	– 6	44 – –	– 6	44 – –	– 6	11 – –	– 1½	143 – –	1 7½	1 7¼
Risley	2,050	1,971	21 17 7¾	– 2½	21 17 7¾	– 2½	29 12 4	– 2½	29 12 4	– 2½	102 19 11½	– 10	1 –½
Sandiacre	3,822	3,433	71 10 –	– 5	71 10 5	– 5	71 10 5	– 5	71 10 5	– 5	286 1 3	1 8	1 8
Sawley with Wilsthorpe	3,316	3,068	111 7 1½	*	131 9 9½	1 8	115 16 5	*	126 9 10	1 8	485 3 2	3 4	3 2
Shardlow with Far or Great Wilne	4,041	3,391	105 19 4	– 7½	70 13 1	– 5	105 19 3	– 7½	105 19 3	– 7½	388 10 11	2 3½	2 3½
Spondon	7,589	7,589	– –	–	310 19 2¼	– 10	– –	–	310 16 4¾	– 10	621 15 7	1 8	1 7¾
Stanley	2,097	1,869	– –	–	61 16 11	– 8	– –	–	93 10 –	1 –	155 6 11	1 8	1 8
Stanton by Bridge	1,813	1,813	75 10 10	– 10	– –	–	35 15 5	– 5	– –	–	111 6 3	1 3	1 2¾
Stanton by Dale	3,546	3,081	65 – 3½	– 5	– –	–	129 19 2	– 10	– –	–	194 19 5½	1 3	1 3¼
Swarkeston	1,319	1,114	27 18 6	– 6	27 18 6	– 6	41 17 9	– 9	– –	–	97 14 9	1 9	1 9
West Hallam	4,271	2,927	45 – –	– 10	45 – –	– 10	75 – –	– 10	75 – –	– 10	240 – –	3 4	1 7¾
Weston-upon-Trent	4,168	3,807	– –	–	118 1 –	– 7½	– –	–	157 8 4½	– 10	275 9 4½	1 5½	1 5¼
County of Leicester:													
Breedon	5,229	4,682	131 2 1¾	1 1	120 7 7¼	1 1†	134 16 10¾	– 10	58 4 7¾	– 10†	444 11 3½	3 10	1 10¾
Castle Donington	9,705	8,207	– –	–	567 3 3½	1 6	– –	–	375 15 11½	1 –	942 19 3	2 6	2 3½
Diseworth	2,708	2,502	76 19 –	– 7½	76 19 –	– 7½	76 19 –	– 7½	102 10 6½	– 10	333 7 6½	2 8½	2 8
Hemington	2,473	2,282	85 8 8¼	– 9	– –	–	114 1 6	1 –	– –	–	199 10 2¼	1 9	1 9
Isley Walton	820	565	– –	–	– –	–	32 – –	1 2	– –	–	32 – –	1 2	1 1½
Kegworth	6,432	5,356	212 9 9¼	– 10	212 13 2½	– 10	212 2 –½	– 10	213 6 2¾	– 10	850 11 3	3 4	3 2
Lockington	3,492	3,123	– –	–	65 1 5	– 5	– –	–	97 12 1½	– 7½	162 13 6½	1 –½	1 –½
County of Nottingham:													
Bramcote	3,446	3,446	– –	–	120 2 11½	– 9	– –	–	82 18 10½	– 6	203 1 10	1 3	1 2¼
Chilwell	5,656	5,272	82 7 3¾	– 5	82 7 3¾	– 5	82 7 3¾	– 5	82 7 3¾	– 5	329 9 3	1 8	1 3
Kingston-upon-Soar	3,721	2,969	61 17 1	– 5	– –	–	61 17 1	– 5	30 18 6½	– 2½	154 12 8½	1 –½	1 –½
Ratcliffe-upon-Soar	2,256	2,256	46 14 10½	– 5	– –	–	– –	–	74 2 3	– 7½	120 17 1½	1 –½	1 –¾
Stapleford	5,050	4,709	266 3 4½	1 3	– –	–	– –	–	183 16 1	– 10	449 19 5½	2 1	1 11
Toton	2,599	2,496	– –	–	77 18 2½	– 7½	– –	–	77 18 2½	– 7½	155 16 5	1 3	1 3
TOTAL £.	172,736	152,965	3,193 13 –¾	–	3,488 3 11¾	–	2,614 18 3¼	–	3,908 13 –	–	13,205 8 3¾	—	1 8¾

* Two rates in the year; paid quarterly in bank; 1 *s.* 8 *d.* in the pound each rate.
† One rate in the first six months, at 1 *s.* 1 *d.* in the pound; amount collected, 251 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.* One rate in the last six months, at 10 *d.* in the pound; amount collected, 193 *l.* 1 *s.* 6½ *d.*

CHESHIRE, LANCASHIRE, AND DERBY UNIONS.

RETURN showing the Gross Estimated RENTAL and RATEABLE VALUE of each Place in each Union in the Counties of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Derby*; the Amount in the Pound Assessed or Levied in each Place in each Quarter, from 25 March 1862 to 25 March 1863, for the RELIEF of the POOR; the Total Amount, and the Amount in the Pound, of such Rates in each Quarter; and the Total Amount, and the Amount in the Pound, on the whole Year.

(Mr. Henley.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *June* 1863.

Under 8 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 May 1863;—*for*,

A "COPY of a LETTER from Mr. *Baker*, Inspector of Factories, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the present State of the COTTON DISTRICTS."

Whitehall, 19 May 1863. H. WADDINGTON.

LETTER from Mr. *Baker*, Inspector of Factories, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the present State of the COTTON DISTRICTS.

Sir, Leamington, 22 April 1863.

WILL you permit me so far to anticipate my next report as to mention to you a few circumstances connected with the present state of the cotton districts, of which I think you would like to be informed?

I have just returned from a visit to Bolton, Bury (part of), Radcliffe, Leigh, Hyde, Stockport, Burnley, Padiham, Farnworth, Wigan, and other places adjacent thereto, in all of which there are about 8,000,000 cotton-spinning spindles usually employed; and I find that in Wigan nine-tenths of the machinery is standing; in Bolton, Burnley, and Farnworth, the people are working four days a week upon the average; in Stockport not quite three days; in Hyde about a day and a half; in Leigh nearly full time; in Radcliffe half time; in Colne nearly full time; and in Padiham four days.

The actual employment of the machinery appears to vary, as the cotton used is either Egyptian or Surat. Most of the mills which use Egyptian cotton are well employed, mainly because the material manufactured is for the Yorkshire markets. Those in which American cotton was wont to be used, are now attempting to use Surat cotton, *i. e.* many of them, and their employment varies either according to the orders which the manufacturer can obtain, or with the risk which he may choose to run of making goods to stock.

The value of Indian cotton to the manufacturer appears to vary very much, and to be appreciated as he can overcome his difficulty of working it. A considerable amount of machinery is already altered to spin it at all costs, and more is being altered. But whilst many spinners declare "that they do not care if they never see another pound of American cotton," there is an evident prevalent feeling that if American cotton could be obtained, Surat cotton would not be preferred, even at a considerable reduction in price. There seems, however, but very little doubt that Surat cotton may be substituted for American cotton for most purposes, if not for all.

The objections to Surat cotton are, that it is dirty, often mixed with goat's hair and jute in minute quantities; badly ginned, has a variable staple, and that it won't bear the pressure necessary to give fine goods the usual finish. That thus the loss in the first instance is equal to 23 or 25 per cent.; and, that as much product cannot be made in the same time by the same machinery as could be made of American, there is a further serious loss in this respect also. Those who have confidence in it, however, declare that with a given amount of trouble spent upon it in the first processes of manufacture, and a little outlay in the alteration of the machinery, "anything can be done with it." It is true that many of the mills are idle, not because the occupiers have not a good opinion of Indian cotton,

but either because they do not understand it, or will not trouble themselves with it yet, or they are afraid that the American war will suddenly cease, and they may be "taken with a stock on hand," or that they have stocks of old goods somewhere yet unsold.

There is no question but that Indian cotton may be spun to "high counts," and that most excellent printing cloths may be made of it; but there is unfortunately no doubt about the loss per cent. to the manufacturer in using it, especially when he first begins to use it. A spinner showed me his books, in which I saw, that where he used to spin 15,000 lbs. weight a week off a certain amount of machinery running full time, he now could only spin 7,000 lbs. weight; but in tracing the figures of his weekly production, I could not help being struck with the fact, that when he first began to spin Surat cotton, his product was as low as 3,000 lbs. weight per week, and that it had gradually risen to the 7,000 lbs. weight, as his experience enabled him to overcome his difficulties.

There is everywhere in these districts a feeling and belief "that the worst is passed," and that "they shall now be able to carry on till either the American war ceases, or until cultivation has produced, and railways have brought, other suitable cottons into the English market."

The alterations required in the machinery for Surat cotton are principally to enable it to be—first, very well cleaned; then, that the cards shall not be choked by too much cotton at once; afterwards, that the draft shall be regulated to suit the shorter staple; and, lastly, to give the yarn a little more twist, to give it substance.

Many of the mill-owners have taken the present opportunity not only to alter some of their machinery, but to renew much of it, so as to be able to adapt themselves to any cotton which may hereafter be available. It is with the smaller spinners principally that there is so much anxiety with respect to the future. They say, "that if they have yarn made, they can sell it, but that they cannot obtain orders, and are afraid to make to stock."

With respect to the workpeople, that there has been a great deal of suffering there can be no doubt, but much of it has passed away. In some parts of these districts where labour is scarce, as at Hyde and Stockport, soup, bread, and cheese, tea, flour, or some other kind of provisions continue to be given by mill-owners to their own unemployed workpeople; sometimes with money also, in addition to the relief which has been supplied from elsewhere. For those who are employed there is some but not a very material variation, in certain wages from those which are usually given in good times, *i. e.*, the wages of piecework are less, because as much product cannot be obtained as formerly, but otherwise they are the same. I tested the wages at Burnley for example (where, on the average, the mills are running four days a week), and I found them as follows, and as compared with 1859:—

	——	1859.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Creelers (women)	6 –	8 –
Drawers	9 1	—
Rovers (girls)	7 6	—
Card-room men	10 8	14 6
Spinners	6 –	9 –
Winders	8 –	9 –
Half-timers	2 3	3 –

In Burnley and similar places, at least three persons in every family may be fairly taken as the average employment per family. Thus it will be seen, that for four days a week only little short of a guinea is received by it at the present time.

Many of the workpeople of both sexes and at all ages, who are still out of work, attend what are called reading and sewing schools. In the sewing schools the

the scholars are paid for what they do. In the national schools, for half-timers and others, I am afraid there is a foreshadow of much difficulty for some of the masters, especially those who are dependent for their salaries upon capitation grants and the children's pence; and that for want of funds, some good masters will have to leave their situations, and the schools will have to be broken up.

There is one point to which I would especially beg to call your attention, and it is, that amid all the difficulty that exists, and is likely to exist, in all these districts for some time to come, there are considerable extensions of cotton mills going on, and many new mills are being erected. In Bolton seven or eight of the largest mills are rising up or are filling with machinery. In the Colne district there are preparations making for 20,000 added spindles and 5,325 looms; in the Padiham district for 1,450 looms; in the Burnley district for 150,500 spindles and 3,600 looms; and at Leigh, Stockport, and Hyde, two or three large mills are built and being extended, and in fact this seems the case more or less everywhere round about. With respect to Wigan, I beg to inclose a letter from the certifying surgeon there, which shows what is doing in that neighbourhood, except that he has omitted one new mill of which he seems not to have been cognizant. I at first imagined that many of these new mills or enlargements might have been commenced, or at least the contracts have been entered into, before the panic. But this is the case only with a few of them. For the most part they have been designed within the last 16 months, and are intended to be opened "as soon as the cotton supply reaches this country."

I had been informed that goods made of Surat cotton would not bleach as well as those made of American cotton, but I have since seen that in this respect there is scarcely an appreciable difference. One of my largest bleachers informed me, that in fine goods Surat cotton would not bear so much pressure in the finishing department as American, and that in coarse goods five per cent. more chemicals are required. A little more twist, however, in the yarn, would have remedied the evil effects of the pressure spoken of, and five per cent. is not much extra cost in chemicals for the effect produced. So satisfied was this gentleman with what could be done with such goods, that he wished all his kiers (vats) were full of them. The question of supply of raw material, is of course the great question, for the people must either be emigrated or occupied. The manufacturers, as a body, are against emigration, and it seems anomalous at the same moment to be inquiring everywhere for cotton, and stimulating its growth by every effort, and to be emigrating the hands that are to spin it when it arrives.

When the existing spindles were all working in 1860, hands were scarce and strikes were not uncommon. When the cotton trade revives, and the spindles and looms of the new works are added to those of 1860, hands will not only be scarce, but unreasonable in their demands. The people will then be masters, for already they are thinking of "the time when things will be different."

It appears that at the present moment the estimated stock of cotton in the English markets, amounts to 350,970 bales; that there are at sea 301,380 bales; and in the spinners' hands about 150,000 bales; making a total of 802,350 bales.

In 1860 the weekly consumption of cotton by the spinners was 48,300 bales; at present it is about 23,590 bales; but as we appear to export about 8,000 bales a week, it cannot be estimated that more than 535,900 of the 802,350 bales in stock and coming will ever reach the consumers' hands, which at the usual rate of 9½ oz. consumption of cotton per spindle per week, and for full time, would employ all the cotton-spinning hands in the United Kingdom about twelve weeks, or half-time to about November next.

You will see, sir, that these calculations are made independently of the quantity of cotton supposed to be stored in America. If that could be obtained, the mills would be running full time immediately on its arrival; and under any probability of such an event, to emigrate the hands would be a fatal step for these districts.

I beg to apologise to you for the length of this communication; and have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Robert Baker.*

Enclosure 1.

Mr. *White* to Mr. *Baker.*

My dear Sir, Wigan, 2 April 1863.

NOTWITHSTANDING Wigan has felt the cotton famine most severely (the relief fund having now been in operation 65 weeks, and not a mill working in the town for the last 12 months), we are in hopes of better times, if the extension and increase of mills are a proof.

Mr. William Brown, of Worsley Mesnes mill, has built a new mill the size of the old one, and increased the weaving shed, which will contain nearly 1,000 looms; they are now putting the looms in, and the building of the factory is nearly complete.

Mr. Roper has built a mill at Highfield, Pemberton, of about 20 windows and four storeys. I do not know if there is machinery in it.

Mr. Holland has began to increase his mill; Messrs. William Eckersly & Co. have also increased their mill a little; Mr. Rylands is building a large mill on the Mesnes, it is 40 windows in length, but three storeys only, it will soon be roofed; Messrs. John Acton & Co. have added to their mill.

At West Houghton a large factory and weaving shed has been erected by a Cotton Spinners' Company, and is only waiting for the cotton supply.

Most of the millowners have taken this opportunity of whitewashing and replacing their old machinery with new. The mills now working are Messrs. Wilde & Co., Messrs. Holland & Co., Pemberton; Mr. Gedlow, Ince; the Penningtons, Hendley; Mr. Pilkington, West Houghton.

Messrs. J. Leigh, of Decaston mill, Asprill, are building a new mill larger than their old one.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *James White.*

Enclosure 2.

Stead Brothers' COTTON CIRCULAR—LIVERPOOL, 17 April 1863.—(Registered for Transmission Abroad, as a Newspaper.)

ACCOUNT of Sales, Import and Stock of Cotton, from the 10th to the 16th instant, inclusive.

Sales.			Description.	Prices Paid this Week.	Current Prices. This Day.			Same Time 1862.			Imports.			Estimated Stock.		
Same Period, 1862.	This Year.	This Week.			Ordinary to Middling.	Fair to Good Fair.	Good to Fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.	This Week.	This Year.	Same Period, 1862.	This Day.	Same Period, 1862.	Jan. 1, 1863.
				d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d.	d.	d.						
5,880	1,250	100	Sea Island, Georgia -	38 to 60	40 to 44	46 to 50	54 to 66	25	26	36						
40	50	–	Stained ditto - -	- -	24 26	28 30	31 32	13	15	17	2,661	7,732	9,656			
78,940	17,070	1,990	Uplands - - -	18 24	19 21	24 24	25 26	12 7/8	13 1/8	14				47,460	128,740	70,010
44,180	3,300	230	Mobile - - - -	18 1/8 22 1/8	19 21 1/2	24 1/8 25	26 27	13	13 3/8	14 1/8	–	5,973	2,614			
125,750	15,950	1,530	New Orleans - -	18 23	19 22	25 26	27 28	13 1/8	14 1/8	14 1/8						
22,420	25,420	3,320	Pernam and Aracati -	19 1/8 22 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	21 22	23 24	12 3/8	13 1/2	14	555	24,202	18,516	14,770	15,620	10,730
14,940	22,720	2,690	Bahia and Maceio -	19 22 1/2	19 19 1/2	20 1/2 21 1/2	21 1/2 22	12 3/8	12 1/2	13	–	13,237	13,397	20,920	20,400	18,880
11,280	10,120	2,180	Maranham - - -	19 1/8 22	20 21	21 1/8 22	23 24	12 3/8	13 1/4	14	–	12,216	9,671	7,130	1,830	2,960
56,130	44,140	4,420	Egyptian - - -	15 33	19 1/2 20 1/2	21 1/2 23	24 32	13	13 1/2	16 1/2	8,045	83,854	71,734	74,320	43,200	26,050
		–	African - - -	- -	- 17	19 20	21 –	–	–	–						
		810	Smyrna - - -	16 3/8 20	12 15	16 16 1/2	17 17 1/2	–	–	–						
5,920	15,020	20	West India - -	19 21	15 16	18 20	22 24	11	12	13	2,618	21,850	5,498	10,940	1,190	3,780
		640	Peruvian - - -	19 22	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–						
		50	Carthagena - - -	20 –	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–						
			Surat:													
		–	Broach - -		13 15 1/2	8 19	19 1/2 20	7 5/8	9 3/8	9 3/8						
		38,770	Dholleral -	10 20	13 15	17 1/2 18 1/2	19 19 1/2	7 1/2	8 3/8	8 3/4						
424,690	397,970	–	Oomrawuttee -		13 15	17 1/2 18 1/2	19 19 1/2	7 1/2	8 3/8	8 3/4	14,924	180,496	150,628	175,480	183,650	260,050
		1,120	Madras, Tinnivelly -	15 1/2 17	15 16 1/2	17 18	18 1/2 19	–	8 5/8	9 1/4						
		6,370	Bengal and Scinde -	11 1/4 13 1/2	11 12	12 1/4 13	13 1/2 –	–	–	–						
790,170	554,010	64,240		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,803	349,560	281,714	350,970	394,630	392,460

From January 1 to this Date.	Speculation.		Export.		Consumption.		Total Sales.		Average Weekly Deliveries to the Trade from Liverpool.		Average Weekly Consumption of the Kingdom in the Years	
	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1862.	1861.
American - - - - - -	7,970	93,500	13,150	26,430	16,500	125,880	37,620	254,790	1,100	8,400	4,800	34,700
Brazil - - - - - -	14,550	17,950	12,710	240	32,000	30,450	59,260	48,640	2,130	2,030	2,000	1,620
Egyptian - - - - -	6,970	14,670	2,610	1,300	34,750	37,380	44,140	56,130	2,310	2,490	2,300	2,100
West India, &c. - - - -	1,440	800	1,880	70	11,510	5,050	15,020	5,920	770	340	290	140
East India - - - - -	108,660	96,440	92,400	82,010	196,910	219,280	397,970	424,690	13,130	14,620	13,600	6,700
TOTAL - - -	139,590	223,360	122,750	110,050	291,670	418,040	554,010	790,170	19,440	27,880	22,990	45,260

Statement of Receipts, &c. at the Ports of the United States, to 28 August 1861. Received per "Persia," 9 September 1861.

Years.	Receipts.	Exports. Great Britain.	Exports. Total Exports.	Stock, and on Shipboard.
1860–61 - - - - -	3,633,961	2,174,355	3,126,492	51,254
1859–60 - - - - -	4,573,838	2,664,667	3,746,835	476,179
Increase - - - -	—	—	—	—
Decrease - - - -	939,877	490,312	620,353	124,925

Actual Export from Liverpool, Hull, and other Outports.

	This Week.	To this Date. 1863.	To this Date. 1862.
American - - - - - -	692	20,598	36,947
Brazil, &c. - - - - - -	1,378	9,031	569
Egyptian - - - - - -	129	1,211	490
East India - - - - - -	8,550	68,476	55,195
TOTAL - - -	10,749	99,316	93,201

	Bales.
Increase of Import this year, as compared with last year - - -	64,846
Decrease of stock - - - - - - - - - - -	43,660
Decrease of quantity taken on consumption - - - - - -	126,370

The favourable accounts received from India have caused a further improvement in Manchester this week, and a considerable extension in the production of yarn and goods is now taking place. This has led to a good demand for cotton from the trade, and there has also been a larger inquiry for export than for some time past. The sales of the week amount to 64,210 bales, of which spinners have taken 50,540, and exporters 13,520 bales. Holders have offered freely, and no material advance in prices has taken place, the market closing about $\frac{1}{8}d.$ per lb. higher than Friday last for American and Surat.

Brazils have been in large request, and are $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. dearer. For Egyptians there has been an active demand, and the common qualities are $\frac{1}{8}d.$ per lb. higher; in other kinds there is no change.

In Sea Islands only a limited business has been done, at previous rates.

Speculators have purchased 790 American, 2,360 Brazil, 900 Egyptian, and 10,140 East India; and exporters 920 American, 1,210 Brazil, 460 Egyptian, 80 West India, and 16,850 East India.

The sales to day are 12,000 bales, 6,000 on speculation and for export.

Stead Brothers.

Enclosure 3.

SUPPLEMENT to *S. Marshall Bulley's* COTTON CIRCULAR.—6 April 1863.

LIST of COTTON SHIPS at Sea and bound for *Great Britain*, with Dates of Clearance, &c.

	TO LIVERPOOL:	Bales.
	BOMBAY:	
15 March - 1862	Clara Wheeler* - -	5,291
8 June - „	Dirigo* - - -	2,333
21 „ „	Star of the South* - -	4,154
17 November „	Queen of the West - -	3,085
4 December „	Norwood - - -	5,774
13 „ „	Ino - - - -	2,222
20 „ „	Geo. A. Holt - -	5,839
20 „ „	Flower of the Forest -	4,346
22 „ „	Howden - - -	5,614
22 „ „	Caledonia - - -	3,431
22 „ „	James Smith - - -	5,016
23 „ „	Azuline - - - -	4,152
24 „ „	Peerless (Flovin) - -	4,806
26 „ „	James Livesey - -	4,799
30 „ „	Talavera - - -	5,166
31 „ „	Knight Errant - -	4,665
1 January - 1863	Sea Horse - - -	4,088
6 „ „	Admiral Lyons - -	5,845
7 „ „	Charger - - -	4,878
10 „ „	Helen Douglas - -	3,415
13 „ „	Jalawar - - -	2,927
14 „ „	Annot Lyle - - -	6,015
15 „ „	Ellen Bates - - -	4,500
15 „ „	Sillery - - - -	3,251
17 „ „	Flying Venus - -	4,919
19 „ „	Kildare - - - -	1,596
20 „ „	Lord Brougham - -	3,349
21 „ „	Elizabeth Fry - -	4,544
23 „ „	Labrador - - -	6,068
27 „ „	Kurrachee - - -	3,341
27 „ „	Indian Queen - -	2,008
31 „ „	Coromandel - - -	2,689
31 „ „	Clyde - - - -	2,290
1 February „	Richard Cobden - -	2,194
2 „ „	Belgravia - - -	4,250
11 „ „	Rosalie - - - -	4,570
11 „ „	Hyacinth - - -	1,119
13 „ „	Palinurus - - -	4,842
13 „ „	Fanny Forsyth - -	4,893
14 „ „	Margaret Kerr - -	2,991
14 „ „	Malakoff - - -	3,658
14 „ „	Delhi - - - -	4,444
14 „ „	Protector - - -	5,026
18 „ „	Morning Star - -	2,144
24 „ „	Fort William (Castle) -	2,717
24 „ „	Harmonides - - -	6,310
24 „ „	Cimber - - -	4,433
27 „ „	Queen of England - -	3,378
28 „ „	Shakespear - - -	2,974
5 March „	Uncas - - - -	5,945
5 „ „	Trenton - - - -	4,218
	Total - - -	206,527
	CALCUTTA:	
19 December 1862	Canova - - - -	400
20 „ „	Ethel - - - -	730
22 „ „	William Carvell - -	398
5 January - 1863	Fort George - - -	1,318
5 „ „	Aphrodita - - -	1,208
6 „ „	Patrician - - -	1,497
16 „ „	Volunteer - - -	500
17 „ „	Ann Royden - - -	200
20 „ „	Fort William (Wolfe) -	1,543
21 „ „	Sarah Palmer - -	2,147
4 February 1863		
6 „ „		
10 „ „		
18 „ „		
10 December 1862		
5 December 1862		
3 January 1863		
6 February „		
6 December 1862		
6 „ „		
9 „ „		
24 „ „		
29 „ „		
30 „ „		
8 January 1863		
9 „ „		
13 „ „		
16 „ „		
17 „ „		
19 „ „		
21 „ „		
23 „ „		
29 „ „		
31 „ „		
31 „ „		
2 February „		
22 December 1862		
24 January 1863		
29 „ „		
5 February „		
8 March „		
12 „ „		
18 December 1862		
3 January 1863		
22 „ „		
21 „ „		
18 February „		

To LIVERPOOL—*cont^d.*	Bales.
Calcutta—*continued.*	
Clara - - - -	1,468
Tenesserim - - -	190
Startled Fawn - -	3,110
Madge Wildfire - -	1,663
Total - - -	16,342
TUTICORIN:	
The Duke - - -	3,768
SINGAPORE:	
John Paul - - -	5
Dora - - - -	244
Crescent City - -	6
Total - - -	255
SHANGHAE:	
Palmerston - - -	4 034
Lebanon - - -	3,960
Harwood - - -	1,650
Express - - - -	2,440
Crest of the Wave - -	3,267
William Fairbairn - -	4,941
Jaunpore - - -	1,345
Gorilla - - - -	4,900
Dorothy - - -	1,570
Stornoway - - -	2,100
Bombay - - -	4,150
Radnagore - - -	2,954
Brierly Hill - - -	2,310
Spirit of the North - -	—
Zealander - - -	—
Gresham - - -	—
Oriental - - -	—
Geelong - - -	—
Total - - -	39,621
TO LONDON:	
BOMBAY:	
Edmund Kaye - -	791
Star of India - - -	500
City of Carlisle - -	2,398
Daniel Rankin - -	2,920
Walmer Castle - -	108
Caroline Agnes - -	—
Total - - -	6,717
KURRACHEE:	
Helvellyn - - -	2,619
Mermaid - - -	908
Akbar - - - -	1,154
Epimanondas - -	413
Chimera - - -	552
Total - - -	5,646

* "Clara Wheeler," in Table Bay; "Dirigo," in Algoa Bay; and "Star of the South," at Barbadoes, leaky.

	To London—*continued.*		
	Calcutta:		*Bales.*
11 November 1862	Englishman		318
23 December „	Garibaldi		60
29 „ „	Ukko		150
5 January 1863	Dartmouth		325
6 „ „	Belgravia		548
10 „ „	City of Paris		198
31 „ „	Gilbert Thompson		80
6 February „	Ardbeg		100
6 „ „	Express		540
13 „ „	Sebastian Cabot		85
18 „ „	Matilda Wattenbach		790
19 „ „	Albatross		198
21 „ „	Myrtle		125
	Total		3,517
	Madras:		
7 December 1862	Troas		1,069
31 „ „	Theresa		2,169
6 January 1863	British Lion		1,552
14 February „	Cheviot		279
	Total		5,069
	Ceylon and Tuticorin:		
1 December 1862	Magna Bona (Cochin)		58
30 „ „	Elizabeth Ann (Cochin)		468
7 January 1863	Ralston		2,977
24 „ „	Gitana		4,788
16 February „	John Bright		747
	Total		9,038
	Shanghae:		
8 January 1863	Heroes of Alma		2,008
	To the Coast:		
30 January 1863	Eastward Ho, at Singapore		89
11 February „	Early Dawn, at Bombay		2,783
	Total		2,872

TOTAL.

	Cotton at Sea, April 1863.	Cotton at Sea, April 1862.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
To Liverpool	266,513	200,042
To London	31,195	38,000
To the Coast	2,872	—
Total	301,380	238,042

Enclosure 4.

Sales, Import, &c., of Cotton, for the Week ending 10 April 1863.

Sales.

	Bales.
Reported for Export	8,680
Taken on Speculation	3,130
Taken by the Trade	23,590
Total for the week	35,400

Stock.

	1863.	1862.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
American	46,630	134,020
Egyptian	69,300	41,820
Brazil	49,510	40,750
East India	192,530	208,700
Other kinds	5,830	4,300
Total	363,880	429,590

Quotations.

	Middling.	Fair.
	d.	*d.*
Boweds	20½	24
Mobiles	21	24½
Orleans	21½	25

Actual Export.

	Bales.
American	1,307
Egyptian	70
Brazil, &c.	1,100
East India	4,919
Total	7,396

Import.

	Bales.
American	254
Egyptian	4,892
Brazil, &c.	4,571
East India	1,665
Total for the week	11,382

Cotton at Sea.

	1863.	1862.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
American	-	733
East India	266,513	194,724
Total	266,513	195,457

S. Marshall Bulley,
Peter's Place, Rumford Street.

COTTON DISTRICTS.

COPY of Letter from Mr. *Baker*, Inspector of Factories, to the Secretary of State, on the present State of the Cotton Districts.

(*Lord John Manners.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *May* 1863.

288.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 May 1863;—*for*,

COPY "of a REPORT dated the 16th day of May 1863, and addressed by *Robert Rawlinson*, Esquire, C.E., to the Right Honourable *C. P. Villiers*, President of the Poor Law Board, on the PUBLIC WORKS required in the COTTON DISTRICTS, and the EMPLOYMENT of the OPERATIVES thereon; and also of a REPORT from *H. B. Farnall*, Esquire, on the same Subject."

Poor Law Board,
19 May 1863.

HUGH OWEN,
Chief Clerk.

COTTON MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

REPORT of *Robert Rawlinson*, Esq., C.E., on the PUBLIC WORKS required in the COTTON MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS, and the EMPLOYMENT of the OPERATIVES thereon.

To the Right Honourable *C. P. Villiers*, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board.

Sir, Manchester, 16 May 1863.

ON the 29th April 1863, I received instructions from the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, as under:—

"Sir,

"I HAVE to request that you will forthwith proceed to the Cotton Manufacturing District, and visit the principal towns situated in it.

"It is desirable that you should communicate with the corporate and other local authorities of these towns, who, I have no doubt, will be disposed to give you every assistance in the prosecution of your inquiries.

"You will then proceed to inspect such towns and their suburbs, and ascertain the character of the drainage; the quantity and quality of the water supplied; the condition of the streets; the provision made for parks or pleasure grounds for the recreation of the inhabitants, and the general sanitary arrangements of each locality.

"You will form your opinion as to what works of utility, profit, or ornament are capable of being executed; and you will make, as far as possible, an estimate in each case of the cost of such works; you will lay your suggestions upon these points before the local authorities, and explain to them the beneficial results which you believe might be obtained by the execution of these works, both in the improvement of the towns and in the employment of the distressed operatives, at a fair rate of wages, which latter is the immediate and pressing object for which works of this nature are mainly to be undertaken. Your intimate acquaintance with the provisions and working of the Local Government Act, and the Public Health Act, will enable you to explain to the authorities of the towns where those Acts are in operation, the large powers and facilities afforded by them for the execution of works of the character referred to; and you will point

out to the authorities of populous places which have not yet adopted these Acts the advantages which might result from their adoption.

"You will transmit, from time to time, reports of your proceedings to the President of the Poor Law Board. In the first instance, it will be sufficient to send to him a statement of the works which, in your opinion, might be immediately begun, reserving minute details for subsequent reports.

"You will also state what assistance you may require in the execution of these instructions, bearing in mind the importance of losing no time in effecting the object for which this duty has been confided to you.

"I am, &c.
(signed) "*G. Grey.*"

"To Robert Rawlinson, Esq."

On Friday, 1st of May 1863, I left London for Manchester, to commence the inquiry intrusted to me.

On Saturday, 2d of May, I visited Stockport, and communicated with the Town Clerk. Subsequently, namely, on Wednesday, 13th inst., I attended a meeting of the Town Council of Stockport, when the questions of works and the beneficial employment of distressed cotton operatives were discussed.

I have since visited and inspected—

1. Ashton-under-Lyne.
2. Blackburn.
3. Dukenfield.
4. Oldham.
5. Glossop.
6. Rochdale.
7. Stockport.

And have either seen or have communicated with the local authorities of the towns and places as under :—

1. Accrington.
2. Burnley.
3. Bolton.
4. Bacup.
5. Chorlton.
6. Criston, near Preston.
7. Denton, near Manchester.
8. Over Darwen.
9. Wigan.

Ashton-under-Lyne.

Market town and borough.
Population, about - - - - - - 35,000
Annual rateable value - - - - - £. 76,000

I saw the Mayor, and H. Mason, Esq. These gentlemen expressed themselves favourable to the inquiry.

The borough is governed under the powers of a local Act, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 35. Certain sums of money have been borrowed for waterworks, for market, and for town hall. There is a local debt as under :—

	£.	£.
Waterworks - - - - - -		45,660
Town hall and market - - - - -		16,720
	£.	62,380

There is power under the Act to borrow sums of,—

	£.	£.
For waterworks - - - - - -		4,340
For other purposes - - - - -		3,280
	£.	7,620

The loans have been obtained at 4 per cent.

The waterworks and market pay good dividends.

There

There are public sewers, and many of the streets are formed and paved. But additional works may, with advantage, be undertaken, viz. :—

	Estimated at £.
Main sewerage	5,000
Additional water supply	10,000
Road and street improvements	10,000
Lowering Queen-street and Margaret-street bridge	5,000
Public park	10,000
£.	40,000

A new cemetery is also said to be required.

Under the powers of the Local Government Act, which may be adopted, the borrowing powers may go up to double the annual rateable value, or 76,000 *l.* × 2 = 152,000 *l.*; and as 62,380 *l.* must be deducted, there may be borrowed an additional sum of 89,620 *l.*

Blackburn.

The Corporation of Blackburn exercise powers under a local Act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 255, amended by 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 183.

Population, 1861	63,125
Annual rateable value	£. 145,000

The Corporation have borrowed and expended, on

	£.	£.
Improvement account	70,000	
Repaid	8,200	
Owing	61,800	
		61,800
Main sewerage account		46,000
Total Debt £.		107,800

Under the powers of the Local Government Act the Corporation might borrow 145,000 *l.* × 2 =	290,000
Deduct existing debt	107,800
Sum which might be borrowed £.	182,200

There is in Blackburn a public park of about 50 acres in extent.

A portion of the borough has been sewered. Many streets have been formed and paved; but there is a considerable length of main sewering remaining to be completed, and many streets require to be formed and paved.

Estimate.

	Lineal Yards.
Streets neither sewered nor paved	3,310
Streets sewered, but not formed and paved	3,985
Lineal yards	7,295

or, 4 miles and 255 yards.

To sewer, form, pave, and complete these streets will cost about 20,000 *l.*

Some 12 miles of streets are only partially completed, and about 12 miles of main sewers are required in addition to the work done. A sum of 50,000 *l.* may be expended on these streets and sewers, or 70,000 *l.* in the whole may be profitably expended in Blackburn on public and on private account.

Dukenfield.

Dukenfield is governed under the powers of the Local Government Act.

Population about	16,000
Annual rateable value	£. 35,000
Borrowed for offices, &c.	£. 2,000

Main sewers are required. A new cemetery is required. Water is supplied by a company.

It is not in contemplation to undertake any public works in Dukenfield at present.

Oldham.

Population	72,000
Rateable value	£. 268,000

Local public debt 160,000 *l.*, for which there is a paying income.

Under the powers of the Local Government Act if adopted the Corporation might borrow up to—

£. 268,000 × 2 =	£. 536,000
Less	160,000
Or a sum of	£. 376,000

In Oldham, main sewers are required; street improvements and a public park. Some 100,000 *l.* may be advantageously expended in Oldham, if work required to be done can legally be undertaken at once. The Corporation will not, however, at present, undertake the whole of such works. If land can be obtained for a public park this would be made at once, and some 500 men may be profitably employed during six months.

Glossop.

There is a population in Glossop of about 12,000, and an annual rateable value of about 52,000 *l.*

There is not any form of local government in Glossop other than parish authority.

There is no general system of main sewerage nor drainage.

There is a private water supply.

If a local government existed in Glossop, 20,000 *l.* might be profitably employed on main sewers, on roads and streets, and in extending the water-works.

The adoption of the Local Government Act has, up to this time, been objected to. The Act was, however, framed to enable such places to obtain local power for self-government in the cheapest and best manner.

Rochdale.

I have had an interview with the Corporation of Rochdale, but have not had time to obtain details of the works which may be beneficially undertaken.

Population, 1861 - - - - - 38,164

Main sewers are required. Streets and roads may be improved.

The Corporation are willing to undertake the formation of a park and recreation grounds if land can be obtained.

Main sewers, streets, roads, and new park would require an expenditure of about 70,000 *l.* It appears that the Corporation, under an existing Act, can borrow an additional sum of 40,000 *l.*

The inquiry was most warmly supported by the Corporation. A committee of the town council has been formed, and the borough surveyor will prepare estimates for works forthwith.

Stockport.

Stockport.

The population of Stockport in 1861 was 54,682.

The annual rateable value, 143,227 *l.*

The borough of Stockport is governed under the powers of a Local Act, 16 Vict. cap. 26.

There is a public park at Stockport.

Main sewers require to be completed.

Streets and roads require to be formed, improved, and paved.

The river requires to be cleansed.

The Borough Surveyor is to make out estimates, and a committee of the Town Council has been appointed to inquire and report to them as to local improvements of a beneficial character, which may be undertaken with a view to the employing adult factory hands now out of work.

The Mayor and Town Council have taken the question up in earnest. There will be legal and financial difficulties, which, however, they will strive to master.

In the several towns of Accrington, Burnley, Bolton, Bacup, Chorlton, Croston, Denton, Over Darwen, and Wigan, works of improvement are required, and will be undertaken if legal and financial difficulties can be removed. So far as I have yet visited and inspected the distressed towns in Lancashire and Cheshire, I find work requiring to be done, able-bodied men out of work, and the local authorities willing to consider the proposition of devising "work for wages" for the willing workers amongst the distressed cotton operatives. Legal power and money are however required in many instances.

The Local Government Act offers legal power at no cost; but there has been and now is a prejudice against this Act. Deputations from Oldham and some other places have, however, visited Preston and Wigan to inquire as to the working of the Act, and the replies being satisfactory some of this prejudice has been removed.

Many of the public have entertained the notion that Government intended to set out large works, and execute the same independently of the local authorities. I have, in all cases, explained that all works undertaken must be devised, superintended, executed, and paid for by the several local authorities.

Objections have been taken to the proposed scheme of works,—viz.

"That a time of general distress is not favourable to large expenditure on local works not directly productive.

"That the cotton operatives out of work cannot, with advantage, execute the proposed works.

"That necessarily a large proportion of the money required must be paid to skilled labour other than distressed cotton operatives, and for materials."

The reply is:—The able-bodied men, now out of work, must either be maintained out of the poor's rates, or by work in the towns. The present system will ruin the men, if persevered in over another year. Relief to able men is ever demoralizing.

The best of the distressed cotton operatives both can and will do a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. This I know by past and by present experience. I have questioned many of the men, and they are willing and anxious to work.

Much of the money required will necessarily be expended on skilled labour and on materials. But within one month after commencing fairly to work the best of the distressed cotton operatives will have become, in a degree, "skilled labourers," in excavating, in trenching, and in street and road forming. There are difficulties to be overcome, but most of these difficulties rest with the local authorities. But a vast amount of useful work may be beneficially undertaken and be executed by the best of the distressed men out of employment.

Large numbers of cotton operatives ought not to be massed.

The labour should be divided, and there should be practical men to lead and to superintend.

Wages should be paid in money, and at short intervals.

Any loss in the work in the first instance will be more than made up to the locality in a saving of the poor's rate.

I have made arrangements for obtaining more detailed estimates of works which may be undertaken in the several towns, and have offered my services to (as far as possible) advise the Local Surveyor, in each case, as to works.

I will report further so soon as practicable.

I have, &c.
Robert Rawlinson.

The following preliminary Reports were addressed by Mr. Rawlinson to the President of the Poor Law Board:

Palatine Hotel, Manchester,
4 May 1863.

Sir,

I HAVE this day been over to Blackburn. I found the Mayor in committee; I sent in my name, and was at once admitted.

I have promised to attend a preliminary committee meeting on Wednesday, and the Council meeting on Thursday, when the question of providing beneficial local labour is to be discussed. There is every evidence of hearty and practical co-operation with us in Blackburn.

There is abundance of work to be done, and a willingness to do it. To borrow the necessary money is the present difficulty.

Many of the cotton operatives are now at work for wages, 3*d.* per hour, spade and barrow labour, levelling land and excavating foundations. I have been over these works with the engineer to the Corporation, whose card I enclose. I have watched the men at work, and have spoken with them. All the men at work are volunteers from the relief schools. The only complaint made to me was that they, the men, "were not allowed to work all day;" they would "far rather work than sit stewing in the schools." I examined some of the men's hands; they had been blistered, but they did not care for this, the blisters soon get well. I remarked to one gang, "Some people say you cannot do good out-door work." The reply was, "But we both can and will if we have the chance;" and I sincerely believe this.

The work was not in the best form, neither had the men proper tools in all cases, and the overlooker was one of the operatives, who, of course, could not direct how the work should be done in the best manner. With legitimate work, proper tools, regular working hours, reasonable pay, and efficient teaching and superintendence, more than a moiety of all the men out of work will, in one month, be enabled to execute as good work and earn wages as well as any out-door labourers in Great Britain. No gang should be without a leaven of educated labour, and each foreman should be practically acquainted with his work.

The question of loans to towns must at once be considered; loans to be made on estimates for useful works, on the security of the entire local rateable property of the district petitioning for such loan.

If Government can pass a short Act (independent of the Local Government Act) to enable money to be advanced at some fraction per cent. more than will secure the country from loss, work may be found for every able-bodied distressed operative now out of work, and the districts will be permanently benefited. Property will be improved, and the sanitary state of every locality operated upon will be vastly bettered. Local rates will be reduced, and the Registrar-General will find the effects in an improved value to life now and in future years.

Some towns will not adopt the Local Government Act; the machinery of the borrowing clauses may be simplified, and the contract clause modified.

I have, &c.
Robert Rawlinson.

To the Right Honourable
the President of the Poor Law Board.

Sir, Palatine Hotel, Manchester, 8 May 1863.

I was again at Blackburn yesterday, and was introduced to the full Town Council, a report of which, no doubt, you have seen. The difficulty in the way of commencing works at once is both legal and financial. How such obstructions are to be removed, you will, no doubt, consider.

I have also again been to Stockport to meet the mayor and some of the aldermen and members of the Town Council. The best possible feeling was shown by the several gentlemen present, and a discussion is to take place in a full Town Council meeting in Stockport on Wednesday next (13th instant). A list of works was brought forward by the local surveyor, showing a large amount of work of a useful character, which may be executed to the permanent advantage of all within the borough. The difficulties are here also legal and financial.

The Mayor of Stockport stated, that if the contemplated works could be executed, in all human probability many lives may be annually saved.

In the morning (9th instant), I go to Rochdale to meet the Mayor and some other members of the Corporation.

These preliminary inquiries seem to be necessary, as, also, a considerable amount of preliminary talking. The talking I do not like, but cannot avoid some of it; there is danger in saying more than should be said, as also in being reported to have said more or less than was either said or was implied.

I have striven to come to a clear notion of the work to be done, and of the way to do it, which I will strive to convey to you as tersely as possible.

1st. There is plenty of useful work to be done at the several distressed towns and places.

2d. The local governing bodies, so far as I have consulted with them, will commence such works if they can obtain legal power and the necessary money at a low rate of interest.

3d. A large proportion of the able-bodied distressed operatives can and will do this work if paid fair but reasonable wages.

4th. There is sufficient local knowledge to design and to superintend any works commenced.

5th. Any advance of money by Government should be as a loan, on security of the entire rateable property of each district at a remunerative rate of interest, and repayable at stated intervals.

6th. For each loan a petition, with plans and estimates, to be forwarded to some Government office or officer on the spot, if preferred, and a report and recommendation, or otherwise, to be sent in before such loan is granted.

7th. Advances to be made, not in a lump sum for the whole amount of the loan contracted for, but upon certificates monthly as the work is done.

8th. The local authorities to be enabled to stop short at any point in the progress of the works should trade revive so as to call the hands to regular work.

9th. The money borrowed shall not be appropriated for other works than those scheduled in the Report leading to the sanction.

One or two inspectors, as at the Local Government Act Office, ought to do all the Government work required.

The action of the local authorities must be unfettered, or there will be mischief. There may be advice when asked for, as under the Local Government Act.

The several town clerks may, with advantage, be consulted as to the legal clauses in any short Bill, if one is to be prepared.

There are mostly some local legal peculiarities in each place which block local improvements. I feel the delicacy, and in some respects danger, in exceptional legislation, but do not know how it is to be avoided in this case.

I am, &c.

To the Honourable C. P. Villiers, M.P. *Robert Rawlinson.*

Cotton Manufacturing Districts.

Employment of the Operatives on Public Works.

REPORT of *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., to the Right Honourable *C. P. Villiers*, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board.

Sir, Manchester, 16 May 1863.

You are aware that I accompanied Mr. Rawlinson in the Cotton Manufacturing Districts, with a view to ascertain what public works of utility could be advantageously carried out in these districts, and upon which the unemployed able-bodied male operatives could be set to work by corporations or other local authorities.

I have now to report to you that we visited together the boroughs of Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Oldham, Rochdale, and Stockport; and to inform you that we were well received at each of those places by the authorities to whom I have alluded.

Mr. Rawlinson will report to you the result of his mission; but it appears to me that I can furnish you with some facts in connection with the five boroughs we have visited, which will, I hope, be of some service to you.

Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

The population of this borough is 35,000, and its net rateable value is 76,093 *l.*

During the year ended Lady-day 1863, the ratepayers paid 9 *s.* 7 *d.* in the pound on the net rateable value, which payment included every description of rate for which their property was liable.

There are 11,686 operatives here, of whom 1,987 are working full time; 1,176 are working four or five days; 1,017 are working three days; 369 are working two days or under; and 7,137 are wholly out of work.

The estimated loss of wages is 6,153 *l.* per week.

It is estimated that there are now 2,000 unemployed able men here.

Borough of Blackburn.

The population of this borough is 63,125, and its net rateable value is 144,418 *l.*

During the year ended Lady-day 1863, the ratepayers paid 9 *s.* 11 *d.* in the pound on the net rateable value, which payment included every description of rate for which their property was liable.

There are 27,840 operatives here, of whom 13,393 are working full time; 1,749 are working four or five days, and 12,698 are wholly out of work.

The estimated loss of wages is 10,700 *l.* per week.

It is estimated that there are now 3,000 unemployed able men here, or in the immediate neighbourhood.

Borough of Oldham.

The population of this borough is 72,334, and its net rateable value is 163,446 *l.*

During the year ended Lady-day 1863, the ratepayers paid 6 *s.* 2 *d.* in the pound on the net rateable value, which payment included every description of rate for which their property was liable.

There are 24,680 operatives here; of whom 9,504 are working full time; 6,448 are working four or five days; 3,412 are working three days; 91 are working two days; and 5,225 are wholly out of work.

The estimated loss of wages is 6,375 *l.* per week.

It is estimated that there are now 1,500 unemployed able men here.

Borough

Borough of Rochdale.

The population of this borough is 38,164, and its net rateable value (as nearly as I can ascertain) is 147,000 *l.*

During the year ended Lady-day 1863, the ratepayers paid 6 *s.* 9 *d.* in the pound on the net rateable value, which payment included every description of rate for which their property was liable.

There are 13,269 operatives here; of whom 3,260 are working full time; 552 are working four or five days; 906 are working three days; 376 are working two days or under; and 8,175 are wholly out of work.

The estimated loss of wages is 4,758 *l.* per week.

It is estimated that there are now 2,000 unemployed able men here.

Borough of Stockport.

The population of this borough is 54,682, and its net rateable value is 143,227 *l.*

During the year ended Lady-day 1863, the ratepayers paid 8 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound on the net rateable value, which payment included every description of rate for which their property was liable.

There are 20,037 operatives here; of whom 6,598 are working full time; 3,566 are working four or five days; 1,154 are working three days; 499 are working two days or under; and 8,220 are wholly out of work.

The estimated loss of wages is 6,100 *l.* per week.

It is estimated that there are now 2,000 unemployed men here.

Amongst the unemployed men in the above-named boroughs there are many who are carpenters, masons, carters, and others, who are dependent on the cotton trade.

I have to report that we shall next week inspect the boroughs of Wigan, Stalybridge, Bolton, and Salford, and on Saturday we shall report the result of our work to you.

I have, &c.
H. B. Farnall,
Special Commissioner.

To the Right Honourable C. Pelham Villiers, M.P.,
President of the Poor Law Board.

COTTON DISTRICTS.

COPY of a REPORT dated 16 May 1863, and addressed by *Robert Rawlinson*, Esq., C.E., to the Right Hon. *C. P. Villiers*, President of the Poor Law Board, on the PUBLIC WORKS required in the COTTON DISTRICTS, and the EMPLOYMENT of the OPERATIVES thereon; and also of a REPORT from *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., on the same Subject.

(*Mr. Villiers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
19 *May* 1863.

293.

Under 2 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 June 1863;—*for*,

COPIES "of Two REPORTS, dated respectively the 30th day of May and the 12th day of June 1863, and addressed by *Robert Rawlinson*, Esquire, C.E., to the Right Honourable *C. P. Villiers*, President of the Poor Law Board, on the PUBLIC WORKS required in the COTTON MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS, and the EMPLOYMENT of the OPERATIVES thereon:"

"And, of a LETTER, dated the 3d day of June 1863, and addressed by *H. B. Farnall*, Esquire, to the Right Honourable *C. P. Villiers*, on the same Subject."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 16 June 1863.

HUGH OWEN, Chief Clerk.

(*Mr. Villiers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 16 *June* 1863.

COPIES of Two REPORTS, dated respectively the 30th day of May and the 12th day of June 1863, and addressed by *Robert Rawlinson*, Esquire, C. E., to the Right Honourable *C. P. Villiers*, President of the Poor Law Board, on the PUBLIC WORKS required in the COTTON MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS and the EMPLOYMENT of the OPERATIVES thereon :—And, of a LETTER, dated the 3d day of June 1863, and addressed by *H. B. Farnall*, Esquire, to the Right Honourable *C. P. Villiers*, on the same Subject.

COTTON MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS—DISTRESSED OPERATIVE LABOUR INQUIRY.

REPORT by *Robert Rawlinson*, C. E.

To the Right Honourable *C. P. Villiers*, M. P., President of the Poor Law Board.

Sir, London, 30 May 1863.

THE several towns in Lancashire and the district comprised in the 27 unions reported upon by the Central Executive Relief Committee (as prepared by Mr. H. B. Farnall, Special Commissioner), contain a population of 1,984,955 (or near two millions of persons), and have a net rateable value of some 6,036,659 *l.* (or six millions of pounds sterling).

LIST of Towns in the Distressed Unions in the Cotton Manufacturing Districts, with the Population and Rateable Value.

No.	NAME OF UNION.	Number of Townships.	Population in 1861.	Net Rateable Value in 1861.
				£.
1	Ashton-under-Lyne	13	134,761	313,350
2	Barton-upon-Irwell	–	39,050	136,828
3	Blackburn	24	119,937	272,448
4	Bolton	26	130,270	360,729
5	Burnley	26	75,888	185,142
6	Bury	12	101,142	328,223
7	Chorley	26	41,679	150,215
8	Chorlton	12	169,573	475,905
9	Clitheroe	34	20,476	93,525
10	Fylde, The	23	25,623	117,761
11	Garstang	23	12,411	72,168
12	Glossop	10	21,140	53,445
13	Haslingden	10	69,782	143,952
14	Lancaster	19	23,544	106,625
15	Leigh	10	32,734	104,954
16	Macclesfield	41	61,517	198,688
17	Manchester	1	185,040	789,203
18	Oldham	8	111,267	226,201
19	Preston	28	110,488	331,704
20	Prestwich	11	20,476	182,170
21	Rochdale	6	91,758	254,208
22	Saddleworth	1	18,630	53,997
23	Salford	4	105,334	337,719
24	Stockport	17	94,361	242,361
25	Todmorden	6	29,727	89,696
26	Warrington	16	43,788	149,249
27	Wigan	20	94,559	266,193
	TOTALS	433	1,984,955	6,036,659

The

The distressed towns represent in population about 1,500,000 persons, and a net rateable value of about 4,556,722 *l.* My experience in town improvement works generally, and my recent inspection and inquiries in the distressed cotton district, lead me to the conclusion that one million and a half sterling may be expended in permanent improvements of a beneficial character, such as main sewerage, drainage, new reservoirs for water supply, forming and completing streets, forming suburban roads, forming parks, recreation grounds, enclosing waste lands, draining lands, cleansing and improving rivers, and other similar works.

There has not been time as yet to have estimates made of the actual works required in each town, but details have been taken out which show the relative value of land, of materials, of skilled and unskilled labour in the several works. The estimates are taken from works actually executed, and may be relied upon as not far from the truth. Each special case will of course ultimately be estimated on its own peculiarities.

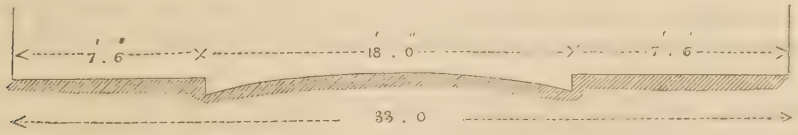
The class of works which will find employment for the largest number of unskilled hands will be levelling waste lands, forming parks and recreation grounds, baring rock for quarrying, forming suburban roads, draining agricultural lands, cleansing and improving rivers, forming reservoirs and other such works.

The class of works which will require the largest expenditure in material and ins killed labour will be main sewerage, house drainage, forming and paving streets, flagging foot walks, and similar works.

The following details show the relative proportion of the cost of materials, skilled labour, unskilled labour, and "plant" for street forming, with square sets and with boulder pavement, main sewerage works, and reservoir embankments, and for the other works as enumerated.

Street Forming, Paving, and Flagging.

Estimated for streets 33 feet wide as under.



If paved with anglezark "sets," and the footways flagged with 3-inch upholland flags, the cost will be as follows:—

Per Lineal Yard.

	£.	s.	d.		
Materials - - -	2	6	8	or	81·9 per cent.
Skilled labour - -	–	2	11	„	5·1 „
Unskilled labour - -	–	4	8	„	8·2 „
Plant and superintendence, &c. - - -	–	2	9	„	4·8 „
	2	17	–		100·0

If paved with boulders the cost will be about—

Per Lineal Yard.

	£.	s.	d.		
Materials - - -	1	10	8	or	76·6 per cent.
Skilled labour - -	–	2	6	„	6·3 „
Unskilled labour - -	–	4	2	„	10·4 „
Plant and superintendence, &c. - - -	–	2	8	„	6·7 „
	2	–	–		100·0

 Assuming

Assuming the sum of 10,000 *l.* to be expended in forming and paving streets with anglezark sets, the money would be laid out as follows :—

	£.
Materials - - - - - - - - -	8,187
Skilled labour - - - - - - - -	512
Unskilled labour - - - - - - -	818
Plant and superintendence - - - - -	483
	£. 10,000

The sum of 818 *l.* expended upon unskilled labour, would provide employment for about 25 men for one year, at 2*s.* 4*d.* per day, working 285 days.

If the sum of 10,000 *l.* be laid out in forming and paving streets with boulders, the money would be expended as under :—

	£.
Materials - - - - - - - - -	7,666
Skilled labour - - - - - - - -	625
Unskilled labour - - - - - - -	1,042
Plant and superintendence - - - - -	667
	£. 10,000

The sum of 1,042 *l.* would provide employment for 31 men for one year, at 2*s.* 4*d.* per day, working 285 days.

Public Sewerage Works.

The estimated cost of one mile each of ten different sizes of brick and earthenware pipe sewers (being a total length of 10 miles), is 16,000 *l.*

Assuming 10,000 *l.* to be expended upon works of this character, the money would be laid out as follows :—

	£.
Materials and cartage - - - - - - -	4,794
Skilled labour - - - - - - - -	1,682
Unskilled labour - - - - - - -	2,644
Plant, superintendence, &c. - - - -	880
	£. 10,000

The sum of 2,644 *l.* would provide employment for about 80 men, for one year, at 2 *s.* 4*d.* per day, working 285 days.

Reservoir Embankment, and Works in connexion therewith.

If the sum of 10,000 *l.* be laid out on works of this character, the amount may be apportioned thus :—

	£.
Materials and cartage - - - - - - -	2,478
Skilled labour - - - - - - - -	2,137
Unskilled labour - - - - - - -	4,274
Plant and superintendence - - - - -	1,111
	£. 10,000

The

The sum of 4,274 *l.* will provide employment for 128 men for one year, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* per day, working 285 days.

Taking the four classes of work specified, and assuming that 10,000 *l.* be expended upon each (or 40,000 *l.* in all), the amount laid out on unskilled labour, and the number of men employed, will stand thus:—

	Amount paid for Unskilled Labour.	Number of Men Employed.
	£. *s.* *d.*	
Streets formed and paved with sets	818 – –	25
Ditto - ditto - with boulders	1,042 – –	31
Sewerage works	2,644 – –	80
Reservoir embankments	4,274 – –	128
£.	8,778 – –	264

Assuming the sum of 1,500,000 *l.* to be expended upon works such as are set forth in the early part of this Report, the amount may be distributed as shown in the following table:—

	Materials, &c.	Skilled Labour.	Unskilled Labour.	Plant and Superintendence.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Main sewers	191,760	67,280	105,760	35,200	400,000
House drains	72,000	25,230	39,660	13,110	150,000
Streets paved with square sets	204,675	12,800	20,500	12,025	250,000
Ditto - with boulders	153,320	12,500	20,800	13,380	200,000
Waterworks, reservoirs, &c.	12,390	10,680	21,370	5,560	50,000
Suburban roads	30,000	15,000	100,000	5,000	150,000
Parks and recreation grounds	10,000	20,000	66,666	3,334	100,000
Enclosing waste land	1,000	500	8,000	500	10,000
Cleansing rivers	3,500	5,500	10,000	1,000	20,000
Land drainage	20,000	6,000	30,000	4,000	60,000
Baring rock	nil	nil	9,000	1,000	10,000
£.	698,645	175,490	431,756	94,109	1,400,000
Add, for land for parks and recreation grounds					100,000
				£.	1,500,000

The sum of 431,756 *l.* would provide employment for 12,984 men for one year, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* per day, each man working 285 days, and earning 33 *l.* 15 *s.* during the year.

The relief to the towns will be in proportion to the money expended on useful works, which finds employment for the men resident in such towns,—bricklayers, masons,

masons, labourers, and distressed operatives. The money paid in wages will find its way to the small tradesmen, many of whom are now on the verge of ruin in consequence of the stagnation of the cotton trade.

Main sewers, house-drains, and street-forming and paving, though requiring a large per-centage of the estimate for materials and for skilled labour, will yet prove of full value to the property, and of great advantage to the inhabitants generally. Where towns have increased rapidly, streets remain unsewered, and unformed, and unpaved: the consequences are, great inconvenience, discomfort and actual loss. There are miles of streets in some of the large towns totally impassable to wheeled vehicles in wet weather.

The rivers flowing through the several towns in Lancashire (and also through the manufacturing towns of other counties) have been up to this time abused.

To deepen, cleanse, and improve such rivers, will be a great boon to the inhabitants on their banks, and will also improve the adjoining lands, mills, and house property.

The beds of many of the rivers in the district have been raised by accumulations of refuse, so as to cause injurious flooding, malaria, and disease.

The question of purification of the rivers must, sooner or later, be taken up locally. Isolated action will not be of much avail. The rivers flowing into and through Manchester are fouled by the several towns and manufactories situate above; as also by refuse from the boroughs of Manchester, Salford, and adjoining townships. Manchester and Salford, in conjunction with the other towns above, by combined action, may form intercepting sewers, and have jurisdiction or powers of conservancy over the rivers, so as to restore the waters almost to their original brightness. The utilisation of sewage refuse must necessarily be combined with such work; not so much with a view of commercial profit, as of increased comfort and health.

The expenditure of so large a sum of money as one and a half million, will apparently only relieve the rates to the extent of 431,756 *l.* in the direct employment of distressed operative labour. The actual relief will, however, be to a much greater extent, as all the money paid for skilled labour, and probably fully 75 per cent. of the money paid for materials, will be expended in the district, so that the local rates will be relieved to an extent much larger than the figures 28·8 per cent. on unskilled labour indicate. Stone, gravel, flags, bricks, paving-stone, kerbstone, tiles, and similar materials will be provided, and the money paid will, to a great extent, be expended in the district.

Details showing the cost of main sewage in 10 towns where works have actually been carried out, with the amounts required per annum to pay the interest, and to repay the principal in 30 and 50 years are given in Appendix (A).

The objections to the Local Government Act are answered in the letter from the Town Clerk of the borough of Preston, which is hereto appended (B).

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Rawlinson.*

Appendix (A.)

Statement showing the Population, Number of Houses, Length of Sewers, Number of Manholes, Lampholes, and Gullies, and the Total Cost of the Public Sewerage Works in the several Towns named, together with the Amount and Rate in the Pound required per annum to repay the Principal and Interest in 30 years and 50 years at 3½ per cent. per annum.—Works devised and completed by *Robert Rawlinson*, Civil Engineer.

Town.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Total Length of Sewers.	Number of Manholes.	Number of Lampholes.	Number of Gullies.	Total Cost of Works.			Amount per Annum required to repay Principal and Interest in 30 Years.				Amount per Annum required to repay Principal and Interest in 50 Years.			
							Amount.	Per House.	Per Head.	Total.	Per House.	Per Head.	Rate in the £. per Ann.	Total.	Per House.	Per Head.	Rate in the £. per Ann.
			Yards.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	£. s. d	s. d.	d.	d.
Alnwick	7,016	947	11,132	54	28	140	4,327 18 10	4 11 4	12 4	235 6 3	4 11½	8	4¾	184 10 1	3 10¾	6¼	3¼
Berwick	10,067	1,451	7,995	40	51	128	5,649 1 4	3 17 10	11 3	307 2 9	4 2¾	7¼	3¼	240 16 3	3 3¾	5¼	2½
Carlisle	26,310	4,113	24,079	131	99	366	23,310 6 7	5 13 4	17 8	1,267 7 3	6 2	11½	5¾	993 14 2	4 10	9	1½
Chorley	12,684	2,337	13,205	79	47	282	10,547 4 7	4 10 3	16 8	573 8 10	4 11	10¾	5¾	449 12 4	3 10¼	8½	4¼
Lancaster	14,604	2,698	12,820	126	118	288	9,245 5 7	3 8 6	12 8	502 13 –	3 8½	8¼	4¼	394 2 3	2 11½	6½	3¼
Morpeth	4,096	580	7,171	22	–	82	2,720 – 9	4 13 9	13 3	147 17 9	5 1	8½	5¾	115 19 1	4 –	6¾	4½
Ormskirk	5,548	942	6,839	28	–	72	2,982 8 7	3 3 4	10 9	162 3 8	3 5¼	7	3¾	127 3 4	2 8½	5½	3
Penrith	6,668	1,344	7,152	15	99	48	3,109 – –	2 2 11	9 4	169 – 9	2 6	6	2¾	132 10 8	1 11½	4¾	2¼
Tynemouth	29,170	4,478	17,871	122	154	559	12,404 18 5	2 15 4	8 6	674 9 3	3 –	5½	4	528 16 6	2 4¼	4½	3¼
Worksop	7,020	1,567	12,429	81	48	136	5,871 19 7	3 14 11	16 9	319 5 2	4 –¾	10¼	5¾	250 6 6	3 2¼	8½	4¼
Totals	123,183	20,457	120,693	698	644	2,101	80,168 4 3	–	–	4,358 14 8	–	–	–	3,417 11 2	–	–	–
Averages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 18 4½	13 –	–	4 3½ nearly.	8½ nearly.	4¾ nearly.	–	3 4 nearly.	6¾ nearly.	3¾ nearly.

If the sum of 1,000,000*l.* is borrowed at 3½ per cent., and the interest paid and principal repaid in equal sums annually for periods of 30 and 50 years, the amounts required per annum will be, for a period of 30 years, 81,556 *l.* per annum; for a period of 50 years, 63,951 *l.* per annum.

Taking the rateable value at 4,556,722 *l.* the rate required to produce 81,556 *l.* will be 4¼ *d.* in the pound; and to raise the sum of 63,951 *l.* a rate of about 3½ *d.* in the pound will be required.

The advantages of borrowing money for private improvements may be shown as under:—

A cottage having a frontage to a street of five lineal yards, if paved with square sets, will cost a sum of 7 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for half the street: the owner of such house in a distressed town may not be enabled to pay this sum down, but if allowed to be repaid in 30 years an annual instalment of about 7 *s.* 8 *d.* will be sufficient to meet the interest and to repay the capital.

The evidence laid before me clearly established the facts that such works could not be paid for as they were executed in one lump sum; neither can permanent works on a uniform and comprehensive scale be paid for by rates raised during each year, to the full extent of the works carried out during such year.

Appendix (B.)

Borough of Preston.

The Public Health Act, 1848, has been in force in Preston since August 1850, and the Local Government Act, 1858, since the passing of the same. The Corporation is the Local Board.

Previously to the introduction of the Public Health Act into Preston the control of the streets and the lighting and cleansing of the town were vested in commissioners under a Private Act passed in 1815. All owners and occupiers of property above certain rentals might act as commissioners, and there was no limit to the number of commissioners.

Such of the powers of the commissioners as were beneficial and not inconsistent with the Public Health Act, were transferred to the Corporation by an Order in Council, which was confirmed by Act of Parliament.

If the Public Health Act had not been adopted it would have been necessary to have applied to Parliament for an amended Act, as the Act of 1815 was found to be very defective, and not suitable to the altered circumstances of the town: the population had increased from about 19,000 in 1815 to about 68,000 in 1850.

The Public Health Act worked very well; some defects were discovered which were in a great measure remedied by the Local Government Act, 1858: by that Act greater powers are given to Local Boards.

The most valuable provisions of the "Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847," "The Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847," "The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847," and the "Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," are incorporated with the Local Government Act, and the powers thereby given are conferred upon Local Boards.

If the Public Health Act and Local Government Act had not been in force in Preston, the Corporation could not have had the benefit of the above provisions without the expense of an Act of Parliament.

One valuable provision of the Local Government Act is the power given to local authorities to purchase property without the necessity of obtaining a Private Act of Parliament.

We have repeatedly found the advantage of being under the Local Government Act. I may mention that by the Public Health Act money borrowed for sewerage works had to be repaid within 30 years. By the Local Government Act power was given to extend this period to 50 years with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

This sanction has been obtained in Preston without any expense.

By the Preston Waterworks Act, 1853, a sinking fund was to be commenced within 7 years from the passing of the Act to repay the money borrowed. It was found necessary not only that this period should be extended, but that the Corporation should be enabled to borrow more money on the Waterworks account than was provided for by the Act. The Secretary of State under the powers given to him by the Local Government Act consented to extend the time for repayment of money borrowed, and also allowed the Corporation to borrow a further sum of money, and all this has been done without any expense.

If we had not been under the Local Government Act a Private Act of Parliament would have been necessary for these purposes. It may be objected, that we are under the control of Government and a centralising system. From 12 years' experience we have found there is really nothing in these objections. We have carried out all the powers of the Acts of Parliament to a very great extent in repairing our public streets, cleansing the town, constructing a very extensive system of sewerage works through both public and private property, causing nearly all the houses in the town to have house drains, and a sufficient supply of water; sewering, repairing, and making good upwards of 200 private streets; lighting the town; supporting an efficient fire brigade; regulating the tolls of our markets; and in making and enforcing proper regulations in respect to slaughter-houses, lodging-houses, and street cleansing: and all these have been done without any interference by Government.

Under the Local Government Act, Local Boards, with the sanction of a Secretary of State, have powers to borrow an amount not exceeding two years' assessable value of the premises assessable within the district, for the execution of certain works, such amount to be repaid within a period not exceeding 50 years.

By

By the Public Health Act Commissioners of Public Boards may make advances to Local Boards.

We have had no difficulty in obtaining the necessary consent to borrow money. We have shown what works we intended to execute, and consent has been given; instead of this being objectionable, we have found it advantageous; because upon more than one occasion we have received valuable suggestions and advice from the engineer of the Local Government Act Office, which have been adopted, and considerable saving has been thereby effected.

Time and experience will discover defects in all systems; if you are under private Acts of Parliament you can get the defects amended only by another Act of Parliament, which is, of course, attended with much expense; but if you are under the Public Health Act, you get the advantage of any public measure without expense.

I think more money should be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Public Works to make advances to Local Boards at a reasonable rate of interest for the execution of works.

I think the provisions with respect to the repair of private streets should be simplified; instead of it being necessary to serve notices upon owners and occupiers, it should be sufficient to insert a notice in a public newspaper. We have not had one instance, in upwards of 200 streets, where the owners or occupiers have ever done the work required; practically, it is impossible that they can do the work where there are several owners in a street.

(signed) *Robert Ascroft,*
Town Clerk and Clerk to the Local Board of Health.

Preston, 28 May 1863.

My dear Sir, Town Clerk's Office, Wigan, 29 May 1863.

I HAVE perused the letter of Mr. Robert Ascroft, Town Clerk of Preston, of the 28th instant, and concur with the opinions contained therein, inasmuch as our case is almost parallel to his own, except that no portion of our borough has been in the hands of commissioners, and we have had litigation with the owners of property after private improvement work has been executed, and large sums of money expended. In one case of appeal from the justices' decision we had notice in which there were nineteen objections, all of which were purely technical, and not one of them on the merits of the case.

Such a state of things ought not to be allowed, but in case of appeal it should be to the Home Secretary, who should decide the question between the parties upon the merits of the case, as in the 120th section of the Public Health Act, 1848.

Yours truly,
(signed) *C. Hilton,*
Town Clerk and Clerk to the Local Board of Health.

Robert Rawlinson, Esq.

Cotton Manufacturing District.—Distressed Operative Labour Inquiry.

Report by *Robert Rawlinson*, Esq., C.E.

To the Right Honourable *C. P. Villiers*, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board.

Sir, Manchester, 12 June 1863.

I beg further to report on some of the Distressed Cotton Manufacturing Towns, viz. Ashton-under-Lyne, Haslingden, Burnley, Bacup, Chorley, Eccles, Preston, Wigan, and other places.

On the 10th instant Mr. Farnall and myself met the Town Council of Ashton-under-Lyne. The labour question for that town was again fully discussed.

In my Report of the 16th of May it is stated that a sum of 40,000 *l.* may be beneficially expended in Ashton. This sum, or the greater portion of it, will be taken up by the Corporation if the Bill now before Parliament becomes law.

Detailed estimates will be made out so soon as there is a certainty of the necessary money being provided.

In Lancashire, as in other parts of the country, there is great difference of opinion on the necessity for works of a sanitary character. There is, in districts, a strong prejudice, founded upon ignorance of the law; there is also indifference, based on want of knowledge and appreciation of the results of main sewers, house drains, and other similar works. The cost of such works is, by some parties, alone taken into account, and not the additional comforts and improvement in health which proper works will secure. In many instances discussion and explanation are evidently beneficial. At Haslingden this day (12th instant) Mr. Farnall and myself met some of the owners and ratepayers.

There is no Local Act in force, nor any form of local governing body other than the parish authorities. The population of the township of Haslingden is about 10,000, and the rateable value upwards of 20,000 *l.*

The population of the town proper is upwards of 5,000. There are some main drains, but no system of main sewers. House drains are an exception, not the rule; and from the defective forms and construction of the main drains, when used for draining water-closets, they become nuisances. Many of the streets are unformed and unpaved. Cess-pits are crowded behind cottages, and as a consequence fever and other diseases of a similar character prevail. There is to be a supply of water from a company. In site, in subsoil, and in the purity of the surrounding atmosphere, Haslingden possesses advantages which, with proper sanitary arrangements, would secure to the inhabitants a higher state of health than is now found to prevail. Haslingden is a type of many other places to be found in the county palatine of Lancaster. Things remain as they are because there is a vague dread of some central power, and an undefined idea that sanitary works are necessarily attended with great and unproductive cost.*

A meeting of the inhabitants is to be called in Haslingden forthwith, to discuss the propriety, or otherwise, of adopting the Local Government Act.

Manchester and Salford are sewered, and have a supply of good softwater. The rivers are, however, fouled. Cesspits are drained, but should be abolished; and intercepting sewers require to be formed, and will be formed sooner or later. All the large towns in Lancashire have works of sewerage, drainage, and water supply in some form. Preston, Wigan, Chorley, Lancaster, and some other towns are well sewered, and nearly every house in Preston, Wigan, and Lancaster has been drained.

In

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* The local registrar stated that the mortality in Haslingden was much higher than it ought to be; and, in his opinion, in consequence of the defective sanitary state of the place.

In Manchester, Salford, Blackburn, and some other places there are public parks. But this, and my former Reports, show that public parks may be formed in other places; that main sewers are required: that rivers need to be cleansed, embanked, and deepened; that houses required to be drained; and that many miles of streets in some of the large towns may be formed and paved, as also that there are other works of a beneficial character which may be undertaken. Much useful work remains to be done, and will be commenced should the "Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Bill," now before the House, become law.

The several reports, returns, and letters in this Report furnish information as to the proposed labour scheme for Lancashire.

In Bolton there are works to be done. The local Surveyor promised returns as to the nature and extent of this work, but these returns have not as yet reached me.

The Corporation of Bolton have set gangs of distressed operatives at work in the construction of a new reservoir. The men are working well and are earning good wages, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per day.

In Bury much has been done; but Mr. William Harper, clerk to the Improvement Commissioners, suggests that the Commissioners, in conjunction with the Board of Guardians, may probably find additional work for able-bodied operatives out of employment.

In Chorley the Commissioners have resolved that the consideration of the question be deferred for a month, to enable the Commissioners to ascertain the nature of the Bill now before Parliament.

At Denton the Local Board of Health is disposed to enter upon works of main sewerage, if the funds can be procured.

At Dukinfield the Local Board agrees that it is desirable to endeavour to find employment for the unemployed cotton operatives.

At Over Darwen it is stated that much has been done to improve the town, but much remains to be accomplished.

At Eccles and Patricroft local sanitary arrangements are reported "unsatisfactory"; typhoid fever has shown itself. Sanitary works are required, and there are able bodied-men out of work who may with advantage be employed.

In Preston extensive and costly works have been executed by the corporation, but there are other works on a limited scale which may be done.

In Wigan, although a vast expenditure has taken place on main sewers, house drains, water supply, and street forming and paving, Mr. Hunter, the borough surveyor, shows a long list of streets which may with advantage be formed and completed, under the powers of the proposed Bill. An additional storage reservoir at a cost of 23,000*l.* may also be executed.

In the distressed cotton districts there are many thousands of acres of agricultural land which may be beneficially drained. Such land is to be seen bordering every line of railway in the county. This is a landlord's question mixed up with tenure, tenancy, leases, and other difficulties. As, however, the land must pay its quota of increased poor's rates, it may be advisable to have labour in return for payment of wages, rather than to give relief for comparative idleness.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Rawlinson,*
Civil Engineer.

APPENDIX.

BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

THE following particulars will show what may be done in the borough of Burnley, under the powers of the "*Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Bill*," should the same become law:—

Burnley is situate about 11 miles east from Blackburn, and the inhabitants are principally engaged in the cotton trade.

The population of the borough of Burnley is about 29,000.

Rateable value of lands and buildings about 70,000*l.*

£. 70,000 × 2 = £. 140,000	This sum may be borrowed under Local Government Act.
97,850	Sum borrowed.
£. 42,150	May be borrowed.

Local Debt as follows:

Expenditure on Cemetery account	£. 8,380
,, Waterworks	49,138
,, Improvements	9,051
,, Gasworks	31,282
	£. 97,851

The cemetery, waterworks, and gas works are the property of the Corporation, and from these sources the Corporation derive, after paying interest upon capital and other charges, an annual profit as follows:—

Cemetery	£. 208
Waterworks	927
Gasworks	2,300
Annual Profit	£. 3,435

which goes towards the improvement of the town, and a reduction of rates.

The rates paid are as follows:—

	s.	*d.*
Improvement rate	1	–
Cemetery rate	–	1½
Borough rate	–	6
Poor's rate (1st 1863)	3	9
	5*s.* 4½*d.* in the £.	

The number of persons at present (May) unemployed is estimated at	5,766
Of the above, there may be assumed as able-bodied men	1,000

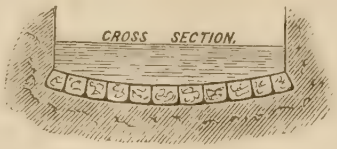
GENERAL REMARKS.

The Borough of Burnley is governed by the "Burnley Improvement Act, 1854," (17 Vic. c. 67), with which are incorporated the Towns Improvement Clauses, and other Consolidated Acts. Clauses of Local Government Act may be adopted.

There has not yet been attempted any combined or systematic employment of the people, who are out of work. A few have been set to stone-breaking as a labour test, but the great bulk remain in idleness.

As to suitable public works. There are some three miles of streets which are neither sewered nor paved. The condition of the rivers and brooks, which flow through the town is very defective, the whole of the public sewers discharging their contents into them at many points, and the beds of these streams are the receptacles for ashes and refuse

refuse of every description. To cleanse these rivers, amend their inclination by the removal of obstructions, and, in certain places, to pitch or pave the bed of the stream, would effect a great improvement.



The Corporation have now in contemplation the construction of an extension of their waterworks by the construction of a new reservoir, and upon this work a large number of men could be profitably employed.

A PROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF WORK WHICH MAY BE UNDERTAKEN.

Public Works.

	£.	s.	d.
Waterworks reservoir	10,000	–	–
Main sewer and outlet sewer	5,000	–	–
Improving roads and waste lands	2,500	–	–
Improving river	3,500	–	–
	£. 21,000	–	–

Private Works.

Forming and paving streets, sewering and draining same	20,000	–	–
Public works	21,000	–	–
	£. 41,000	–	–

Rateable value, 70,000 *l.* × 2 *l.*	140,000	–	–
Debt at present owing	97,851	–	–
Amount which may be borrowed under the powers of Local Government Act	£. 42,149	–	–

The 10,000 *l.* expended on waterworks will, it is assumed, earn a paying income.
The 20,000 *l.* expended for private improvements will add value to house property, and be paid back by owners of the property benefited.

BACUP.

The following Report has been submitted by the authorities at Bacup:—

I, James Hardman Worrall, of Bacup, in the county of Lancaster, as summoning officer appointed on the settlement of the boundary of Bacup, under the Local Government Act, 1858, do, on behalf of myself and the promoters of the Local Government Act, 1858, at Bacup aforesaid, beg to state the following facts:—

1st. That Bacup is a district situate in the two townships of Spotland and Newchurch.

2d. That Bacup contained, in 1849, from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants; that the present population, as stated in last census, is 18,000; so that it will be seen that within the last 12 years the population of Bacup has increased twofold.

3d. That in a report made under the Public Health Act, 1848, it was stated that Bacup did not contain any Local Government whatever; nothing has been done since then, except the obtaining of the boundary for Local Government purposes.

4th. That Bacup has no main sewers nor other public outlet for sewerage. That the streets or turnpike roads running through the district are unpaved; and, in many places, the footpaths are not flagged, and that the bed of the River Irwell is now so high that in case of a heavy fall of rain the streets of the town and many of the dwellings are frequently inundated.

5th. That the present rating of the Local Government District is about 33,000 *l.*

 6th. That

6th. That there are now about 681 able-bodied men receiving relief from the Relief Fund and Board of Guardians in the said district. The promoters, therefore, think that the 681 able-bodied men might, along with skilled labourers, be employed in making main sewers, paving streets, and flagging footpaths. For further information the promoters refer you to a report dated May 1849. The distress being so great in this district, myself and the promoters are afraid, that unless Government will lend money at a low rate of interest, the principal to be repaid by annual instalments spreading over a period of some 30 to 50 years (50 years would be more desirable), but no instalment of either principal or interest to accrue due or become payable until the expiration of three years from the lending of such sum as might be required, the inhabitants could not be induced to adopt the Local Government Act, or to carry out the suggestions of myself and the promoters of the said Local Government Act. The promoters would be glad if you could make an appointment as early as possible to visit this district.

ESTIMATE OF WORKS.

Public.

	£.	s.	d.
Main sewers	20,000	–	–
Cleaning and deepening river	2,000	–	–
Public roads and waste ground improvement	3,000	–	–
	25,000	–	–

Private.

Streets formed and paved, houses drained, and other works of a private character	15,000	–	–
	£. 40,000	–	–

The rate for public works will be about 9 *d.* in the pound.

The rate for private works will be about 6 *d.* in the pound.

(signed) *J. H. Worrall.*

BOROUGH OF BLACKBURN.

OBSERVATIONS of the BOROUGH SURVEYOR upon the Employment of the Operatives of the District during the present Distress.

Blackburn, 5 May 1863.

The borough and township of Blackburn are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 3,681 statute acres.

The town is governed by a Local Act of Parliament, with which are incorporated the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, the Commissioners Clauses Act, and other General Acts under the powers of which the sewerage, paving of new streets, and other improvement works are being carried out.

It is not intended to enter into any details as to the present distress further than the question as to whether any practical scheme can be arranged for the employment of the able-bodied operatives who are, and have been, so long out of work.

The population of the borough is about			65,000
The annual rateable value	£. 145,044	15	–
The borrowed capital of the Corporation—			
On improvement account £. 55,000			
On sewerage account 46,000	£. 101,000	–	–
It is estimated that there are at present (2 May 1863) in the borough, operatives (men, boys, women, and girls,) unemployed			11,000
Of the above may be reckoned able-bodied (that is, males above 18 years old)			1,500
Of these the major part are factory hands; but there are amongst the unemployed probably 500 men who have been more or less accustomed to out-door labour			500

A few

A few weeks ago a scheme was originated for employing such of these men as were willing to work; and about 300 volunteered for out-door labour, at which 284 are employed as follow:—

At Weir Street, excavating soil for Mr. Stones, price per cube yard, 4½ *d.*	50 men.
At Park Place, excavating soil for Messrs. Pilkington; price per cube yard, 8 *d.* This price is on account of the distance the material has to be wheeled	50 „
At Preston Road; for Mr. Stones, stripping sod and soil, at 1½ *d.* per superficial yard; excavating soil at 4½ *d.* per cube yard	40 „
At Duke's Brow, removing spoil bank into Old Quarry, for Mr. Smith, 2½ *d.* price per cube yard	75 „
At Revidge, removing rock, and widening and improving the ward for the corporation; no stipulated price	15 „
At Pembroke Street, laying down new pipe sewer, and excavating street for the Corporation and Joseph Fielden, Esq.; no stipulated price	20 „
At Stanley Street, excavating, ballasting, and forming the street, preparatory to paving, for Mr. Birtwhistle; price per cubic yard, 8 *d.*; this includes the ballast	34 „
At Duke's Brow and Billing, for Joseph Fielden, Esq., lord of the manor, at various employments: excavations, forming roads, and similar works; paid by the day; average about 1 *s.* 9 *d.* per day	16 „
TOTAL	300 men.

From these memoranda it will be seen that about 300 men are already employed upon out-door labour of various kinds; and although the arrangements are not by any means perfect, yet what has been done is so far successful as to thoroughly set aside the notion that the factory operatives of Lancashire are unfitted for such labour, or that, as a body, they are unwilling to undertake any practical work they may be set to.

The men at present work only six hours per day, in forenoon and afternoon shifts, and it is a condition of their employment that they attend school that portion of the day during which they are not at work.

So far, the experiment may be said to have answered. It could not be expected that the organisation could be perfect at first; but there is no doubt experience will suggest the required modifications best suited to each locality.

The question arises, whether any organised system of out-door labour upon a large scale can be carried out, the object being to employ the surplus and now dormant power of the population in works of permanent utility and public advantage.

Blackburn, like most of the Lancashire towns, has been most rapid in its increase. Its condition, in a sanitary point of view, is progressive, but far behind what it is capable of attaining. A noble town hall, market house, and a beautiful public park, attest the spirit of the inhabitants; and the sewerage, and paving of streets, and similar works, are now being carried out, as funds and circumstances will allow; but there are very many streets near to the centre of the town which are neither sewered nor paved, and they have been in this position for years. There are also many streets which are already sewered, but not paved, and the condition of these, especially in winter, is deplorable, as they are scarcely passable, and are the receptacles of all the refuse ashes thrown from the adjoining dwellings, which refuse has, in some instances, been accumulating for years: take, as an example, Duckworth Street.

The streets just described are not "public highways" repairable by the Corporation, but are chiefly streets laid out for the cottages of the operatives. The paving of which streets, in the first instance, is by the Local Act of Parliament (*see* sect. 34) required to be done by, and at the expense of the owners, who are many of them of the operative class, or small tradesmen.

It is the duty of the Corporation, from time to time, to call upon these owners to pave these streets; and in their default to do the work, recovering the expense incurred by summary proceedings at law. During the present distress, it would be unjust in the Corporation to compel these owners to incur the expense of paving, as they could not possibly pay; though, at the same time, the desirability of these works being done is apparent, not less on account of the health than of the convenience and comfort of the inhabitants.

The Corporation at present has no funds, except the rates, out of which to find the necessary current expenses of these works. The existing borrowing powers of the Corporation are exhausted.

Let Government advance a sum (say 20 or 25,000 *l.*) to the Corporation, upon security of the rates, at a low rate of interest, subject to the principal and interest being paid by instalments extending over a period of years. This sum to be expended by the Corporation in works of permanent public utility,—paving and forming streets, constructing new thoroughfares, and other similar works, which would give employment to a large number of people. The character of the proposed works and the estimated cost to be represented in a report by the local engineer, and by a separate system of account kept of

of these special improvements. By this means a great public benefit would result, twofold in character,—employment of the people during the crisis, and improvement of the town, and the comfort and health of the inhabitants permanently.

Streets requiring to be formed and paved:

Alma-street,	Byrom-street,
Simmons-street,	Canterbury-street,
Quarry-street,	Canal-street,
Canal-street,	Higher Audley-street.
St. Peter's-street,	Duckworth-street,

Kirkham-lane, and many others which are in like condition.

Estimate of cost for paving, flagging, and completing, about 4 *l.* 10 *s.* per house. This would be equal to an annual payment of 6 *s.* 4½ *d.* per annum for principal and interest, at 3½ per cent., by 20 annual and equal payments; so that a person possessed of half a dozen cottages would have to provide for an annual payment of 1 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* per annum for 20 years, in place of finding 27 *l.* in one lump sum.

BOLTON.

Borough Surveyors and Waterworks Office, Bolton,
Dear Sir, 29 May 1863.

THE information you desire is being prepared under the direction of the General Purposes Committee, and I have no doubt will be forwarded to you in a few days.

I am, &c.
Robert Rawlinson, Esq., (signed) *Henry Baylis.*
London.

(This information has not as yet been forwarded.)

BURY.

Sir, Bury, Lancashire, 7 May 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, on the importance of employment being provided for the able-bodied population.

Your letter being addressed to the mayor, was handed to me, Bury being under a Board of Improvement Commissioners, and not of a municipal corporation.

I will not fail to call the attention of the Improvement Commissioners to your important suggestions. At the same time, however, I may state that the only description of works suggested by you, available by us, is No. 5, "Providing and laying out public recreation grounds," &c. &c., all the other heads enumerated having been already either made, or in course of construction, the extensive powers conferred by our Act (passed in 1846) having been extensively put in operation, and the water supply and markets having been provided under the local Acts.

Possibly the Improvement Commissioners, in conjunction with the Board of Guardians and the Relief Committee, may suggest some kind of employment. The latter body has already employed a considerable number of able-bodied operatives out of employ in the cultivation of land.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Harper,*
Clerk, Bury Improvement Commissioners.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart, &c.

CHORLEY.

Robert Rawlinson, Esq., C.E.

My dear Sir, Chorley, 28 May 1863.

THE communication from the Home Office and yourself as to providing employment for the able-bodied population out of work, has been under the consideration of the Chorley Commissioners to-day, and they have unanimously resolved that the consideration of the question be deferred for a month, to enable the Commissioners to ascertain the nature of the Bill to be brought into Parliament by Government, authorizing the lending of money to local authorities for permanent works, with the object above-named.

Believe me, &c.
Palatine Hotel, Manchester. (signed) *Richard Jackson.*

DENTON.

Sir, Denton, near Manchester, 9 May 1863.

I AM directed by the Local Board of Health for the district of Denton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 4th May instant.

The Board is disposed to enter upon the construction of works, for a system of sewerage, extending over a portion of the district, if the funds can be procured on satisfactory terms. The Board, ever since its formation, has been desirous of constructing sewerage works, the necessity of which is generally acknowledged, but have hitherto been prevented by local circumstances.

The Board will feel obliged if Mr. Rawlinson can conveniently visit this district during his sojourn in Lancashire.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *John Irwin.*

Sir George Grey, Bart.,
8, Richmond Terrace, London.

DUCKINFIELD.

Board of Health Office, Duckinfield,
Sir, 14 May 1863.

I AM directed by the Duckinfield Local Board of Health to send you a copy of a Resolution, passed at their meeting last night, as to finding employment for the unemployed operatives in their district.

The Resolution was as follows:

> "That the Board agrees that it is desirable to endeavour to find employment for the unemployed cotton operatives, and will be willing to adopt any plan that may be compatible with the wellbeing of the district; and should Mr. Rawlinson visit Duckinfield, they will make arrangements to meet and confer with him."

Yours, &c.
(signed) *John Brooks,*
Clerk to the Board.

T. Taylor, Esq.,
&c. &c.

OVER DARWEN.

Sir, Over Darwen, 5 May 1863.

I AM directed by the Over Darwen Local Board of Health, in reply to your letter of yesterday's date, to inform you, that for the last seven months the distressed operatives of this district have been employed in the works referred to by you, and which has been done to improve the town and its approaches. At the same time much remains to be done; and as the Local Board of Health are this week making arrangements for the continuance of the works on rather a larger scale, they will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining the assistance and advice of Mr. Rawlinson; and if that gentleman will, by letter, inform me of the day and hour of his arrival in Darwen, I shall be delighted to summon the Local Board of Health to meet him.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Kendall.*

T. Taylor, Esq.,
&c. &c.

ECCLES AND PATRICROFT.

Eccles and Patricroft Relief Committee Office,
Sir, Market Place, Eccles, 14 May 1863.

I AM requested by this Committee to inform you, that, owing to the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of this district, and the want of employment for able-bodied men, they are desirous to confer with you, at your earliest convenience, as to the best mode of employing men in receipt of relief in works of drainage.

I may state that typhoid fever has now shown itself, and that this district is without any main-drain or sanitary inspection. I enclose copy of correspondence to Local Board of Health.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *James Syddall.*

R. Rawlinson, Esq.,
Care of H. B. Farnall, Esq.

Eccles and Patricroft District Relief Committee,
4 February 1863.

Gentlemen,

For the preservation of public order and the general health of this district, the Committee are most desirous that steps should be taken to employ all the able-bodied men in receipt of relief on sanitary improvement, or in correcting the great defects which now exist in the drainage of Eccles and Patricroft, believing, as they do, that every precaution should be taken to prevent the occurrence of fevers, and to mitigate the maladies which may proceed from a serious reduction of food and fuel.

For these reasons, therefore, this Committee hope your Board may be induced to carry out such a complete system of drainage in Eccles and Patricroft as may enable you to employ all the able-bodied men now in receipt of relief from the Committee, at a moderate scale of remuneration.

(signed) *J. P. Pitcairn*, Chairman.
S. Booth, Treasurer.
J. Syddall, Hon. Secretary.

To the Local Board of Health of Eccles,
Barton, Winton, and Patricroft.

PRESTON.

Town Clerk's Office, Preston,
1 June 1863.

Dear Sir,

I forward you a further statement, which I have submitted to the General Purposes Committee at a meeting held to-day. I wrote on Thursday last, with my observations upon the Local Government Act, &c. Have you received the same?

Yours truly,
Richard Ascroft.

Robert Rawlinson, Esq., C. E.

Borough of Preston.

Population	82,962
Rateable value	£. 215,078
Waterworks:—	
Debt.—Paid for works	£. 135,225
Cost of extension of works within and without the borough	89,620
Total Debt	£. 224,845
Revenue from waterworks	£. 11,928

Sewerage:—

Amount now owing on main sewerage account £. 44,166

Local Rates:—

Poor's rates for the year ending Lady-day 1863, 5*s.* 6*d.* in the pound on the annual rateable value.

Local Board rates from May 1862 to May 1863; viz.—
General district rate, 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.
Special district rate, 2*s.* in the pound.

No borough rates.
No other local rates.
The watch rate
The baths and washhouses rate, and the expenses of the Burial Board } are all paid out of the poor's rates.

Works to complete:—

	£.	£.
Main sewers:—		
Estimated cost of completing same		2,800
Materials	1,600	
Skilled labour	1,200	
House Drains:—		
Estimated cost of completing same		5,600
Materials	3,000	
Skilled labour	2,600	

Works to complete—*continued.*

Town Hall:—

The whole of the money to be expended will be in materials and skilled labour.

Cattle Market:—

It will cost about 350*l.* to level the land. The distressed operatives may execute this work. The further sum of 4,650*l.* will be expended in materials and skilled labour.

Cattle Market Roads:—	£.
Distressed operatives' labour	500
Materials and skilled labour	1,350
	£. 1,850

Corporation Land on Moor, and forming Streets there:—	
Distressed operatives' labour	950
Materials and skilled labour	4,050
	£. 5,000

Corporation Roads on Marsh, Work to be done:—	
Distressed operatives' labour	400
Materials and skilled labour to complete the road over the Marsh	650
	£. 1,050

To level all the Building Land, and to make the other Roads on the Marsh:—

Distressed operatives' labour, filling earth and cutting sewers	£. 1,000	
Skilled labour, and carting and materials	7,000	
		8,000
Cost of all the Works to be executed on Marsh		£. 9,050

Some land will have to be purchased to complete a road.

(signed) *Richard Ascroft,*
Town Clerk of the Borough of Preston.

PRESTON.

Abstract of proposed Works.

	Materials and Skilled Labour and Carting.	Unskilled Labour.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.
Main sewers	2,800	-	2,800
House drains	5,600	-	5,600
Cattle market	4,650	350	5,000
Cattle market roads	1,350	500	1,850
Corporation land on moor, and forming streets there	4,050	950	5,000
Corporation roads on marsh	650	400	1,050
Level building land, and make other roads on marsh	7,000	1,000	8,000
TOTAL £.	26,100	3,200 *	29,300

* 3,200*l.*; nearly 11 per cent. of total cost.

WIGAN.

Population of Wigan		37,658
Rateable value of Wigan		£. 73,275
Sums borrowed, as follows:—		
Waterworks account	£. 110,585	
Sewerage ditto	30,000	
Market tolls	2,800	
		£. 143,385
Total houses in the borough		6,834
Houses drained in the borough	4,321	
Sundries ditto - ditto	274	
		4,595
Cost of ditto - ditto		£. 10,331. 12. 11.
Length of main sewers in operation		11½ miles.
Length of house drains ditto		24¾ „
TOTAL		36¼ „

About 92,000 superficial square yards of street paving, flagging, &c., required (*see* list of streets), at an estimate cost of about 18,800*l.*

Estimated cost of extension of waterworks, for which Parliamentary powers were obtained in 1860	£. 32,200
Money required for streets	£. 18,800
Ditto for waterworks	32,200
TOTAL	£. 51,000

	s.	*d.*
Amount of General District rate last year	3	9 in the pound.
Ditto - - - ditto - - - this year	4	– „

Rateable value £. 73,275 × 2 = £. 146,550

N.B.—The waterworks have been executed and the money raised under the powers of a Private Act.

There are special powers under an Improved Waterworks Act to raise the 32,200*l.* required for the additional reservoir.

AREA of STREETS UNPAVED in the Borough of *Wigan*.

Name of Street.	Length.	Average Width.	Area.	Name of Street.	Length.	Average Width.	Total Area.
					Brought over - -		427,432
	Feet.	*Feet.*			*Feet.*	*Feet.*	
Duke-street - - -	445	35	15,575	Bradford-place - -	300	26	7,800
Lord street - - -	405	35	14,175	Johnson's-walk - -	250	25	6,250
Swinley-lane - -	800	27	21,600	William-street - -	130	24	3,120
Coppul-lane - - -	750	25	18,750	Faggy-lane - - -	260	18	4,680
High-street - - -	280	26	7,280	Road to Commercial-hill	340	25	8,500
Patrick's-row - -	565	22	12,430	Road to Poolstock -	1,400	31	43,400
Charles-street - -	370	32	8,510	Pool-street - - -	1,010	36	36,360
Higher Dicconson-street	1,570	40	62,800	- - - - -	550	30	16,500
Scarisbrick-street - -	330	34	11,220	- - - - -	100	30	3,000
Lower Croft - -	366	22	8,052	- - - - -	100	36	3,600
Top Croft - - -	330	18	5,940	- - - - -	100	30	3,000
Spring Gardens - -	980	26	25,480	Harrowgate - -	430	42	18,060
Part of Gt. George-street	722	30	21,660	Douglas street - -	170	38	6,460
Part of Clayton-street -	360	32	11,520	Atherton-street - -	160	36	5,760
Victoria street - -	360	25	9,000	Fairclough-street - -	140	28	3,920
Adelaide-street - -	410	27	11,070	School-lane - - -	500	21	10,500
Caroline-street - -	580	42	24,360	School-common - -	400	18	7,200
Regent-street - -	675	33	22,275	Foundry-street - -	80	30	2,400
Chapel-street - -	325	29	9,425	Green-street - -	130	30	3,900
Milk-street - - -	125	26	3,250	Lower Morris-street -	550	30	16,500
Princess-street - -	605	29	17,545	Upper Morris-street -	550	30	16,500
Ironmonger-lane - -	260	17	4,420	Nicholas Nook - -	300	21	6,300
James-street - - -	350	26	9,100	Lime-street - - -	780	36	28,080
Bridge-street - -	385	33	12,705	School-street - -	730	36	26,280
Wood-street - - -	150	30	4,500	Vauxhall-road - -	540	30	16,200
Addison-street - -	315	30	6,450	Ashton-street - -	230	26	5,980
Part of Mill-street -	120	30	3,600	Bradshawgate - -	400	25	10,300
Taylor-street - -	250	28	7,000	Stuart-street - - -	390	24	9,360
Waddington's-buildings	80	24	1,920	John-street - - -	400	22	8,800
Cross-street - - -	400	33	13,200	Union-street - -	340	28	9,520
Driving-lane - -	500	15	7,500	Lowes-square - -	185	17	3,145
Green-street - - -	190	34	6,460	Castle yard - - -	130	20	2,600
Bradford-street - -	220	32	7,040	Frankfort-street - -	150	20	3,000
Johnson-street - -	90	18	1,620	Danson's-square - -	120	30	3,600
Belvoir-street - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - - - -	290	32	9,280
Kay-street - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - - - -	190	28	5,320
Every-street - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - - - -	120	30	3,600
Stanley-street - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - - - -	730	15	10,950
Mint-court - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - - - -	120	15	1,800
Mint-street - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - - - -	140	12	1,680
Longshoot - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - - - -	220	29	6,380
Leach's-square - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - - - -	100	20	2,000
							9)828,717
							Yds. 92,079⅔

N.B.—A list of streets similar to the above, in proportion to population, may be given for most of the towns in the distressed cotton districts.

Robert Rawlinson, C. E.

LETTER from *H. B. Farnall*, Esq. to the Right Honourable *C. P. Villiers*.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
3 June 1863.

Sir,

I BEG to direct your attention to a tabular statement in the fifth page of Mr. Rawlinson's Report to you, dated the 30th ultimo.

This statement shows, under four distinct headings, the precise distribution of an expenditure of 1,500,000 *l.* on certain permanent improvements of a beneficial character to be made in the distressed Cotton Districts.

The third column of the table adverted to gives an outlay of 431,756 *l.* in wages to 12,984 unskilled labourers for one year, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* per day to each man, working 285 days. It is not impossible that these figures, if published without further remark or explanation, might lead to the conclusion that the result of this expenditure of 1,500,000 *l.* would, so far as the unemployed operatives are concerned, be insufficient, and that therefore it would be inexpedient.

But an investigation of the tabular statement will, as it seems to me, establish a contrary conclusion.

In the first column the sum of 698,645 *l.* is entered as the cost of materials; but one-half of that cost, say 349,000 *l.*, would be expended in wages in getting and making those materials within the district; and this sum would therefore provide employment for 10,340 men for one year, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* a day to each man.

In the second column the sum of 175,490 *l.* is entered as wages to skilled labourers; but two-thirds of these skilled labourers reside in the Cotton Districts, are generally dependent on the cotton trade, and are at present unemployed: so that about 117,000 *l.* of the above sum would be expended in wages on men who are now paupers, and would give work to about 3,466 of such men for one year, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* per day to each man.

In the fourth column the sum of 94,109 *l.* is entered for plant and superintendence; but this plant will, probably, be worth 20,000 *l.* after one year's use, and this sum would employ about 592 men for one year, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* per day to each man.

The inference, therefore, is that an outlay of 1,500,000 *l.* on the works adverted to, would employ about 27,400 men for one year who are now out of work in the Cotton Districts; and further, that this employment would remove about 82,200 persons from the poor rates and from the charitable funds, the annual cost of whose maintenance in comparative idleness is at present not less than about 320,500 *l.*

Mr. Rawlinson has read this letter, and he permits me to inform you that he concurs in the statements which it contains.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. B. Farnall*,
Special Commissioner

The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.,
President of the Poor Law Board.

POOR LAW.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 February 1862;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the UNIONS in *England* and *Wales*, giving their Names and Population, which have acceded to the Non-separation of AGED COUPLES beyond Sixty Years of Age, and the Number of Instances in each Union in which this has been permitted:"

"And, of the Number of UNIONS in *England* and *Wales* in which the Sane are not intermixed with the Insane, and where LUNATIC WARDS have been established; the Number of Lunatics in each separate Ward; together with the Number of Lunatics received into all Union Workhouses, from January 1861 to January 1862."

Poor Law Board,
21 July 1863.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Angerstein.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *July* 1863.

RETURN of the UNIONS in *England* and *Wales*, giving their Names and Population, which have acceded to the Non-separation of AGED COUPLES beyond Sixty Years of Age, and the Number of Instances in each Union in which this has been permitted:—And, of the Number of UNIONS in *England* and *Wales* in which the Sane are not intermixed with the Insane, and where LUNATIC WARDS have been established; the Number of Lunatics in each separate Ward; together with the Number of Lunatics received into all Union Workhouses, from January 1861 to January 1862.

1. NAME of UNION.	2. Population in 1861.	3. State whether the Union has acceded to the Non-separation of Aged Couples beyond 60 Years of Age.	4. State the Number of Instances in which this has been permitted.	5. State whether the Sane are not intermixed with the Insane.	6. State whether Lunatic Wards have been established in the Workhouse.	7. State the Number of Lunatics in each separate Ward on the 1st January 1862.	8. State the Number of Lunatics received into the Workhouse from 1st January 1861 to 1st January 1862.	
							Males.	Females.
ENGLAND:								
BEDFORD:								
Ampthill	16,970	no	1	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	–	–
Bedford	38,063	yes	1	yes	no.	—	–	–
Biggleswade	25,389	no	–	no	no	–	1	–
Leighton Buzzard	17,641	no	2	yes	no	–	1	1
Luton	30,705	yes	–	yes	no	–	4	2
Woburn	11,682	no	–	–	no.	—	–	–
BERKS:								
Abingdon	20,858	no	–	–	no.	—	–	–
Bradfield	15,749	no	–	yes	no	–	1	–
Cookham	13,031	–	–	yes	no.	7 and 4	–	–
East Hampstead	7,359	yes	–	no	no.	—	–	–
Faringdon	15,675	–	–	yes	no	–	2	2
Hungerford	19,882	no	–	no	no.	—	–	–
Newbury	19,998	no	–	no	no	10	–	1
Reading	25,878	yes	3	no	no	–	9	12
Wallingford	14,006	–	–	no	no.	—	–	–
Wantage	17,308	no	–	yes	no	1, 1, 1, and 2	–	1
Windsor	21,381	yes	1	yes, harmless idiots	no	–	2	2
Wokingham	14,456	–	–	yes	no.	—	–	–
BUCKS:								
Amersham	18,238	yes	–	no	no.	—	–	–
Aylesbury	23,598	no	–	no	no.	—	–	–
Buckingham	13,755	yes	7	no	no.	—	–	–
Eton	22,356	no	–	no	no.	—	–	–
Newport Pagnell	24,841	yes	1	yes	no.	—	–	–
Winslow	9,207	yes	1	no	no	–	4	–
Wycombe	35,139	yes	1	yes, harmless imbeciles	no.	—	–	–
CAMBRIDGE:								
Cambridge	26,351	yes	–	no	no	–	3	–
Caxton and Arrington	10,966	yes	1	yes	no	–	1	–
Chesterton	25,082	yes	–	yes	no	–	2	–
Ely	21,805	no *	–	yes, harmless idiots	no	–	4	3
Linton	13,509	–	–	yes	no	–	1	–
Newmarket	28,776	yes	4	yes	no.	—	–	–
North Witchford	14,787	yes	10	yes	no	–	3	–
Whittlesey	6,966	no	–	no	no	–	–	1
Wisbeach	33,304	no	–	yes	yes	4, 5	1	3
CHESTER:								
Altrincham	40,515	–	–	yes, harmless idiots	no	–	1	3
Birkenhead	61,397	–	–	yes	no	–	11	10
Boughton, Great	18,795	yes	1	yes	no.	—	–	–
Chester	30,116	yes	–	no	no	–	1	2
Congleton	34,329	yes	7	no	no.	—	–	–
Macclesfield	61,517	yes	–	no	yes, for harmless cases.	24, 25	10	16
Nantwich	40,954	no	–	yes	no.	—	–	–
Northwich	33,331	no	–	yes	no.	—	–	–
Runcorn	26,794	–	–	yes	yes, for epileptics.	1, 2, 1, and 2, 3, 2	2	2
Stockport	94,361	yes	1	no	yes	3, 2	20	22
Wirrall	18,429	no *	–	yes, harmless idiots	no	–	1	2

* Out-relief is generally given in such cases.

1. NAME of UNION.	2. Population in 1861.	3. State whether the Union has acceded to the Non-separation of Aged Couples beyond 60 Years of Age.	4. State the Number of Instances in which this has been permitted.	5. State whether the Sane are not intermixed with the Insane.	6. State whether Lunatic Wards have been established in the Workhouse.	7. State the Number of Lunatics in each separate Ward on the 1st January 1862.	8. State the Number of Lunatics received into the Workhouse from 1st January 1861 to 1st January 1862.	
							Males.	Females.
ENGLAND—*continued.*								
CORNWALL:								
Austell, St.	33,791	yes	1	yes, idiots	no	—	5	6
Bodmin	19,692	yes	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Camelford	7,784	no	2	yes	no.	—	—	—
Columb, St., Major	16,749	no	—	yes, when harmless	no	—	—	3
Falmouth	23,328	yes	—	yes	no	—	—	2
Germans, St.	17,595	yes	2	no	no.	—	—	—
Helston	30,026	yes	4	yes	no	—	1	5
Launceston	17,004	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Liskeard	33,570	no	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Penzance	54,557	yes	—	no	yes	—	3	1
Redruth	57,119	yes	1	no	yes	6, 7	—	—
Stratton	7,981	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Truro	43,059	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
CUMBERLAND:								
Alston-with-Garrigill	6,404	yes	4	yes	no	—	2	—
Bootle	5,879	—	—	yes	no	—	1	—
Brampton	10,867	—	—	yes	no	—	3	1
Carlisle	44,862	no	—	yes	no	—	11	13
Cockermouth	41,287	yes	6	no	yes	19, 14	9	4
Longtown	10,470	no	—	yes, idiots	no.	—	—	—
Penrith	22,320	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Whitehaven	39,949	yes	5	yes	no	—	—	2
Wigton	23,255	no	—	yes	no	—	—	2
DERBY:								
Ashbourne	19,987	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Bakewell	31,377	no	—	yes	no	—	3	2
Belper	51,711	yes	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Chapel-en-le-Frith	14,020	yes	1	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	—	1
Chesterfield	61,787	— *	—	no	yes	8, 14	3	2
Derby	51,049	yes	19	no	yes	—	3	—
Glossop	21,198	no	—	no	no	2, 3, 3, 4, and 2.	—	—
Hayfield	10,975	no	—	yes	no	—	4	3
Shardlow	31,111	yes	—	no	no	—	2	2
DEVON:								
Axminster	19,749	— *	—	no	no	—	2	1
Barnstaple	36,293	yes	3	no	no.	—	—	—
Bideford	17,790	yes	—	yes, when harmless	yes, temporarily.	—	2	—
Crediton	20,274	—	—	no	no.	—	—	—
East Stonehouse	14,294	yes	2	yes, when harmless	yes	—	3	1
Exeter	33,741	yes	—	yes	no	—	3	3
Holsworthy	9,873	yes	1	yes, idiots	no	—	1	—
Honiton	22,727	yes	10	yes, idiots	no	—	1	1
Kingsbridge	19,363	no	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Newton Abbot	59,065	yes	3	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	1	3
Okehampton	18,580	no	—	yes	no	—	2	—
Plymouth	62,823	yes	1	yes, harmless idiots	yes	10, 12	7	7
Plympton, St. Mary	20,489	yes	1	yes	yes	2, 1, 3	—	—
South Molton	19,208	yes	1	yes	yes	—	1	1
Stoke Damerell	50,504	yes	5	no	yes	2	6	6
Tavistock	35,183	—	—	yes	no	—	—	2
Thomas, St.	48,403	yes	6	yes	no	—	—	4
Tiverton	31,300	—	—	yes, when harmless	no.	—	—	—
Torrington	16,883	no	—	yes	no	—	—	—
Totnes	32,954	yes	1	no.	yes.	—	—	—
DORSET:								
Beaminster	13,588	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Blandford	14,777	yes	—	yes, temporarily	no	—	2	—
Bridport	16,828	yes	2	yes	no	—	3	1
Cerne	7,318	no	—	no	no	—	1	2
Dorchester	17,455	no	—	yes	no	—	1	2
Poole	13,743	no	—	no	yes	2, 6	—	1

* Out-relief is generally given in such cases.

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							Males.	Females.
ENGLAND—*continued.*								
DORSET—*continued.*								
Shaftesbury	12,989	yes	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Sherborne	13,463	no	—	yes	no	—	5	3
Sturminster	10,334	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Wareham and Purbeck	17,068	—	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Weymouth	27,237	—	—	yes	no	—	2	3
Wimborne and Cranborne	17,254	no	—	yes, idiots	no	—	1	1
DURHAM:								
Auckland	50,497	yes	3	yes, when harmless	no.	—	—	—
Chester-le-Street	27,665	yes	2	yes	no.	—	—	—
Darlington	26,109	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Durham	42,462	yes	4	yes	no	—	1	—
Easington	27,276	no	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Gateshead	59,411	yes	2	yes	no	—	7	3
Hartlepool	29,104	yes	—	yes	yes	—	1	2
Houghton-le-Spring	21,773	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Lanchester	27,820	yes	—	no	yes	—	2	1
Sedgefield	11,773	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
South Shields	44,808	no	1	yes	no	—	5	2
Stockton	45,359	yes	2	yes	no.	—	—	—
Sunderland	90,667	yes	5	no	yes	10, 21	20	15
Teesdale	20,880	yes	1	yes, males	yes, for females	12	5	4
Weardale	16,418	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	1
ESSEX:								
Billericay	15,013	yes	12	—	no.	—	—	—
Braintree	17,169	yes	8	yes	no	—	—	1
Chelmsford	32,793	—	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Colchester	23,815	yes	90	no	no	—	—	2
Dunmow	19,759	yes	10	yes	no.	—	—	—
Epping	16,544	yes	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Halstead	18,482	yes	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Lexden and Winstree	22,922	yes	6	yes, when harmless	no	—	4	3
Maldon	22,573	—	—	yes	no	—	1	—
Ongar	11,314	no	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Orsett	11,529	yes	—	yes, when harmless	no	—	—	1
Rochford	18,270	no	—	yes	no	—	4	3
Romford	26,920	no	—	no	no	—	2	3
Saffron Walden	19,721	no	—	yes, imbeciles	no.	—	—	—
Tendring	27,094	no	—	yes, imbeciles	no	—	1	—
West Ham	59,261	yes	4	yes, when harmless	no; only imbecile and idiot wards.	2, 1, 18, 18	—	1
Witham	16,324	yes	12	yes	no	—	1	4
GLOUCESTER:								
Bristol	66,073	yes	—	yes; when medical officer approves.	yes	4, 32, 26, 2, 3, 20, 7, 3	18	11
Cheltenham	49,688	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Chipping Sodbury	18,757	yes	—	yes, harmless imbeciles	no	—	6	3
Cirencester	20,932	no	—	—	no.	—	—	1
Clifton	94,684	yes	3	no	yes	16, 25, 29, 20	27	21
Dursley	13,332	—	—	yes, when harmless	yes	1, 6	—	2
Gloucester	35,009	no	—	yes	no	—	1	4
Newent	12,419	no *	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Northleach	10,891	— *	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Stow-on-the-Wold	9,687	no	—	yes, when harmless	no.	—	—	—
Stroud	36,440	no	—	yes, when harmless	yes	6, 9	2	2
Tetbury	6,112	—	—	no.	—	—	—	—
Tewkesbury	14,908	no	—	yes	no	—	2	2
Thornbury	15,439	—	—	yes	no	—	—	3
Westbury-on-Severn	20,189	yes	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Wheatenhurst	7,807	—	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Winchcombe	10,081	no	—	yes	no	—	—	1
HEREFORD:								
Bromyard	11,812	yes	1	no	no.	—	—	—
Dore	9,496	no	—	—	no	—	1	
Hereford	29,734	no	—	—	no	—	—	1
Kington	11,925	yes	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Ledbury	14,884	yes	3	no	no.	—	—	—
Leominster	15,506	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Ross	16,302	no	—	yes	no	—	2	2
Weobley	9,011	no	—	yes	no	—	3	1

* Out-relief is generally given in such cases.

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							Males.	Females.
ENGLAND—*continued.*								
HERTFORD:								
Albans, St.	18,926	no	-	yes	yes	10, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1	4	1
Barnet	19,124	no	-	no	no	-	4	1
Berkhampstead	13,209	yes	1	no	no	2	2	2
Bishop's Stortford	20,230	no	-	no	no	-	3	1
Buntingford	6,389	no	-	yes	no	-	1	1
Hatfield	6,189	no	-	yes, harmless idiots	no	-	-	1
Hemel Hempstead	13,922	yes	2	no	no	-	3	3
Hertford	15,301	no	-	no	no	-	1	-
Hitchin	25,603	no	1	yes	no	—	-	-
Royston	18,623	no *	-	yes, when harmless	no	-	6	2
Ware	16,516	no	-	yes, when harmless	no	-	2	5
Watford	20,354	yes	2	yes, when harmless	yes	-	2	3
Welwyn	2,211	no	-	yes	no.	—	-	-
HUNTINGDON:								
Huntingdon	20,516	yes	1	yes	no	-	1	1
St. Ives	19,649	yes	-	yes, when harmless	no	-	2	1
St. Neots	18,962	no	-	yes	no	-	-	1
KENT:								
Ashford, East	12,284	no	-	yes	no	-	-	1
Ashford, West	15,137	yes	1	yes, when harmless	no.	—	—	-
Blean	16,162	yes	-	no	no		-	1
Bridge	11,315	yes	8	yes, when harmless	no	-	2	1
Bromley	20,358	no	-	-	no	-	3	-
Canterbury	16,642	yes	2	yes	no	-	1	6
Cranbrook	13,409	no *	-	yes, when harmless	no.	—	-	-
Dartford	32,202	yes	1	no	no	-	7	3
Dover	31,569	yes	-	no	yes	1	5	5
Eastry	25,900	no	-	yes	no	-	2	2
Elham	26,907	yes	28	no	no	-	3	3
Faversham	18,876	-	-	-	no.	—	-	-
Gravesend and Milton	18,776	no	-	no	no.	—	-	-
Greenwich	127,662	yes	-	yes, harmless idiots	yes	20, 10, 6, 76, 10, 9	15	20
Hollingbourne	13,583	no	-	no	no.	—	-	-
Hoo	2,856	no	-	no	no	-	-	1
Lewisham	65,752	no	-	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	-	-
Maidstone	38,636	yes	-	no	no	-	2	-
Malling	21,405	no	-	no	no	-	-	1
Medway	51,811	yes	5	no	yes	15, 17	12	11
Milton	14,773	yes	2	no	no	-	1	2
North Aylesford	19,115	no	-	no	no.	—	-	-
Romney Marsh	5,729	yes	-	no	no.	—	-	-
Seven Oaks	22,037	yes	6	yes	no	—	-	-
Sheppey	18,502	yes	1	yes	yes	1	-	-
Tenterden	10,941	no	-	yes	no	-	1	1
Thanet, Isle of	31,847	yes	2	yes	yes, for males	4	1	2
Tonbridge	34,300	no	-	yes	no	-	1	-
LANCASTER:								
Ashton-under-Lyne	134,761	yes	2	yes	no	-	39	38
Barton-on-Irwell	39,050	yes	2	yes, when harmless	no	-	3	10
Blackburn	119,937	yes	in every case.	no	yes	26, 33	22	25
Bolton	130,270	yes	3	yes, when harmless	yes	35, 50	25	21
Burnley	75,588	no	-	yes	no	-	3	8
Bury	101,142	yes	1	yes	yes	18, 20	19	31
Caton	9,312	yes	2	yes	no	-	1	-
Chorley	41,679	no	-	yes	no	-	5	-
Chorlton	169,573	yes	-	no	yes	34, 44	52	56
Clitheroe	20,476	yes	3	yes	yes	5, 7, 1, 3	3	4
Fylde, The	25,681	yes	6	yes	no	-	4	4
Garstang	12,424	yes	in every case.	-	no.	—	-	-
Haslingden	69,782	yes	1	yes	no	-	7	4
Lancaster	24,019	yes	20	yes	no	-	4	4
Leigh	37,697	yes	3	yes	yes	-	3	7
Liverpool	269,733	yes	5	no	yes	4, 6	199	146
Manchester	185,040	no *	-	yes, when harmless	yes	78, 108, 3	75	67
Oldham	111,267	yes	9	no	yes	53, 44	46	26
Ormskirk	46,250	no	-	yes	no	-	1	-
Prescot	73,112	yes	6	yes	no	-	11	14

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							Males.	Females.
ENGLAND—*continued.*								
LANCASTER—*cont^d.*								
Preston:								
Preston Workhouse	110,488	-	-	yes	no	-	1	1
House of Recovery		-	-	yes	no	-	11	17
Walton Workhouse		yes	1	-	no.	—	-	-
Woodplumpton ditto		-	-	-	no.	—	-	-
Penwortham - ditto		-	-	yes	no.	—	-	-
Ribchester - ditto		no	1	no	yes	40	10	-
Prestwich	58,575	no	-	yes	no	-	-	1
Rochdale	91,758	yes	-	yes	no	-	8	9
Salford	105,334	no	-	yes, harmless idiots	yes	38, 38, 19	42	58
Todmorden	31,113	no workhouse.						
Toxteth Park	69,268	no	-	yes	no	3	7	4
Ulverstone	35,734	no	-	yes, harmless idiots	no	-	16	27
Warrington	43,788	yes	7	yes	no	-	8	5
West Derby	156,327	no	2	yes	yes	-	27	19
Wigan	94,559	yes	6	yes, when harmless	yes	10, 11	6	7
LEICESTER:								
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	28,470	no	-	yes, harmless idiots	no	-	1	-
Barrow-on-Soar	19,782	yes	4	yes	no	-	3	-
Billesdon	7,272	no	-	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	-	-
Blaby	14,126	yes	1	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	-	-
Hinckley	16,373	yes	2	no	yes	8, 12	2	1
Leicester	68,257	yes	6	no	yes	36, 26	-	-
Loughborough	24,210	yes	3	yes	no	-	-	4
Lutterworth	15,520	no	-	yes	no	-	1	2
Market Bosworth	13,484	yes	-	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	-	-
Market Harborough	15,967	yes	1	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	-	-
Melton Mowbray	20,171	yes	1	yes	no	-	4	2
LINCOLN:								
Boston	37,941	yes *	-	yes, harmless idiots	no	-	1	-
Bourn	20,225	no	-	no	no	-	-	2
Caistor	37,301	yes	3	yes, harmless idiots	no	-	3	1
Gainsborough	26,213	yes	3	yes	no	-	2	2
Glanford Brigg	34,647	no	-	yes	no	-	1	-
Grantham	28,886	yes	-	no	no	-	1	-
Holbeach	18,404	no	-	yes	no	-	6	6
Horncastle	24,710	yes	5	yes, harmless idiots	no	-	-	2
Lincoln	47,065	yes	4	yes	yes	6, 9	3	2
Louth	34,683	partly	1	yes	no	-	-	1
Sleaford	24,913	yes	1	yes	no	-	1	3
Spalding	20,935	yes	33	no	no	-	3	4
Spilsby	28,784	no	2	yes	no	-	2	2
Stamford	18,102	-	-	no	no	-	1	1
MIDDLESEX:								
Bethnal Green	104,905	yes	-	yes	no	-	5	9
Brentford	50,496	yes	-	yes, harmless idiots	yes	1	6	8
Chelsea	63,423	-	-	yes	yes	-	9	11
Clerkenwell	65,632	no	-	no	yes	11, 21	15	11
Edmonton	59,325	no	-	yes, harmless idiots	yes	6, 6	11	13
Fulham	40,042	yes	2	no	no, except for idots.	8, 7	13	14
George, St., East	48,878	yes	7	no	yes	12, 20	9	11
George, St., Hanover-square	87,747	yes	6	no	yes	-	13	18
Giles, St., and St. George	53,981	yes	40	no	yes	4, 9	4	9
Hackney	83,295	yes	2	yes	no	-	5	5
Hampstead	19,104	yes	4	yes, when harmless	yes	-	1	3
Hendon	19,207	yes	-	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	-	-
Holborn	44,298	-	-	no	yes	7, 4	16	18
Islington	155,291	no	-	no	no	-	20	39
James, St.	35,324	no	-	yes	yes	-	10	25
Kensington	70,614	yes	-	no	yes	5, 6	6	13
London City	45,550	yes	14	partially	yes	14, 21, 58, 9, 20	17	18
London, East	40,673	no	-	no	yes	19, 30	11	16
London, West	26,996	no	-	no	yes	11, 13	15	5
Luke, St.	56,997	no	-	yes, when harmless	yes	20, 35, 2	21	37
Margaret, St., and St. John	67,676	yes	-	yes, harmless idiots	no	-	10	20
Martin's, St., in Fields	22,636	no	-	no	yes	-	8	3
Marylebone	161,609	no	-	no	yes	9, 18	98	102
Mile End Old Town	73,064	yes	-	yes, harmless idiots	yes	† 40	17	22
Paddington	75,807	-	-	yes	no	-	22	11
Pancras, St.	198,882	yes	-	yes, when harmless	yes	29, 56	155	129

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† There are four wards in this workhouse, and the number in the four wards is 40.

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							Males.	Females.
ENGLAND—*continued.*								
MIDDLESEX—*cont^d.*								
Poplar	79,182	no	—	yes, when harmless	yes	—	27	12
Shoreditch	129,339	no	—	no	yes	17, 19	21	19
Staines	15,988	yes	—	no	no	—	1	—
Stepney	56,567	no	—	no	no	—	17	22
Strand	42,875	yes	—	no	yes	1	20	12
Uxbridge	23,139	no	—	yes	no	—	1	7
Whitechapel	78,963	no	—	no	yes	12, 24	34	17
MONMOUTH:								
Abergavenny	19,519	yes	2	yes	no	—	2	3
Bedwellty	47,568	yes	2	no	no	—	2	—
Chepstow	17,932	no	—	no	no	—	2	5
Monmouth	30,168	no	—	yes	no	—	2	6
Newport	51,412	yes	1	no	no	—	3	1
Pontypool	30,301	no	—	yes	no	—	4	2
NORFOLK:								
Aylsham	19,050	yes	30	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	1	1
Blofield	11,521	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Depwade	25,249	yes	3	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Docking	17,579	yes	—	yes	no	—	—	2
Downham	20,260	—	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Erpingham	20,580	—	—	yes, harmless idiots	yes	—	—	2
Faith's, St.	11,752	yes	2	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Flegg, East and West	8,630	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Forehoe	12,818	yes	13	no	yes.	—	—	—
Freebridge Lynn	13,474	no	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Guiltcross	11,541	yes	70	no	no.	—	—	—
Henstead	11,290	yes	2	no	no	—	—	1
King's Lynn	16,602	yes	3	yes, when harmless	no	—	1	4
Loddon and Clavering	14,242	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Mitford and Launditch	28,018	yes	18	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	1	1
Norwich	74,414	yes	—	no	yes	18, 13	—	—
Swaffham	13,745	no	—	no	no	—	1	1
Thetford	18,711	yes	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Tunstead and Happing	14,515	yes	3	no	no	—	1	—
Walsingham	21,115	yes	3 *	no	no.	—	—	—
Wayland	11,558	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	1	—
Yarmouth, Great	30,318	no	1	no	yes	14, 13	7	8
NORTHAMPTON:								
Brackley	13,464	no	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Brixworth	15,358	—	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Daventry	20,600	—	—	the males, but not the females.	for females	3	3	1
Hardingstone	9,928	yes	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Kettering	19,086	yes	1	yes	no	—	2	1
Northampton	41,159	yes	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Oundle	15,462	yes	—	yes	no	—	1	—
Peterborough	33,164	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Potterspury	11,621	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Thrapston	14,064	yes	1	occasionally	yes	1, 5	—	—
Towcester	13,003	—	—	yes	no	—	5	1
Wellingborough	24,234	yes	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
NORTHUMBERLAND:								
Alnwick	21,053	yes	1	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	1	1
Belford	6,260	yes	1	no	no	—	—	1
Bellingham	7,065	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berwick-on-Tweed	21,863	yes	4	yes, harmless idiots	yes	—	2	3
Castle Ward	14,983	no	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Glendale	13,210	yes	18	yes, when harmless	no.	—	—	—
Haltwhistle	6,695	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Hexham	31,845	yes	1	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	1	1
Morpeth	24,000	no	1	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	111,151	yes	16	yes, harmless idiots	yes	39, 30	16	18
Rothbury	7,147	yes	4	yes	no	—	1	3
Tynemouth	77,756	yes	5	no	—	—	4	1

* The average number of married couples has been about three annually.

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							Males.	Females.
ENGLAND—*continued.*								
NOTTINGHAM:								
Basford	73,189	no		no	no		7	4
Bingham	15,670	no		no	no.		–	–
East Retford	22,675	yes	29	yes	no		1	2
Mansfield	30,653	yes	1	yes	no		–	3
Newark	30,245	yes	12	yes	no		–	2
Nottingham	75,753	no		not as a rule	yes	33, 42, 9	37	18
Radford	30,480	no *		yes	no		7	6
Southwell	24,368	yes	3	yes	no	3, 4	–	–
Worksop	20,690	no		no	no		2	1
OXFORD:								
Banbury	30,161	no		yes, harmless idiots	no		2	1
Bicester	15,553	yes	6	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	–	–
Chipping Norton	17,307	no		yes, harmless idiots	no		–	1
Headington	17,182	yes	3	yes	no		–	1
Henley	18,209	no		yes, when harmless	no.	—	–	–
Oxford	20,038	yes	12		no.	—	–	–
Thame	15,306	no		yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	–	–
Witney	23,231	no		yes	no.	—	–	–
Woodstock	14,236	yes	2	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	–	–
RUTLAND:								
Oakham	11,078	no		no	no		2	–
Uppingham	12,401	no			no		2	2
SALOP:								
Atcham	19,450	yes	2	yes	no		1	–
Bridgnorth	15,912	no		yes, harmless idiots	no		1	1
Church Stretton	6,284	no		yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	–	–
Cleobury Mortimer	8,299	–	3	yes, temporary	no.	—	–	–
Clun	10,613	no		yes, when harmless	no.	—	–	–
Drayton	14,259	no		yes	no		–	1
Ellesmere	14,608	yes	2	yes	no		2	–
Ludlow	17,724	yes		yes	no		1	3
Madeley	30,395	yes			no		1	–
Newport	15,447	no		yes	no		1	–
Oswestry	23,820	yes	3	yes	no		3	3
Shiffnal	11,994	no		yes	no		–	1
Shrewsbury	25,803	no		yes	no.	—	–	–
Wellington	23,871	no		yes	no		1	–
Wem	10,648	yes	3	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	–	–
Whitchurch	11,275	no		no	no.	—	–	–
SOMERSET:								
Axbridge	36,104	yes		yes, harmless idiots	no		3	2
Bath	68,320	yes		no	yes	37, 48	12	31
Bedminster	41,197	no		yes	no		3	–
Bridgwater	34,397	no		yes	no		1	2
Chard	25,577	no		yes	no		–	1
Clutton	23,717	yes		yes, harmless idiots	no		1	2
Dulverton	5,728	–		yes	no		–	1
Frome	23,704	no		no	no.	—	–	–
Keynsham	21,798	yes	2	yes, some	yes		2	1
Langport	18,082	no		yes, harmless idiots	no		2	–
Shepton Mallet	16,612	yes		yes, harmless idiots	no		–	–
Taunton	35,610	yes		yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	–	–
Wellington	20,480	yes	1	yes	no		1	–
Wells	21,887	yes	2	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	–	–
Williton	19,918	no		yes	no		3	4
Wincanton	21,497	no		no	no.	—	–	–
Yeovil	28,167	yes		yes	no		1	4
SOUTHAMPTON:								
Alresford	7,182	yes	1	yes, harmless idiots	no		1	–
Alton	12,063	yes		yes	no		3	–
Alverstoke	22,653	yes	6	no	yes	2, 1	1	–
Andover	17,131	yes		yes	no.	—	–	–
Basingstoke	17,439	yes	2	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	–	–
Catherington	2,497	yes			no.	—	–	–

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							Males.	Females.
ENGLAND—*continued.*								
SOUTHAMPTON—*contd.*								
Christchurch	10,438	yes	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Droxford	10,667	yes	—	no	no	—	1	1
Fareham	14,832	yes	7	yes	no	—	1	1
Farnborough	8,337	yes	1	—	no.	—	—	—
Fordingbridge	6,359	no	—	yes	no	—	1	—
Hartley Wintney	11,449	yes	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Havant	7,210	yes	1	yes	no.	—	—	—
Headley	—	yes	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Hursley	2,550	no	1	yes	no	—	—	1
Kingsclere	8,517	no	—	no	no	—	1	—
Lymington	12,094	yes	1	yes	no.	—	—	—
New Forest	13,508	no	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Petersfield	7,853	no	—	yes, when harmless	no.	—	—	—
Portsea Island	94,575	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	yes	24, 40	5	7
Ringwood	5,376	yes	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Romsey	10,771	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	yes	—	—	1
Southampton	43,424	no	1	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	9	8
South Stoneham	25,532	yes	6	no	no	—	—	2
Stockbridge	7,287	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Whitchurch	5,522	no	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Wight, Isle of	55,362	yes	54	no	yes	12, 13	4	9
Winchester	24,058	no	—	yes	no	—	1	—
STAFFORD:								
Alstonefield	1,799	yes	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Burton-on-Trent	41,059	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Cheadle	20,983	yes	1	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	2	4
Leek	23,658	yes	—	yes	yes	—	5	4
Lichfield	27,540	no	—	yes	no	—	2	4
Newcastle-under-Lyme	24,566	yes	4	yes	no	—	1	—
Penkridge	18,662	yes	2	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	1	3
Seisdon	15,877	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	yes	—	5	2
Stafford	24,481	yes	2	yes	no	—	3	1
Stoke-upon-Trent	71,292	yes	3	yes, harmless idiots	yes	—	3	1
Stone	21,923	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Tamworth	15,511	yes	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Uttoxeter	14,768	no	—	yes	no	—	4	1
Walsall	59,898	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	2	2
West Bromwich	92,488	yes	1	yes, idiots	no	—	15	12
Wolstanton and Burslem	54,356	no	—	yes	no	—	8	1
Wolverhampton	111,017	no	—	no	yes	19, 17	34	23
SUFFOLK:								
Blything	26,859	no	—	no	no	—	1	2
Bosmere and Claydon	16,173	yes	—	yes	no	—	3	4
Bury St. Edmunds	13,316	yes	1	no	no	—	1	4
Cosford	17,374	yes	4	yes	yes	2	1	1
Hartismere	17,664	yes	—	no	no	—	1	2
Hoxne	14,695	no	—	yes	no	—	1	4
Ipswich	37,880	yes	2	yes, harmless idiots	yes	—	3	5
Mildenhall	9,592	no	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Mutford and Lothingland	24,069	no	—	yes	no	—	2	1
Plomesgate	20,719	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Risbridge	17,432	yes	12	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	3	2
Samford	12,729	yes	3	no	no	—	—	2
Stow	20,917	—	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Sudbury	31,414	yes	1	occasionally	no	—	1	1
Thingoe	18,221	no	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Wangford	13,620	no	—	yes	no	—	2	2
Woodbridge	22,748	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
SURREY:								
Ash	2,853	yes	1	no	no.	—	—	—
Bermondsey	58,355	no	—	no	no	—	14	9
Camberwell	71,489	yes	6	no	yes	18, 27	14	11
Chertsey	18,546	no	—	yes	no	—	3	4
Croydon	46,457	no	—	yes	no	—	6	5
Dorking	12,455	yes	1	yes, when harmless	no.	—	—	—
Epsom	22,402	yes	1	no	no	—	1	—
Farnham	30,693	yes	3	no	no	—	1	1
George, St., Southwark	55,509	—	—	no	— *	— *	26	32
Godstone	9,641	yes	—	yes	no	—	1	1
Guildford	29,322	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	1	2

* A separate establishment at Eagle House, Mitcham, for all quiet cases.

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							Males.	Females.
ENGLAND—*continued.*								
SURREY—*continued.*								
Hambledon	13,905	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Kingston	36,474	no	—	no	no	5	5	3
Lambeth	162,008	yes	10 weekly	no	yes	15, 34	58	62
Newington St. Mary	82,157	no	—	yes, harmless females	yes	26, 9	33	21
Olave, St.	19,053	no	—	—	no	—	2	—
Reigate	20,108	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Richmond	18,782	no	—	no	no	—	1	4
Rotherhithe	24,500	no	—	yes	no	—	6	5
Saviours, St.	36,026	no	—	no	yes	7, 22	6	9
Wandsworth and Clapham	70,381	yes	—	no	no	—	9	15
SUSSEX:								
Arundel	2,498	yes	1	no	no	—	—	2
Battle	12,669	no	—	yes	no	—	3	2
Brighton	77,693	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	yes, for males	4, 6	18	14
Chailey	8,865	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Chichester	8,876	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Cuckfield	17,163	no	—	yes, when harmless	no	—	2	1
Eastbourne	10,721	no	—	yes	no	—	—	2
East Grinstead	14,092	yes	—	no	no	—	1	2
East Preston	15,384	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Hailsham	12,680	yes	3	yes	no	—	1	1
Hastings	26,631	yes	6	no	no.	—	—	—
Horsham	15,319	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	1	—
Lewes	10,115	yes	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Midhurst	12,596	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Newhaven	5,605	yes	—	no	no	—	1	—
Petworth	9,401	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	1	—
Rye	11,926	yes	—	yes	yes	—	1	1
Steyning	24,046	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Sutton	6,522	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Thakeham	7,567	yes	7	yes	no	—	1	1
Ticehurst	14,635	no	—	yes, when harmless	no	—	—	1
Uckfield	17,261	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Westbourne	6,944	no	—	yes	no	—	—	2
West Firle	2,379	yes	—	no	no.	—	—	—
West Hampnett	14,811	yes	2 weekly	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	—	1
WARWICK:								
Alcester	16,877	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Aston	100,522	no*	—	— † —	• †	—	9	1
Atherstone	12,071	yes	7	no	no.	—	—	—
Birmingham	212,510	yes	10	yes, harmless idiots	no ‡	‡	17	10
Coventry	41,647	no	—	no	yes, for females	1, 9	5	4
Foleshill	19,986	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Meriden	11,310	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Nuneaton	13,046	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Rugby	24,433	yes	1	yes	no	—	2	1
Solihull	13,237	no	—	yes	no.	—	6	2
Southam	10,392	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Stratford-on-Avon	21,249	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Warwick	44,040	yes	—	no	no.	—	—	—
WESTMORLAND:								
East Ward	15,411	yes	5	yes	no	—	1	1
Kendal	37,461	yes	8	yes, harmless idiots	yes	8, 10	5	5
West Ward	8,066	yes	1	no	no	—	—	1
WILTS:								
Alderbury	14,769	no	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Amesbury	8,125	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Bradford	10,474	yes	4	yes	no	—	2	3
Calne	8,879	no	—	yes	yes	—	7	2
Chippenham	22,034	no	—	yes	no	—	2	2
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	11,412	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	—	—

* Out-relief is generally given in such cases.
† The male idiots have separate day and sleeping rooms, and use the able-bodied men's yard. The females are with the able-bodied women.
‡ Epileptic wards are provided; there are 30 male and 32 female patients.

1. NAME of UNION.	2. Population in 1861.	3. State whether the Union has acceded to the Non-separation of Aged Couples beyond 60 Years of Age.	4. State the Number of Instances in which this has been permitted.	5. State whether the Sane are not intermixed with the Insane.	6. State whether Lunatic Wards have been established in the Workhouse.	7. State the Number of Lunatics in each separate Ward on the 1st January 1862.	8. State the Number of Lunatics received into the Workhouse from 1st January 1861 to 1st January 1862.	
							Males.	Females.
ENGLAND—*continued.*								
WILTS—*continued.*								
Devizes	21,678	yes	-	yes	no	—	3	2
Highworth and Swindon	19,249	yes	-	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Malmesbury	14,654	no	-	yes	no	—	—	1
Marlborough	9,436	no	-	-	no.	—	—	—
Melksham	17,230	yes	-	no	no.	—	—	—
Mere	8,056	yes	1	yes	no	—	1	—
Pewsey	12,470	no	-	no	no.	—	—	—
Salisbury, City	9,038	yes	-	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Tisbury	9,859	yes	1	yes	no	—	2	3
Warminster	15,942	no	-	no	no.	—	—	—
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	11,751	yes	-	yes	no.	—	—	—
Wilton	10,674	no	-	yes	no	—	1	—
WORCESTER:								
Bromsgrove	26,207	yes	1	no	yes.	—	—	—
Droitwich	19,244	no	-	yes, harmless idiots	yes, for idiots	—	—	1
Dudley	130,268	yes	6	no	yes	9, 7	11	12
Evesham	14,762	no	-	yes	no.	—	—	—
Kidderminster	30,295	yes	5	no	no	—	6	3
King's Norton	47,347	no	-	no	no	—	2	2
Martley	15,093	no	-	yes	no	—	—	1
Pershore	13,864	yes	-	-	no.	—	—	—
Shipston-on-Stour	19,852	no	-	yes	no	—	—	1
Stourbridge	68,717	no	-	yes	no	—	1	1
Tenbury	7,365	no	-	no	no	—	1	—
Upton-on-Severn	21,010	yes	-	yes	no	—	—	1
Worcester	30,970	no	-	yes	yes	3, 4	1	—
YORK, E. R.:								
Beverley	21,029	no	-	yes	no	—	—	1
Bridlington	14,371	yes	6	yes	yes	3, 1	—	1
Driffield	19,223	no	-	yes	no	—	1	6
Howden	15,076	no	-	yes	no	—	5	3
Kingston-on-Hull	56,889	yes	-	yes, harmless idiots	yes	5, 2	5	3
Patrington	9,680	yes	-	yes	no	—	—	1
Pocklington	16,710	no	-	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Sculcoates	51,942	yes	4	yes	no	—	5	3
Skirlaugh	9,653	yes	2	yes	no	—	—	1
York	59,157	yes	6	no	yes	14, 29	5	10
YORK, N. R.:								
Bainbridge	4,949	yes	-	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Bedale	8,650	no	-	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Easingwold	10,148	no	-	yes	no.	—	—	—
Guisborough	22,125	no	-	no	-	-	—	1
Helmsley	6,093	yes	1	yes	no.	—	—	—
Kirkby Moorside	5,739	no	1	yes	no	—	1	1
Leyburn	10,104	yes	3	yes, when harmless	no	—	1	—
Malton	23,482	yes	4	no	no.	—	—	—
Northallerton	12,174	yes	1	yes	no.	—	—	—
Pickering	10,547	no	-	-	no.	—	—	—
Reeth	6,195	no	-	-	no.	—	—	—
Richmond	13,456	yes	-	no	no	—	2	2
Scarborough	30,424	yes	-	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	—	2
Stokesley	10,381	no	-	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Thirsk	12,299	no	-	yas, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Whitby	23,634	no	-	yes	no.	—	—	—
YORK, W. R.:								
Barnsley	45,970	yes	2	yes, occasionally	yes	—	5	7
Barwick-in-Elmet	18,595	yes	2	no	no.	—	—	—
Bierley, North	85,768	no	-	no	yes	10, 15, 19, 14	14	15
Bradford	106,218	yes	2	yes, when harmless	yes	7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 7	24	27
Carlton	69,829	no	-	yes	no.	—	—	—
Dewsbury	92,873	yes	3	no	yes	9, 9	6	4

1. NAME of UNION.	2. Population in 1861.	3. State whether the Union has acceded to the Non-separation of Aged Couples beyond 60 Years of Age.	4. State the Number of Instances in which this has been permitted.	5. State whether the Sane are not intermixed with the Insane.	6. State whether Lunatic Wards have been established in the Workhouse.	7. State the Number of Lunatics in each separate Ward on the 1st January 1862.	8. State the Number of Lunatics received into the Workhouse from 1st January 1861 to 1st January 1862.	
							Males.	Females.
ENGLAND—*continued.*								
YORK, W. R.—*continued.*								
Doncaster	39,341	no	1	yes	no	—	—	1
Ecclesall Bierlow	63,618	yes	1	no	yes	8, 5	8	7
Goole	15,156	no	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Halifax	128,667	yes	—	no	yes	37, 31	19	24
Hemsworth	7,793	yes	1	yes	no	—	1	1
Huddersfield	131,334	no	—	yes	no	—	9	9
Keighley	43,112	yes	—	no	yes	9, 12	7	4
Knaresborough	17,176	yes	2	yes, harmless idiots	yes	1, 6	2	6
Leeds	117,553	yes	6	yes, when harmless	yes	18, 16	25	23
Ouseburn, Great	11,532	no	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Pateley Bridge	9,534	no	—	yes	no	—	1	—
Penistone	14,418	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	—	1
Preston, Great	—	yes	1	yes	no	—	—	1
Ripon	15,742	yes	5	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Rotherham	44,330	yes	4	yes	yes	7, 6	5	5
Saddleworth	18,630	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	3	—
Sedbergh	4,396	yes	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Selby	14,902	yes	1	no	no	—	7	1
Settle	12,529	no	—	yes	no	—	2	2
Sheffield	128,929	yes	—	no	yes	19, 26	52	51
Skipton	28,398	yes	2	yes	no	—	6	—
Thorne	16,010	yes	3	yes	no	—	3	5
Wakefield	51,092	yes	4	no	no	—	1	1
Wortley	24,091	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
WALES:								
ANGLESEY:								
Anglesey	17,926	no workhouse.						
Holyhead	20,244	no workhouse.						
BRECKNOCK:								
Brecknock	17,281	no	—	yes	no	—	1	—
Builth	8,305	no workhouse.						
Crickhowell	22,455	yes	1	—	no.	—	—	—
Hay	10,818	yes	1	—	no.	—	—	—
CARDIGAN:								
Aberayron	13,303	no	—	yes	no	—	2	2
Aberystwith	25,502	no	1	no	no.	—	—	—
Cardigan	18,595	no	—	yes	no	—	1	1
Lampeter	9,994	no workhouse.						
Tregaron	10,735	no workhouse.						
CARMARTHEN:								
Carmarthen	36,672	no	—	yes	no	—	2	2
Llanelly	27,973	yes	3	yes	no	—	—	1
Llandilo Fawr	17,188	no	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Llandovery	14,775	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	19,081	yes	2	yes, when harmless	no.	—	—	—
CARNARVON:								
Bangor and Beaumaris	36,298	no	—	yes	no	—	2	3
Carnarvon	32,449	yes	1	yes	no	—	1	2
Conway	13,895	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Pwllheli	20,883	no	—	yes	yes	2, 4	—	—
DENBIGH:								
Llanrwst	12,762	yes	1	yes	no	—	—	1
Ruthin	16,076	no	—	yes	no	—	—	1
Wrexham	47,964	no	—	yes	no	—	2	2

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							Males.	Females.
WALES—*continued.*								
FLINT:								
Asaph, St.	27,514	yes	2	yes	no	—	4	2
Hawarden	9,592	yes	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Holywell	39,929	no	—	yes	no	—	2	—
GLAMORGAN:								
Bridgend and Cowbridge	26,421	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Cardiff	74,575	yes	3	no	yes	6, 7	16	7
Merthyr Tydfil	107,066	yes	4	no	no.	—	—	—
Neath	58,457	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Swansea	51,425	yes	1	yes, harmless idiots	no	—	2	2
Gower	8,314	no return.						
MERIONETH:								
Bala	6,350	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
Corwen	16,107	no	—	yes	yes	1, 2	1	1
Dolgelly	12,463	yes	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Festiniog	18,167	no	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
MONTGOMERY:								
Llanfyllin	21,713	no	—	—	no.	—	—	—
Machynlleth	12,553	no	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Montgomery and Pool	17,447	yes	—	yes	no.	—	—	—
Newtown and Llanidloes	23,721	no	—	no	no.	—	—	—
PEMBROKE:								
Haverfordwest	37,162	yes	—	yes, harmless idiots	no.	—	—	—
Narberth	21,319	no	—	yes	no	—	1	1
Pembroke	29,025	yes	5	yes	no	—	—	1
RADNOR:								
Knighton	10,377	no	—	yes	no	—	1	—
Presteigne	3,742	no workhouse.						
Rhayader	6,816	no workhouse.						
						TOTAL	2,574	2,498

POOR LAW.

RETURN of the UNIONS in *England* and *Wales* which have acceded to the Non-separation of AGED COUPLES beyond Sixty Years of Age, and the Number of Instances in each Union in which this has been permitted; and, of the Number of UNIONS in *England* and *Wales* in which the Sane are not intermixed with the Insane, and where LUNATIC WARDS have been established; together with the Number of Lunatics received into all Union Workhouses, from January 1861 to January 1862; &c.

(*Mr. Angerstein.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *July* 1863.

477.

Under 2 oz.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 March 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "from the several UNIONS in *North Wales*, giving the POPULATION at the last Census; the Number of PAUPERS in receipt of RELIEF in each Union, according to the latest Return to the Poor Law Board; the Rate per Cent. of PAUPERS according to the POPULATION in each Union, and the Rate in the Pound on the POOR RATE VALUATION for each Union for the last Five Years, stating those Unions that have a Workhouse, and those without."

UNIONS.	Population 1861.	The Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief on 1 January 1863.		TOTAL.	The Rate per cent. of Paupers on Population.	The Rate in the Pound of the Expenditure for Relief, on the Poor Rate Valuation, for the Years ended at Lady-day:					Amount of Workhouse Accommodation where there is a Workhouse.
		In-door.	Out-door.			1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
						s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
ANGLESEY:											
Anglesey	17,840	–	2,573	2,573	14·4	4 5½	4 6	4 4¼	4 8	4 8½	no Workh.
Holyhead	20,317	–	2,690	2,690	13·2	4 7¾	4 11	4 8½	4 10¾	5 2¾	no Workh.
CARNARVON:											
Bangor and Beaumaris	36,309	77	2,720	2,797	7·7	3 –¼	3 –¾	3 1¼	3 3¼	3 4	200
Carnarvon	32,425	64	2,360	2,424	7·5	3 3½	3 5¼	3 4¾	3 7¾	3 9	197
Conway	13,896	52	1,185	1,237	8·9	3 10½	4 –¾	4 2	4 2	4 4½	60
Pwllheli	20,908	52	2,136	2,188	10·5	3 8¾	3 9¼	3 7¼	3 11	3 10¾	180
DENBIGH:											
Llanrwst	12,770	35	1,079	1,114	8·7	2 9¾	2 10¼	2 9¼	2 9¼	3 1¾	60
Ruthin	16,083	108	1,083	1,191	7·4	2 1¾	2 –½	1 10	1 11¾	2 –½	250
Wrexham	47,975	236	1,894	2,130	4·4	1 7	1 4¾	1 4¾	1 5¼	1 5¾	420
FLINT:											
Asaph, St.	27,518	95	1,907	2,002	7·3	2 1¾	2 1	2 –¾	2 1¾	2 4	265
Hawarden	9,528	61	215	276	2·9	1 3	1 4½	1 –¾	1 2½	1 2¾	60
Holywell	39,941	147	3,047	3,194	8·0	3 –½	2 11¾	2 11¼	2 11	2 11½	400
MERIONETH:											
Bala	6,352	2	524	526	8·3	1 11	1 11¼	1 11¼	1 11½	2 2	120
Corwen	16,107	63	674	737	4·6	1 7¾	1 7½	1 8	1 7	1 6¾	120
Dolgelley	12,482	29	1,063	1,092	8·7	3 2½	3 –¼	2 10¾	2 9¾	2 10¾	60
Festiniog	18,289	30	1,429	1,459	8.0	3 7½	3 8½	3 8½	4 –¼	4 –	150
MONTGOMERY:											
Llanfyllin	21,699	140	1,296	1,436	6·6	1 9¼	1 8½	1 9	1 9½	1 9	250
Machynlleth	12,395	26	949	975	7·9	3 1¾	2 11½	2 10½	2 10½	3 3¼	60
Montgomery and Pool	17,468	128	–	–	*	1 2½	1 2¼	1 2¾	1 3¼	1 2¾	200
Newtown and Llanidloes	23,732	147	1,727	1,874	7·9	2 9	2 7	2 6¼	2 5¼	2 6¼	450

* Montgomery and Pool.—The per-centage of Pauperism in this case cannot be given, because the Directors of the Poor do not relieve any out-door Paupers.

Poor Law Board,
29 May 1863.

W. G. Lumley,
Ass^t. Secretary.

POOR LAW (NORTH WALES).

RETURN from the several Unions in *North Wales*, giving the Population at the last Census; the Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief in each Union; the Rate per Cent. of Paupers according to the Population in each Union; and the Rate in the Pound on the Poor Rate Valuation for each Union for the last Five Years; &c.

(*Mr. Stanley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *June* 1863.

POOR RATE, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 July 1862;—*for*,

A RETURN "(compiled from Parliamentary Paper, No. 491, of Session 1861, relative to POOR RATE, &c.), showing the Name of the Parish in each County, the Rate in the Pound of the Expenditure for Relief in which is the Lowest, and that in which such Rate in the Pound is the Highest; and, showing also the Number of Unions or Parts of Unions in each County; the Number of Parishes; the Annual Value of Rateable Property; the Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor; together with the Average Rate in the Pound for the whole of each County."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 16 February 1863.

H. FLEMING, Secretary.

(*Mr. Alderman Sidney.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *February* 1863.

RETURN (compiled from Parliamentary Paper, No. 491, of Session 1861, relative to Poor Rate, &c.), showing the Name of the Parish in each County, the Rate in the Pound of the Expenditure for Relief in which is the Lowest, and that in which such Rate in the Pound is the Highest; and, showing also the Number of Unions or Parts of Unions in each County; the Number of Parishes; the Annual Value of Rateable Property; the Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor; together with the Average Rate in the Pound for the whole of each County.

County.	The Name of the Parish in each County, the Rate in the Pound of the Expenditure for Relief in which is the Lowest, and that in which such Rate is the Highest.				Number of Unions or Parts of Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Annual Value of Rateable Property in 1856.	Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Average Rate in the £ for the County.
	Lowest Parish.	Amount.	Highest Parish.	Amount.					
England:		*s* *d.*		*s.* *d.*			£.	£.	*s.* *d.*
Bedford	Grove	– ¼	Keysoe	6 2¼	9	133	442,284	52,130	2 4¼
Berks	Avington	– ½	Newtown, near Newbury.	4 11¾	14	194	790,968	85,834	2 2
Bucks	Grove	– ¼	Chinnor	5 11¾	14	222	731,152	86,083	2 4¼
Cambridge	Landwade	– 3¾	Knapwell	7 1¼	14	175	860,601	88,045	2 –½
Chester	Upton	– ¼	Golbourn David	6 8	16	499	1,730,197	96,705	1 1½
Cornwall	Tregavethan	– 3	St. Agnes	5 8¼	14	216	868,604	82,283	1 10¾
Cumberland	Rottington	– ½	Whitehaven	3 1	9	200	730,623	45,657	1 3
Derby	Alkmonton	– ¼	Heanor	6 –	18	323	1,092,793	57,596	1 –¾
Devon	Bittadon	– 1	Bulkworthy	5 –½	24	476	1,909,962	205,346	2 1¾
Dorset	Hammoon	– ¾	Holy Trinity	6 –¼	16	284	742,227	89,273	2 4¾
Durham	Over Dimsdale	– ¼	Bourn Moor	4 8¾	14	266	1,241,666	74,497	1 2½
Essex	Wenden Lofts	– 1¼	St. Peter	6 3	23	410	1,704,582	195,747	2 3½
Gloucester	Didmarton	– ¼	Dursley	5 10¼	25	384	1,928,565	169,496	1 9
Hereford	Letton	– ¾	Little Birch	4 4	16	253	646,308	53,058	1 7¾
Hertford	Broadfield	– ¾	Furneux Pelham	5 –¼	15	140	744,274	76,198	2 –½
Huntingdon	Coppingford	– 3	Speldwick	4 1¾	8	104	312,145	29,961	1 11
Kent	Orgarswick	– ¼	Queenborough	5 8	28	424	2,514,780	232,463	1 10¼
Lancaster	Elston	– ¼	Ribchester	3 8¾	32	449	7,193,814	455,669	1 3¼
Leicester	Ulverscroft	– ¼	Hinckley	6 9¾	18	310	986,676	82,786	1 8¼
Lincoln	Kingerby	– ¼	Northolme	4 10½	18	715	2,253,910	138,322	1 2¾
Middlesex	St. Christopher-le-Stock.	– 1¾	St. Sepulchre Without, Newgate.	4 10	34	208	9,355,394	709,950	1 6¼
Monmouth	Howick	– 1¼	Chapel Hill	4 4	8	144	574,939	45,256	1 7
Norfolk	Bawsey	– ¾	Buston Regis	6 5¾	24	736	1,868,749	223,610	2 4¾
Northampton	Elkington	– ½	Silverstone	6 7	18	337	1,001,055	97,420	1 11¼
Northumberland	Great Bavington	– ¼	North Shields	7 8¾	12	538	1,345,406	92,120	1 4½

COUNTY.	The Name of the Parish in each County, the Rate in the Pound of the Expenditure for Relief in which is the Lowest, and that in which such Rate is the Highest.				Number of Unions, or Parts of Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Annual Value of Rateable Property in 1856.	Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Average Rate in the £ for the County
	Lowest Parish.	Amount.	Highest Parish.	Amount.					
ENGLAND—*continued.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*			£.	£.	*s. d.*
Nottingham	Stragglethorpe	– ¼	Sutton-in-Ashfield	8 11½	14	264	1,009,699	77,700	1 6
Oxford	Ascott	– ¼	Ramsden	9 9	15	291	753,477	84,970	2 3
Rutland	Gunthorpe	– ½	Seaton	2 8½	3	56	135,134	8,056	1 2
Salop	Sutton	– ½	Broseley	3 6¾	21	250	1,196,695	68,220	1 1
Somerset	Orchardleigh	– ½	Easton-in-Gordano	8 5	21	485	1,991,847	182,374	1 10
Southampton	Rowner	– 2	Dockenfield	10 10	33	403	1,472,844	177,845	2 5
Stafford	Hoon	– ¼	Tamworth	4 5¼	27	235	2,152,171	129,029	1 2
Suffolk	Chilton	– 1	Haverhill	6 6	19	511	1,325,215	166,543	2 6
Surrey	Penge	– ¾	Newdigate	6 2¾	23	152	2,718,439	279,755	2 –
Sussex	Broomhill	– ¼	Fernhurst	10 7¾	26	324	1,464,013	164,865	2 3
Warwick	Willenhall	– ¼	Atherstone	4 10	20	251	1,980,733	126,230	1 3
Westmorland	Docker	– ¼	Kirkland	3 5¼	3	109	298,816	15,037	1 –
Wilts	Bowood	– ½	Hindon	13 2	26	329	1,156,121	138,495	2 4
Worcester	Oldberrow	– ¼	St. Alban	7 2¾	24	235	1,074,848	81,463	1 6
York, East Riding	Mint Yard	– ¼	St. Denis-in-Walingate.	5 7	13	380	1,239,703	66,843	1 1
York, North Riding	Over Dinsdale	– ¼	Kingthorpe	6 2¼	23	547	1,129,230	58,172	1 –
York, West Riding	Sharow	– ¼	Cowling	6 11	35	690	4,059,941	289,448	1 5
WALES:									
Anglesea	Llanllibio	1 2½	Cerrig Ceinwen	16 3¼	4	74	118,994	26,707	4 5
Brecknock	Aberllunvey	– 3½	Llangynog	7 3¾	8	91	194,448	19,262	1 11
Cardigan	Garth and Ystrad	– 6½	Llanina	5 10	7	97	163,762	20,308	2 5
Carmarthen	Llandawke	– ½	Llandebie	3 10½	7	81	333,014	32,819	1 11
Carnarvon	Bodvean	– 4½	Bodferin	13 3½	6	73	205,057	30,843	3 –
Denbigh	Borras Riffre	– ½	Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd.	6 2¼	8	91	329,889	33,545	2 –
Flint	Saltney	– 3¼	Penley	4 4¼	6	39	223,843	24,378	2 2
Glamorgan	Penarth	– 2¾	Lower Llansamlet	11 5¾	7	159	713,285	57,876	1 7
Merioneth	Llangar	1 ½	Trawsfynydd	4 2½	5	37	125,455	16,420	2 7
Montgomery	Aston	– 3	Llanidloes	5 4¾	7	69	284,451	27,279	1 11
Pembroke	Nash	– 2¼	St. Dogmells	5 4¾	5	151	289,238	29,376	2 –
Radnor	Ednol	– 1¼	Llanbadarn Fynydd	4 2¾	6	60	111,177	10,922	1 11

POOR RATE, &c.

RETURN (compiled from Parliamentary Paper, No. 491, of Session 1861, relative to Poor Rate, &c.), showing the Name of the Parish in each County, the Rate in the Pound of the Expenditure for Relief in which is the Lowest, and that in which such Rate in the Pound is the Highest; also, the Number of Unions or Parts of Unions in each County; the Number of Parishes; the Annual Value of Rateable Property; &c.

(*Mr. Alderman Sidney.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *February* 1863.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 February 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the full RATEABLE VALUE of the UNION of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, showing the Proportion that arises from the County of *Lancaster*, and the Proportion that arises from the County of *Chester*."

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Rateable Value of Property, Year ended Lady-day 1862.
COUNTY of LANCASTER:	£.
Ashton-under-Lyne	154,058
Denton	8,164
Droylsden	19,090
Haughton	7,602
TOTAL £.	188,914
COUNTY of CHESTER:	
Dukinfield	61,980
Godley	5,403
Hattersley	1,693
Hollingworth	6,324
Matley	1,593
Mottram	8,969
Newton	14,453
Stayley	22,690
Tintwistle	9,759
TOTAL £.	132,864

Poor Law Board,
24 February 1863.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE UNION.

RETURN of the full Rateable Value of the Union of Ashton-under-Lyne, showing the Proportion that arises from the County of *Lancaster*, and the Proportion that arises from the County of *Chester*.

(*Mr. Humberston.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1863.

COST OF RELIEF (LANCASHIRE, &c.)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 March 1863;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the SUMS actually Expended in the LANCASHIRE UNIONS for RELIEF of the POOR in the Half-years ended at Lady-day 1862 and 1863 respectively; together with the Rate in the Pound, of the Cost of Relief at each Period, on the Rateable Property as assessed to the County or the Borough Rate; also, similar Information for the UNIONS of *Stockport* and *Macclesfield*:"

"And, stating further, in respect of each UNION, what Proportion of RELIEF, in the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1863, was charged to the Parishes, and what Proportion to the Common Fund (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 501, of Session 1862)."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
15 January 1864.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the
Statistical Department.

PAGE

No. 1.—Comparative Statement of the *Expenditure for Relief to the Poor*, Lady-day Half-years 1862 and 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - 3

No. 2.—Comparative Statement of the *Rate in the £.* for Relief of the Poor, Lady-day Half-years 1862 and 1863 - - - - - - - - - - 4

No. 3.—*Proportion* of the Total Expenditure for Relief to the Poor, charged to the *Parishes* and to the *Union Common Fund*, Lady-day Half-year 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

No. 4.—*Principal Items* charged to the Relief of the Poor in each Union, Lady-day Half-year 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6

(*Mr. Villiers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *March* 1863.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Unions marked with an asterisk * have not hitherto been regarded by the Poor Law Board as suffering any peculiar pressure upon their rates, in consequence of the present derangement of the Cotton Trade.

The whole of the Union-County of Lancaster is given in the following Tables, except the 26 parishes which are comprised in the Caton Incorporation, or which are still under the 43d Elizabeth; the population of these amounts to 11,293 only.

No. 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE for RELIEF to the POOR, LADY-DAY Half-Years 1862 and 1863.

UNIONS, &c.	Population, 1861.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE for Relief to the Poor, Half-Years ended Lady-day		Difference between the Lady-day Half-Years 1862 and 1863.		Difference per Cent.	
		1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
CHESHIRE:		£.	£.	£.	£.		
Macclesfield	61,543	7,859	10,403	2,544	—	32·4	—
Stockport	94,335	7,886	23,253	15,367	—	194·9	—
TOTAL	155,878	15,745	33,656	17,911	—	113·8	—
LANCASHIRE:							
Ashton-under-Lyne	134,753	7,026	52,969	45,943	—	653·9	—
Barton-upon-Irwell	39,038	3,316	5,152	1,836	—	55·4	—
Blackburn	119,942	11,668	31,220	19,552	—	167·6	—
Bolton	130,269	11,713	20,957	9,244	—	78·9	—
Burnley	75,595	4,971	15,817	10,846	—	218·2	—
Bury	101,135	7,629	19,337	11,708	—	153·5	—
Chorley	41,678	3,733	8,722	4,989	—	133·6	—
Chorlton	169,579	11,706	34,466	22,760	—	194·4	—
Clitheroe	20,476	2,469	3,644	1,175	—	47·6	—
*Fylde, The	25,682	2,782	3,573	791	—	28·4	—
*Garstang	12,425	1,770	2,222	452	—	25·6	—
Haslingden	69,781	3,476	17,088	13,612	—	391·6	—
*Lancaster	24,004	2,397	3,079	682	—	28·5	—
*Leigh	37,700	2,864	5,019	2,155	—	75·2	—
Liverpool Parish	269,742	48,268	52,048	3,780	—	7·8	—
Manchester Township	185,410	41,941	101,236	59,295	—	141·4	—
Oldham	111,276	6,865	24,689	17,824	—	259·6	—
*Ormskirk	46,252	999	3,667	2,668	—	267·1	—
*Prescot	73,127	4,992	5,636	644	—	12·9	—
Preston	110,523	16,494	51,440	34,946	—	211·9	—
Prestwich	58,578	2,804	5,591	2,787	—	99·4	—
Rochdale	91,754	8,013	29,794	21,781	—	271·8	—
Salford	105,335	9,640	26,819	17,179	—	178·2	—
*Toxteth Park Township	69,284	7,382	7,758	376	—	5·1	—
*Ulverstone	35,738	3,883	3,957	74	—	1·9	—
Warrington	43,875	5,455	7,464	2,009	—	36·8	—
*West Derby	156,561	14,884	14,657	—	227	—	1·5
Wigan	94,561	7,731	14,391	6,660	—	86·1	—
TOTAL	2,454,073	256,871	572,412	315,541	—	122·8	—
TOTALS of 30 UNIONS	2,609,951	272,616	606,068	333,452	—	122·3	—

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATE in the £. for RELIEF of the POOR, LADY-DAY Half-years, 1862 and 1863.

UNIONS, &c.	Valuation to the County or Borough Rate in 1854.	Rate in the £. for Relief to the Poor for the Half-years ended Lady-day		Rate in the £. of INCREASE in Lady-day Half-year, 1863.
		1862.	1863.	
CHESHIRE:	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Macclesfield	209,305	– 9	1 –	– 3
Stockport	248,199	– 7¾	1 10½	1 2¾
TOTAL £.	457,504	– 8¼	1 5¾	– 9½
LANCASHIRE:				
Ashton-under-Lyne	321,502	– 5¼	3 3½	2 10¼
Barton-upon-Irwell	122,510	– 6½	– 10	– 3½
Blackburn	209,193	1 1½	2 11¾	1 10¼
Bolton	315,410	– 9	1 4	– 7
Burnley	169,370	– 7	1 10½	1 3½
Bury	266,007	– 7	1 5½	– 10½
Chorley	131,464	– 6¾	1 4	– 9¼
Chorlton	443,802	– 6¼	1 6¾	1 –½
Clitheroe	104,599	– 5¾	– 8¼	– 2½
*Fylde, The	113,118	– 6	– 7½	– 1½
*Garstang	70,281	– 6	– 7½	– 1½
Haslingden	122,557	– 6¾	2 9½	2 2¾
*Lancaster	93,215	– 6¼	– 7¾	– 1½
*Leigh	89,984	– 7¾	1 1½	– 5¾
Liverpool Parish (a)	1,221,280	– 9½	– 10¼	– –¾
Manchester Township (a)	828,082	1 –¼	2 5¼	1 5
Oldham	203,981	– 8	2 5	1 9
*Ormskirk	168,982	– 1½	– 5¼	– 3¾
*Prescot	202,263	– 6	– 6¾	– –¾
Preston	292,642	1 1½	3 6¼	2 4¾
Prestwich	170,723	– 4	– 7¾	– 3¾
Rochdale	226,540	– 8½	2 7½	1 11
Salford	283,116	– 8¼	1 10¾	1 2½
*Toxteth Park Township	227,298	– 7¾	– 8¼	– –½
*Ulverstone	127,996	– 7¼	– 7½	– –¼
Warrington	128,091	– 10½	1 2	– 3¾
*West Derby	645,963	– 5½	– 5½	—
Wigan	217,185	– 8½	1 4	– 7½
TOTAL £.	7,517,154	– 8¼	1 6¼	– 10
TOTAL of 30 UNIONS £.	7,974,658	– 8¼	1 6¼	– 10

(a) The Valuation in respect of Liverpool and Manchester relates to same period as the expenditure.

No. 3.—PROPORTION of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE for RELIEF to the POOR charged to the PARISHES and to the UNION COMMON FUND, LADY-DAY Half-year, 1863.

UNIONS, &c.	Relief to the Poor for the HALF-YEAR ended Lady-day 1863, charged to the		TOTAL.	Proportion per Cent. of Relief charged to the	
	Parishes.	Union Common Fund.		Parishes.	Union Common Fund.
CHESHIRE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Macclesfield	3,607	6,796	10,403	34·7	65·3
Stockport	6,188	17,065	23,253	26·6	73·4
TOTAL £.	9,795	23,861	33,656	29·1	70·9
LANCASHIRE:					
Ashton-under-Lyne	9,058	43,911	52,969	17·1	82·9
Barton-upon-Irwell	2,385	2,767	5,152	46·3	53·7
Blackburn	10,457	20,763	31,220	33·5	66·5
Bolton	5,507	15,450	20,957	26·3	73·7
Burnley	3,997	11,820	15,817	25·3	74·7
Bury	7,772	11,565	19,337	40·2	59·8
Chorley	4,486	4,236	8,722	51·4	48·6
Chorlton	6,386	28,080	34,466	18·5	81·5
Clitheroe	2,010	1,634	3,644	55·2	44·8
*Fylde, The	1,765	1,808	3,573	49·4	50·6
*Garstang	1,274	948	2,222	57·3	42·7
Haslingden	5,566	11,522	17,088	32·6	67·4
*Lancaster	1,499	1,580	3,079	48·7	51·3
*Leigh	1,725	3,294	5,019	34·4	65·6
Liverpool Parish	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester Township	—	—	—	—	—
Oldham	8,692	15,997	24,689	35·2	64·8
*Ormskirk	1,759	1,908	3,667	48·0	52·0
*Prescot	1,703	3,933	5,636	30·2	69·8
Preston	16,697	34,743	51,440	32·5	67·5
Prestwich	1,415	4,176	5,591	25·3	74·7
Rochdale	9,343	20,451	29,794	31·4	68·6
Salford	5,435	21,384	26,819	20·3	79·7
*Toxteth Park Township	—	—	—	—	—
*Ulverstone	1,297	2,660	3,957	32·8	67·2
Warrington	3,618	3,846	7,464	48·5	51·5
*West Derby	5,237	9,420	14,657	35·7	64·3
Wigan	6,167	8,224	14,391	42·9	57·1
TOTAL £.	125,250	286,120	411,370	30·4	69·6
TOTAL of 27 UNIONS £.	135,045	309,981	445,026	30·3	69·7

No. 4.—PRINCIPAL ITEMS Charged to the RELIEF of the POOR in each UNION, LADY-DAY Half-Year, 1863.

UNIONS, &c.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Extra Medical Fees charged to the Parishes.	Workhouse Loan and Interest Repaid.	Salaries of Officers and other common Charges; and other Expenses of Relief.	TOTAL.
CHESHIRE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Macclesfield	1,439	6,156	403	2	390	2,013	10,403
Stockport	1,869	18,247	554	26	- -	2,557	23,253
TOTAL £.	3,308	24,403	957	28	390	4,570	33,656
LANCASHIRE:							
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,443	47,733	609	47	103	3,034	52,969
Barton-upon-Irwell	814	2,391	287	13	127	1,515	5,152
Blackburn	1,701	25,626	259	85	1,491	2,058	31,220
Bolton	2,681	12,683	369	- -	1,511	3,713	20,957
Burnley	523	13,216	567	21	- -	1,490	15,817
Bury	1,473	15,321	273	11	846	1,413	19,337
Chorley	726	6,174	251	44	- -	1,527	8,722
Chorlton	3,423	24,801	678	98	1,074	4,392	34,466
Clitheroe	408	2,335	363	13	- -	525	3,644
*Fylde, The	523	2,063	227	4	237	519	3,573
*Garstang	149	1,643	87	4	- -	339	2,222 (a)
Haslingden	594	14,624	592	39	- -	1,239	17,088
*Lancaster	376	1,965	211	9	- -	518	3,079 (b)
*Leigh	760	2,763	228	12	328	928	5,019 (c)
Liverpool Parish	14,653	19,456	4,868	- -	2,297	10,774	52,048
Manchester Township	10,829	65,751	2,283	- -	5,445	16,928	101,236
Oldham	2,739	18,813	382	67	97	2,591	24,689
*Ormskirk	552	1,275	289	8	396	1,147	3,667
*Prescot	493	2,970	650	- -	257	1,266	5,636
Preston	3,707	41,329	593	- -	- -	5,817	51,440
Prestwich	281	3,866	560	- -	- -	884	5,591
Rochdale	1,236	22,714	643	23	377	4,801	29,794
Salford	2,431	17,280	319	25	167	6,597	26,819
*Toxteth Park Township	1,993	2,693	665	8	- -	2,399	7,758 (d)
*Ulverstone	781	1,963	394	5	- -	814	3,957 (e)
Warrington	1,412	3,724	- -	20	589	1,719	7,464
*West Derby	2,225	4,983	1,545	- -	1,767	4,137	14,657
Wigan	1,620	9,582	388	36	728	2,037	14,391
TOTAL £.	60,546	389,737	18,580	597	17,837	85,115	572,412
TOTAL of 30 UNIONS £.	63,854	414,140	19,537	625	18,227	89,685	606,068

(a) Garstang Union.—Exclusive of 150 *l.* 4 *s.* paid to the distressed Unions under the "Relief in Aid" Act.
(b) Lancaster Union.—Exclusive of 199 *l.* 4 *s.* paid to the distressed Unions under the "Relief in Aid" Act.
(c) Leigh Union.—Exclusive of 192 *l.* 6 *s.* paid to the distressed Unions under the "Relief in Aid" Act.
(d) Toxteth Park Township.—Exclusive of 485 *l.* 15 *s.* paid to the distressed Unions under the "Relief in Aid" Act.
(e) Ulverstone Union.—Exclusive of 273 *l.* 11 *s.* paid to the distressed Unions under the "Relief in Aid" Act.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 July 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the SUMS actually Expended in the LANCASHIRE UNIONS for RELIEF of the POOR in the Half-years ended at Michaelmas 1862 and 1863 respectively; together with the Rate in the Pound of the Cost of Relief at each Period, on the Rateable Property as assessed to the County or the Borough Rate; also, similar Information for the UNIONS of *Stockport* and *Macclesfield*:"

"And, stating further, in respect of each UNION, what Proportion of RELIEF, in the Half-year ended at Michaelmas 1863, was charged to the Parishes, and what Proportion to the Common Fund" (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 99, of the present Session).

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
16 January 1864.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the
Statistical Department.

PAGE

No. 1.—Comparative Statement of the *Expenditure for Relief to the Poor*, Michaelmas Half-years 1862 and 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - 3

No. 2.—Comparative Statement of the *Rate in the £.* for Relief of the Poor, Michaelmas Half-years 1862 and 1863 - - - - - - - - - - 4

No. 3.—*Proportion* of the Total Expenditure for Relief to the Poor, separately charged to the *Parishes* and to the *Union Common Fund*, Michaelmas Half-year 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

No. 4.—*Principal Items* charged to the Relief of the Poor in each Union, Michaelmas Half-year 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6

(*Mr. Villiers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *July* 1863.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Unions marked with an asterisk * have not hitherto been regarded by the Poor Law Board as suffering any peculiar pressure upon their rates, in consequence of the present derangement of the Cotton Trade.

The whole of the Union-County of Lancaster is given in the following Tables, except the 26 parishes which are comprised in the Caton Incorporation, or which are still under the 43d Elizabeth; the population of these amounts to 11,293 only.

No. 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE for RELIEF to the POOR, MICHAELMAS Half-Years 1862 and 1863.

UNIONS, &c.	Population, 1861.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE for Relief to the Poor, Half-Years ended Michaelmas,		Difference between the Michaelmas Half-Years 1862 and 1863.		Difference per Cent.	
		1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
CHESHIRE:		£.	£.	£.	£.		
Macclesfield	61,543	8,682	8,740	58	—	0·7	—
Stockport	94,335	14,047	13,562	—	485	—	3·5
TOTAL	155,878	22,729	22,302	—	427	—	1·9
LANCASHIRE:							
Ashton-under-Lyne	134,753	17,980	40,609	22,629	—	125·9	—
Barton-upon-Irwell	39,038	3,844	4,350	506	—	13·2	—
Blackburn	119,942	21,258	22,401	1,143	—	5·4	—
Bolton	130,269	13,692	16,993	3,301	—	24·1	—
Burnley	75,595	9,345	9,224	—	121	—	1·3
Bury	101,135	11,283	15,210	3,927	—	34·8	—
Chorley	41,678	4,406	7,221	2,815	—	63·9	—
Chorlton	169,579	15,647	31,157	15,510	—	99·1	—
Clitheroe	20,476	2,828	3,079	251	—	8·9	—
*Fylde, The	25,682	2,476	3,649	1,173	—	47·4	—
*Garstang	12,425	1,847	2,431	584	—	31·6	—
Haslingden	69,781	5,441	9,265	3,824	—	70·3	—
*Lancaster	24,004	2,645	3,050	405	—	15·3	—
*Leigh	37,700	2,805	3,661	856	—	30·5	—
Liverpool Parish	269,742	55,257	53,638	—	1,619	—	2·9
Manchester Township	185,410	48,591	63,776	15,185	—	31·3	—
Oldham	111,276	8,598	17,021	8,423	—	98·0	—
*Ormskirk	46,252	2,517	2,994	477	—	19·0	—
*Prescot	73,127	4,471	5,680	1,209	—	27·0	—
Preston	110,523	27,776	37,360	9,584	—	34·5	—
Prestwich	58,578	3,388	5,455	2,067	—	61·0	—
Rochdale	91,754	12,788	17,883	5,095	—	39·8	—
Salford	105,335	12,987	17,005	4,018	—	30·9	—
*Toxteth Park Township	69,284	10,765	10,817	52	—	0·5	—
*Ulverstone	35,738	3,649	3,992	343	—	9·4	—
Warrington	43,875	5,281	5,875	594	—	11·2	—
*West Derby	156,561	11,109	12,342	1,233	—	11·1	—
Wigan	94,561	9,769	15,462	5,693	—	58·3	—
TOTAL	2,454,073	332,443	441,600	109,157	—	32·8	—
TOTALS of 30 UNIONS	2,609,951	355,172	463,902	108,730	—	30·6	—

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATE in the £. for RELIEF of the POOR, MICHAELMAS Half-years, 1862 and 1863.

UNIONS, &c.	Valuation to the County or Borough Rate in 1854.	Rate in the £. for Relief to the Poor for the Half-years ended Michaelmas,		Rate in the £. of Increase or Decrease in Michaelmas Half-year, 1863.	
		1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
CHESHIRE:	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Macclesfield	209,305	– 10	– 10	—	—
Stockport	248,199	1 1½	1 1¼	–	– –¼
TOTAL £.	457,504	1 –	– 11¾	–	– –¼
LANCASHIRE:					
Ashton-under-Lyne	321,502	1 1⅛	2 6¼	1 4¾	—
Barton-upon-Irwell	122,510	– 7½	– 8½	– 1	—
Blackburn	209,193	2 –½	2 1¾	– 1¼	—
Bolton	315,410	– 10⅜	1 1	– 2½	—
Burnley	169,370	1 1¼	1 1	–	– –¼
Bury	266,007	– 10¼	1 1¾	– 3⅜	—
Chorley	131,464	– 8	1 1¼	– 5¼	—
Chorlton	443,802	– 8⅜	1 4¾	– 8¼	—
Clitheroe	104,599	– 6½	– 7	– –½	—
*Fylde, The	113,118	– 5¼	– 7¾	– 2½	—
*Garstang	70,281	– 6¼	– 8¼	– 2	—
Haslingden	122,557	– 10¾	1 6¼	– 7½	—
*Lancaster	93,215	– 6¾	– 7¾	– 1	—
*Leigh	89,984	– 7½	– 9¾	– 2¼	—
Liverpool Parish (a)	1,251,733	– 10¾	– 10¼	–	– –½
Manchester Township (a)	831,351	1 2	1 6½	– 4½	—
Oldham	203,981	– 10	1 8	– 10	—
*Ormskirk	168,982	– 3½	– 4¼	– –¾	—
*Prescot	202,263	– 5¼	– 6¾	– 1½	—
Preston	292,642	1 10¾	2 6¾	– 8	—
Prestwich	170,723	– 4¾	– 7¾	– 3	—
Rochdale	226,540	1 1½	1 7	– 5½	—
Salford	283,116	– 11	1 2½	– 3½	—
*Toxteth Park Township	227,298	– 11¼	– 11½	– –¼	—
*Ulverstone	127,996	– 6¾	– 7½	– –¾	—
Warrington	128,091	– 10	– 11	– 1	—
*West Derby	645,963	– 4½	– 4½	– –¼	—
Wigan	217,185	– 10¾	1 5	– 6¼	—
TOTAL £.	7,550,876	– 10½	1 2	– 3½	—
TOTAL of 30 UNIONS £.	8,008,380	– 10¾	1 2	– 3¼	—

(a) The valuation in respect of Liverpool and Manchester is for the same period as the relief.

No. 3.—PROPORTION of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE for RELIEF to the POOR separately charged to the PARISHES and to the UNION COMMON FUND, MICHAELMAS Half-year, 1863.

UNIONS, &c.	Relief to the Poor for the Half-year ended Michaelmas 1863, charged to the		TOTAL.	Proportion per Cent. of Relief charged to the	
	Parishes.	Union Common Fund.		Parishes.	Union Common Fund.
CHESHIRE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Macclesfield	3,337	5,403	8,740	38·2	61·8
Stockport	3,625	9,937	13,562	26·7	73·3
TOTAL £.	6,962	15,340	22,302	31·2	68·8
LANCASHIRE:					
Ashton-under-Lyne	7,791	32,818	40,609	19·2	80·8
Barton-upon-Irwell	2,275	2,075	4,350	52·3	47·7
Blackburn	6,024	16,377	22,401	26·9	73·1
Bolton	4,944	12,049	16,993	29·1	70·9
Burnley	2,815	6,409	9,224	30·5	69·5
Bury	5,584	9,626	15,210	36·7	63·3
Chorley	3,617	3,604	7,221	50·1	49·9
Chorlton	4,784	26,373	31,157	15·4	84·6
Clitheroe	1,771	1,308	3,079	57·5	42·5
*Fylde, The	1,379	2,270	3,649	37·8	62·2
*Garstang	1,223	1,208	2,431	50·3	49·7
Haslingden	3,451	5,814	9,265	37·2	62·8
*Lancaster	1,370	1,680	3,050	44·9	55·1
*Leigh	1,415	2,246	3,661	38·7	61·3
Liverpool Parish	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester Township	—	—	—	—	—
Oldham	5,857	11,164	17,021	34·4	65·6
*Ormskirk	1,340	1,654	2,994	44·8	55·2
*Prescot	1,816	3,864	5,680	32·0	68·0
Preston	13,177	24,183	37,360	35·3	64·7
Prestwich	1,276	4,179	5,455	23·4	76·6
Rochdale	6,271	11,612	17,883	35·1	64·9
Salford	3,665	13,340	17,005	21·6	78·4
*Toxteth Park Township	—	—	—	—	—
*Ulverstone	1,324	2,668	3,992	33·2	66·8
Warrington	2,515	3,360	5,875	42·8	57·2
*West Derby	4,887	7,455	12,342	39·6	60·4
Wigan	7,032	8,430	15,462	45·5	54·5
TOTAL £.	97,603	215,766	313,369	31·2	68·8
TOTAL of 27 UNIONS £.	104,565	231,106	335,671	31·2	68·8

No. 4.—PRINCIPAL ITEMS Charged to the RELIEF of the POOR in each UNION, MICHAELMAS Half-year, 1863.

UNIONS, &c.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Extra Medical Fees charged to the Parishes.	Workhouse Loan and Interest Repaid.	Salaries of Officers and other common Charges; † and other Expenses of Relief.	TOTAL.
CHESHIRE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Macclesfield	1,226	5,307	374	5	504	1,324	8,740
Stockport	1,811	8,809	583	12	68	2,279	13,562
TOTAL £.	3,037	14,116	957	17	572	3,603	22,302
LANCASHIRE:							
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,216	35,468	647	74	603	2,601	40,609
Barton-upon-Irwell	633	1,925	306	24	352	1,110	4,350
Blackburn	1,446	11,634	248	88	1,106	7,879	22,401
Bolton	2,495	10,359	365	3	1,507	2,264	16,993
Burnley	420	7,279	534	17	-	974	9,224
Bury	1,448	10,638	-	5	651	2,468	15,210
Chorley	666	5,025	254	33	-	1,243	7,221
Chorlton	3,179	21,005	676	10	1,972	4,315	31,157(a)
Clitheroe	348	1,873	327	9	-	522	3,079
*Fylde, The	432	1,869	209	5	33	1,101	3,649
*Garstang	123	1,568	96	12	-	632	2,431
Haslingden	521	6,820	510	82	-	1,332	9,265
*Lancaster	346	1,630	213	9	57	795	3,050
*Leigh	617	2,256	213	4	165	406	3,661(b)
Liverpool Parish	14,995	19,277	4,835	-	3,763	10,768	53,638(c)
Manchester Township	9,548	39,175	2,320	-	1,716	11,017	63,776
Oldham	2,319	10,631	259	96	1,598	2,118	17,021
*Ormskirk	460	1,333	399	6	-	796	2,994
*Prescot	517	3,193	665	-	36	1,269	5,680
Preston	3,786	28,484	626	-	-	4,464	37,360
Prestwich	291	3,432	502	5	287	938	5,455
Rochdale	1,229	14,412	711	24	135	1,372	17,883
Salford	2,058	11,061	366	24	718	2,778	17,005
*Toxteth Park Township	1,955	3,032	612	-	2,288	2,930	10,817
*Ulverstone	735	2,049	413	5	74	716	3,992(d)
Warrington	1,197	2,972	383	24	-	1,299	5,875
*West Derby	2,167	5,238	1,583	-	299	3,055	12,342
Wigan	1,569	9,815	399	24	1,614	2,041	15,462
TOTAL	51,716	273,453	18,671	583	18,974	73,203	441,600
TOTAL of 30 UNIONS £.	59,753	287,569	19,628	600	19,546	76,806	463,902

† The relief to the Irremovable In-door Poor is included with "In-Maintenance;" that to the Out-door Poor of the same class with "Out-relief."

(a) Chorlton Union.—Exclusive of 948 *l.* 9 *s.* paid to the distressed Unions under the "Relief in Aid Act."
(b) Leigh Union.—Exclusive of 308 *l.* 15 *s.* paid to the distressed Unions under the "Relief in Aid Act."
(c) Liverpool Township.—Exclusive of 4,190 *l.* 2 *s.* paid to the distressed Unions under the "Relief in Aid Act."
(d) Ulverstone Union.—Exclusive of 439 *l.* 2 *s.* paid to the distressed Unions under the "Relief in Aid Act."

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 March 1863;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in each Week of the Eight Months ending with August 1858, 1862, and 1863, respectively, in the following Unions and Parishes, viz.:—Ashton-under-Lyne, Barton-on-Irwell, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Chorlton, Clitheroe, Glossop, Haslingden, Liverpool, Macclesfield, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Prestwich, Rochdale, Saddleworth, Salford, Stockport, Todmorden, Warrington, and Wigan:"

"And, SUMMARY of the Number of PAUPERS Relieved (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants), in each Week of the Twenty-two Months ending with August 1863 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 502, of Session 1862)."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
12 March 1863.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS IN EACH UNION:

PAGE
No. 1.—For the Two Months ended with **February 1863** - - - - - 2
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(Mr. Villiers.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *March* 1863.

No. 1.—RETURNS of the Number of PAUPERS.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 22,277. POPULATION 1861 - - 134,761.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	2,839	3,204	31,413	1,006	—	880	—
	2d „	2,827	3,367	30,308	972	—	800	—
	3d „	2,858	3,649	29,465	931	—	707	—
	4th „	2,750	3,980	28,635	941	—	619	—
	5th „	2,799	4,293	27,557	885	—	542	—
February - - -	1st week	2,738	4,391	26,918	883	—	513	—
	2d „	2,680	4,543	26,482	888	—	483	—
	3d „	2,614	4,647	26,346	908	—	467	—
	4th „	2,587	4,639	26,828	937	—	478	—
March - - -	1st week	2,536	4,721	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,570	4,874	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,550	4,984	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,558	5,158	—	—	—	—	—
April - - - -	1st week	2,473	5,549	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,463	5,810	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,477	6,097	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,488	6,344	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	2,464	6,758	—	—	—	—	—
May - - - -	1st week	2,421	7,045	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,338	7,471	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,380	8,014	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,317	8,434	—	—	—	—	—
June - - - -	1st week	2,295	8,779	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,239	9,111	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,210	9,449	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,202	9,632	—	—	—	—	—
July - - - -	1st week	2,183	9,957	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,044	10,234	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,981	10,582	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,980	11,262	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	1,980	11,964	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	1,997	12,956	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,981	14,200	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,922	15,311	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,944	16,500	—	—	—	—	—

BARTON-ON-IRWELL UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 2,361. Population 1861 - - 39,050.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - - 1st week	1,334	931	1,874	40	—	101	—
2d „	1,287	945	1,921	45	—	103	—
3d „	1,304	945	1,882	44	—	99	—
4th „	1,250	950	1,825	46	—	92	—
5th „	1,284	936	1,772	38	—	89	—
February - - - 1st week	1,196	954	1,751	46	—	84	—
2d „	1,210	918	1,667	38	—	82	—
3d „	1,178	947	1,677	42	—	77	—
4th „	1,180	950	1,636	39	—	72	—
March - - - 1st week	1,139	941	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	1,176	963	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	1,146	960	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	1,170	917	—	—	—	—	—
April - - - - 1st week	1,037	936	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	1,051	933	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	1,049	920	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	1,048	922	—	—	—	—	—
5th „	1,027	912	—	—	—	—	—
May - - - - 1st week	1,035	960	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	1,019	943	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	1,021	938	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	1,021	918	—	—	—	—	—
June - - - 1st week	1,014	935	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	1,045	938	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	1,051	963	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	1,013	963	—	—	—	—	—
July - - - - 1st week	1,035	985	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	1,033	996	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	1,029	1,028	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	1,037	1,036	—	—	—	—	—
5th „	1,042	1,137	—	—	—	—	—
August - - - 1st week	1,033	1,212	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	1,038	1,362	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	1,042	1,392	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	1,049	1,440	—	—	—	—	—

BLACKBURN UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 17,819. Population 1861 - - 119,937.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - - 1st week	4,449	5,359	21,589	385	—	303	—
2d „	4,514	5,692	16,121	257	—	83	—
3d „	4,542	5,854	14,374	216	—	146	—
4th „	4,639	6,455	13,836	198	—	114	—
5th „	4,565	7,233	13,262	191	—	83	—
February - - - 1st week	4,648	7,818	12,416	167	—	59	—
2d „	4,647	8,462	11,598	150	—	37	—
3d „	4,609	8,912	11,282	145	—	27	—
4th „	4,690	9,274	11,241	140	—	21	—
March - - - 1st week	4,748	9,184	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	4,792	9,553	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	4,841	9,780	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	4,866	10,060	—	—	—	—	—
April - - - - 1st week	4,054	9,375	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	4,298	9,775	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	4,353	9,687	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	4,325	9,866	—	—	—	—	—
5th „	3,473	9,998	—	—	—	—	—
May - - - - 1st week	4,373	10,307	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	4,325	10,427	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	4,229	10,525	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	4,204	10,685	—	—	—	—	—
June - - - - 1st week	4,203	11,211	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	4,161	11,996	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	4,133	11,642	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	4,064	11,543	—	—	—	—	—
July - - - - 1st week	4,003	11,299	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	4,026	11,435	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	4,016	11,381	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	3,925	11,716	—	—	—	—	—
5th „	3,905	12,028	—	—	—	—	—
August - - - 1st week	3,874	12,445	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	3,853	13,378	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	3,805	14,294	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	3,800	14,909	—	—	—	—	—

BOLTON UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 14,687. Population 1861 - - 130,270.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	5,863	3,881	9,087	55	—	134	—
	2d „	6,156	3,883	8,904	45	—	129	—
	3d „	6,231	3,970	9,013	45	—	127	—
	4th „	6,431	4,046	8,870	38	—	119	—
	5th „	6,064	4,169	8,711	44	—	109	—
February - - -	1st week	5,784	4,271	8,554	48	—	100	—
	2d „	5,947	4,295	8,437	42	—	96	—
	3d „	5,929	4,266	8,406	42	—	97	—
	4th „	5,973	4,251	8,446	41	—	99	—
March - - -	1st week	6,011	4,249	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	6,089	4,311	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	5,999	4,335	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	5,529	4,282	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	1st week	5,529	4,173	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	5,468	4,157	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	5,379	4,224	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	5,333	4,209	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	5,149	4,235	—	—	—	—	—
May - - -	1st week	5,116	4,313	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	5,039	4,332	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	4,981	4,439	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	4,978	4,449	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	1st week	4,867	4,437	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	4,719	4,478	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	4,639	4,451	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	4,608	4,491	—	—	—	—	—
July - - -	1st week	4,566	4,498	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	4,534	4,477	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	4,461	4,455	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	4,523	4,459	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	4,536	4,446	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	4,551	4,517	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	4,601	4,582	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	4,579	4,760	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	4,562	4,883	—	—	—	—	—

BURNLEY UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 11,083. Population 1861 - - 75,588.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	3,515	1,739	6,969	98	—	301	—
	2d „	3,507	1,747	6,056	73	—	247	—
	3d „	3,492	1,842	5,828	67	—	216	—
	4th „	3,375	1,923	5,357	59	—	179	—
	5th „	3,235	1,998	5,046	56	—	153	—
February - - -	1st week	3,125	2,187	4,921	57	—	125	—
	2d „	3,068	2,322	4,787	56	—	106	—
	3d „	2,912	2,488	4,642	59	—	87	—
	4th „	2,935	2,516	4,515	54	—	79	—
March - - -	1st week	2,898	2,639	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,871	2,501	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,747	2,550	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,318	2,638	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	1st week	2,318	2,574	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,350	2,868	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,276	3,039	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,232	3,251	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	2,194	3,354	—	—	—	—	—
May - - - -	1st week	2,210	3,387	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,149	3,486	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,199	3,421	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,192	3,317	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	1st week	2,218	3,300	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,242	3,349	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,212	3,348	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,144	3,398	—	—	—	—	—
July - - - -	1st week	2,045	3,358	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,975	3,269	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,934	3,350	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,922	3,463	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	1,901	3,570	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	1,917	3,889	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,862	4,507	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,884	5,172	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,910	5,461	—	—	—	—	—

BURY UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 13,497. POPULATION 1861 - 101,142.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January	1st week	4,129	2,608	10,995	166	—	322	—
	2d „	4,121	2,739	10,933	165	—	299	—
	3d „	4,088	2,898	10,728	162	—	270	—
	4th „	3,967	2,999	10,524	165	—	251	—
	5th „	3,912	3,204	9,965	155	—	211	—
February	1st week	3,913	3,340	9,631	146	—	188	—
	2d „	3,931	3,457	9,246	135	—	167	—
	3d „	3,836	3,698	8,763	128	—	137	—
	4th „	3,824	3,693	8,560	124	—	132	—
March	1st week	3,823	3,520	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,818	3,567	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,746	3,608	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,801	3,549	—	—	—	—	—
April	1st week	3,801	3,529	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,731	3,626	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,694	3,678	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,644	3,670	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	3,618	3,708	—	—	—	—	—
May	1st week	3,583	3,726	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,601	3,662	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,633	3,670	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,634	3,734	—	—	—	—	—
June	1st week	3,639	3,778	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,582	3,799	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,581	3,793	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,550	3,866	—	—	—	—	—
July	1st week	3,478	3,906	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,416	4,075	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,416	4,197	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,357	4,311	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	3,365	4,400	—	—	—	—	—
August	1st week	3,364	4,704	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,332	5,640	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,306	6,372	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,277	6,762	—	—	—	—	—

CHORLEY UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 5,897. Population 1861 - - 41,679.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	2,390	1,708	3,966	66	—	132	—
	2d „	2,352	1,763	4,067	73	—	131	—
	3d „	2,386	1,812	4,049	70	—	123	—
	4th „	2,394	1,835	4,295	79	—	134	—
	5th „	2,410	1,952	4,072	69	—	109	—
February - - -	1st week	2,400	1,990	4,052	69	—	104	—
	2d „	2,363	2,013	3,915	66	—	94	—
	3d „	2,276	2,001	3,883	71	—	94	—
	4th „	2,273	2,039	3,932	73	—	93	—
March - - -	1st week	2,311	2,018	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,276	2,008	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,277	2,067	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,207	1,900	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	1st week	2,123	1,899	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,138	1,942	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,108	1,971	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,092	2,002	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	2,078	2,003	—	—	—	—	—
May - - -	1st week	2,033	2,142	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,037	2,093	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,044	2,152	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,008	2,190	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	1st week	2,003	2,296	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,952	2,325	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,966	2,374	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,976	2,402	—	—	—	—	—
July - - -	1st week	1,910	2,404	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,891	2,392	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,880	2,358	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,877	2,383	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	1,831	2,369	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	1,776	2,356	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,782	2,520	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,801	2,698	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,758	2,751	—	—	—	—	—

CHORLTON UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 6,470. POPULATION 1861 - 169,573.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	5,665	3,163	17,475	208	—	452	—
	2d „	5,896	3,194	17,918	204	—	461	—
	3d „	5,701	3,215	18,331	222	—	470	—
	4th „	5,559	3,327	19,385	249	—	483	—
	5th „	5,312	3,528	17,582	231	—	398	—
February - -	1st week	5,213	3,654	17,160	229	—	370	—
	2d „	4,948	3,741	16,732	238	—	347	—
	3d „	4,679	3,816	16,377	250	—	329	—
	4th „	4,552	3,813	15,978	251	—	319	—
March - - -	1st week	4,755	3,894	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	4,799	3,828	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	4,536	3,805	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	4,086	3,884	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	1st week	4,086	3,689	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,824	3,742	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,860	3,806	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,761	3,907	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	3,643	3,893	—	—	—	—	—
May - - -	1st week	3,561	3,904	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,498	4,100	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,437	4,165	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,480	4,279	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	1st week	3,362	4,286	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,444	4,351	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,281	4,340	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,187	4,509	—	—	—	—	—
July - - -	1st week	3,227	4,572	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,102	4,863	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,070	5,027	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,188	5,288	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	3,122	5,417	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	3,149	5,749	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,156	6,096	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,218	6,570	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,179	6,841	—	—	—	—	—

CLITHEROE UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - - 2,132.

Population 1861 - - - 20,476.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	1,341	802	1,378	3	—	72	—
	2d „	1,398	781	1,337	—	4	71	—
	3d „	1,372	834	1,767	29	—	112	—
	4th „	1,372	830	1,639	19	—	97	—
	5th „	1,391	870	1,625	17	—	87	—
February - -	1st week	1,426	796	1,607	13	—	102	—
	2d „	1,394	877	1,581	13	—	80	—
	3d „	1,366	917	1,586	16	—	73	—
	4th „	1,330	947	1,588	19	—	68	—
March - - -	1st week	1,352	972	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,310	929	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,241	956	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,217	867	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	1st week	1,140	934	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,161	969	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,197	984	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,206	1,007	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	1,178	1,020	—	—	—	—	—
May - - -	1st week	1,172	955	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,163	980	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,122	981	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,109	1,030	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	1st week	1,158	1,068	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,131	1,037	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,154	1,100	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,111	1,025	—	—	—	—	—
July - - -	1st week	1,060	1,054	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,059	1,018	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,049	990	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,018	1,023	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	1,070	1,000	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	1,050	1,052	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,006	1,086	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,014	1,095	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,079	1,043	—	—	—	—	—

GLOSSOP UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 } * Population 1861 - - 21,200.

* Not known. Returned with the Hayfield Union.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	485	380	3,603	643	—	848	—
	2d „	485	425	3,602	643	—	748	—
	3d „	516	406	3,679	613	—	806	—
	4th „	488	476	3,677	653	—	672	—
	5th „	503	573	3,721	640	—	549	—
February - -	1st week	372	634	3,708	897	—	485	—
	2d „	392	657	3,703	845	—	464	—
	3d „	365	694	3,717	918	—	436	—
	4th „	391	713	3,681	842	—	416	—
March - - -	1st week	361	738	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	376	689	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	361	742	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	380	736	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	1st week	329	787	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	332	804	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	310	836	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	292	839	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	269	889	—	—	—	—	—
May - - -	1st week	270	949	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	270	1,044	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	273	1,097	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	286	1,145	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	1st week	293	1,169	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	286	1,245	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	281	1,510	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	256	1,556	—	—	—	—	—
July - - -	1st week	263	1,732	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	257	1,774	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	260	1,876	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	230	1,934	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	260	2,013	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	225	1,972	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	234	2,008	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	232	2,061	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	234	2,141	—	—	—	—	—

HASLINGDEN UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 6,958. Population 1861 - - 69,782.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	2,443	1,406	6,716	175	—	378	—
	2d „	2,353	1,494	6,572	179	—	340	—
	3d „	2,501	1,456	6,439	157	—	342	—
	4th „	2,314	1,692	6,150	166	—	263	—
	5th „	2,124	1,656	6,007	183	—	263	—
February - - -	1st week	1,956	1,942	5,546	184	—	186	—
	2d „	2,136	1,941	5,607	163	—	189	—
	3d „	1,926	1,952	5,536	187	—	184	—
	4th „	2,006	1,987	5,538	176	—	179	—
March - - -	1st week	1,876	1,996	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,072	1,971	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,020	1,786	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,124	1,673	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	1st week	1,893	1,539	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,966	1,599	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,935	1,680	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,921	1,646	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	1,845	1,657	—	—	—	—	—
May - - -	1st week	1,915	1,682	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,876	1,693	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,811	1,765	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,727	1,663	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	1st week	1,761	1,709	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,716	1,694	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,715	1,732	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,679	1,769	—	—	—	—	—
July - - -	1st week	1,560	1,783	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,593	1,896	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,553	2,006	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,553	2,182	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	1,494	2,354	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	1,473	2,627	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,486	3,063	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,464	3,491	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,503	3,885	—	—	—	—	—

LIVERPOOL PARISH.

POPULATION 1861 - - - - - - - 269,733.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	14,986	16,513	17,985	20	—	9	—
	2d „	15,939	17,207	18,486	16	—	7	—
	3d „	16,199	17,173	18,771	16	—	9	—
	4th „	16,334	17,946	18,886	16	—	5	—
	5th „	16,758	18,024	19,114	14	—	6	—
February - -	1st week	16,638	18,383	19,135	15	—	4	—
	2d „	17,965	19,364	19,268	7	—	—	—
	3d „	17,258	20,385	19,544	13	—	—	4
	4th „	18,553	*42,618	19,336	4	—	—	55
March - - -	1st week	21,844	*49,542	—	—		—	
	2d „	25,823	27,523	—	—		—	
	3d „	19,102	27,719	—	—		—	
	4th „	16,203	28,217	—	—		—	
April - - -	1st week	15,153	22,172	—	—		—	
	2d „	15,062	21,798	—	—		—	
	3d „	14,935	19,924	—	—		—	
	4th „	14,810	19,011	—	—		—	
	5th „	14,645	18,214	—	—		—	
May - - -	1st week	14,279	18,019	—	—		—	
	2d „	14,308	17,718	—	—		—	
	3d „	14,155	17,169	—	—		—	
	4th „	13,738	16,734	—	—		—	
June - - -	1st week	13,631	16,450	—	—		—	
	2d „	13,449	15,807	—	—		—	
	3d „	13,346	15,395	—	—		—	
	4th „	13,287	15,572	—	—		—	
July - - -	1st week	13,244	15,601	—	—		—	
	2d „	13,197	15,493	—	—		—	
	3d „	13,085	15,332	—	—		—	
	4th „	13,230	15,302	—	—		—	
	5th „	13,045	15,351	—	—		—	
August - - -	1st week	12,947	15,282	—	—		—	
	2d „	12,886	15,238	—	—		—	
	3d „	12,915	15,263	—	—		—	
	4th „	13,080	15,156	—	—		—	

* The immediate cause of this great increase was the prevalence of easterly winds, which prevented ships entering the port. Moreover, it appears from the Clerk's letter of the 12th March, that the *number of cases* of relief, instead of the number of persons relieved, was entered, during the pressure of those weeks; thereby *one* individual figured two or three times in the same return. This source of error was, however, eliminated in the second week of March.

MACCLESFIELD UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 1,172. Population 1861 - - 61,517.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	4,023	2,817	3,969	—	1	41	—
	2d „	4,152	2,870	4,028	—	3	40	—
	3d „	4,278	2,913	4,106	—	4	41	—
	4th „	4,293	2,994	4,229	—	1	41	—
	5th „	4,250	3,045	4,167	—	2	37	—
February - - -	1st week	4,028	3,040	4,100	2	—	35	—
	2d „	3,727	3,111	4,063	9	—	31	—
	3d „	3,567	3,167	3,940	10	—	24	—
	4th „	3,269	3,148	3,886	19	—	23	—
March - - -	1st week	3,141	3,115	—	—		—	
	2d „	3,047	2,984	—	—		—	
	3d „	2,942	2,977	—	—		—	
	4th „	2,766	2,696	—	—		—	
April - - -	1st week	2,474	2,752	—	—		—	
	2d „	2,284	2,756	—	—		—	
	3d „	2,291	2,774	—	—		—	
	4th „	2,259	2,859	—	—		—	
	5th „	2,226	2,837	—	—		—	
May - - - -	1st week	2,174	2,840	—	—		—	
	2d „	2,154	2,852	—	—		—	
	3d „	2,066	2,901	—	—		—	
	4th „	2,073	2,984	—	—		—	
June - - - -	1st week	2,003	2,928	—	—		—	
	2d „	2,053	3,051	—	—		—	
	3d „	2,024	3,064	—	—		—	
	4th „	2,032	2,972	—	—		—	
July - - - -	1st week	1,928	2,974	—	—		—	
	2d „	1,901	2,986	—	—		—	
	3d „	1,894	2,971	—	—		—	
	4th „	1,886	2,985	—	—		—	
	5th „	1,851	2,959	—	—		—	
August - - -	1st week	1,861	2,872	—	—		—	
	2d „	1,856	2,838	—	—		—	
	3d „	1,810	2,846	—	—		—	
	4th „	1,829	2,955	—	—		—	

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 19,252.

Population 1861 - - 185,040.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	21,672	10,315	41,536	92	—	303	—
	2d „	23,511	10,581	41,692	77	—	294	—
	3d „	24,200	10,707	41,139	70	—	284	—
	4th „	23,354	11,451	40,460	73	—	253	—
	5th „	22,431	11,356	39,915	78	—	251	—
February - -	1st week	21,624	11,513	39,204	81	—	241	—
	2d „	20,475	11,805	38,413	88	—	225	—
	3d „	18,503	11,800	37,867	105	—	221	—
	4th „	17,692	11,904	37,010	109	—	211	—
March - - -	1st week	16,037	12,127	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	17,138	12,384	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	16,196	12,465	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	15,672	12,773	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	1st week	14,407	12,703	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	14,034	12,655	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	13,594	12,415	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	12,448	12,250	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	11,062	12,296	—	—	—	—	—
May - - -	1st week	10,328	12,248	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	9,667	12,629	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	9,357	12,749	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	9,054	12,795	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	1st week	8,754	13,122	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	8,452	13,995	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	8,589	14,396	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	8,549	14,255	—	—	—	—	—
July - - -	1st week	8,456	14,547	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	8,291	15,088	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	8,253	15,540	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	8,001	16,121	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	7,830	16,817	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	7,583	17,478	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	7,353	18,006	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	7,409	18,457	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	7,386	18,925	—	—	—	—	—

OLDHAM UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 12,832. Population 1861 - 111,267.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January	1st week	3,387	2,263	12,393	266	—	448	—
	2d „	3,476	2,342	12,259	253	—	423	—
	3d „	3,208	2,355	11,838	269	—	403	—
	4th „	3,159	2,632	11,212	255	—	326	—
	5th „	3,046	2,652	10,805	255	—	307	—
February	1st week	2,972	2,733	10,401	250	—	281	—
	2d „	2,765	2,832	10,190	269	—	260	—
	3d „	2,647	2,957	10,022	279	—	239	—
	4th „	2,576	2,942	9,840	282	—	234	—
March	1st week	2,562	2,976	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,561	2,951	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,463	2,859	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,335	2,922	—	—	—	—	—
April	1st week	2,335	2,934	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,287	3,095	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,355	3,080	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,403	3,065	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	2,354	3,042	—	—	—	—	—
May	1st week	2,277	3,037	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,274	2,950	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,232	2,923	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,229	2,969	—	—	—	—	—
June	1st week	2,201	3,022	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,260	3,127	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,305	3,096	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,252	3,065	—	—	—	—	—
July	1st week	2,162	3,074	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,069	3,243	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,121	3,531	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,076	3,849	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	2,074	4,180	—	—	—	—	—
August	1st week	2,014	4,689	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,031	5,444	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,049	5,954	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,000	6,032	—	—	—	—	—

PRESTON UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 15,257. Population 1861 - - 110,488.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	11,812	7,417	22,498	90	—	203	—
	2d „	12,072	7,719	22,111	83	—	186	—
	3d „	11,998	8,430	22,183	85	—	163	—
	4th „	11,807	9,084	21,849	85	—	141	—
	5th „	11,246	9,859	21,438	91	—	117	—
February - -	1st week	10,644	10,601	21,573	103	—	103	—
	2d „	10,213	11,199	21,889	114	—	95	—
	3d „	9,633	11,503	22,055	129	—	92	—
	4th „	9,068	11,574	22,071	143	—	91	—
March - - -	1st week	8,740	11,704	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	8,733	11,701	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	8,560	11,506	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	7,871	11,507	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	1st week	6,901	10,636	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	6,626	10,879	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	6,591	10,818	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	6,168	10,903	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	5,788	10,895	—	—	—	—	—
May - - -	1st week	5,580	10,680	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	5,434	10,926	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	5,271	11,507	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	5,167	11,826	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	1st week	5,082	11,970	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	4,866	11,690	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	4,798	12,096	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	4,698	12,145	—	—	—	—	—
July - - -	1st week	4,541	12,269	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	4,544	12,293	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	4,462	12,204	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	4,514	12,164	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	4,490	12,525	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	4,445	13,031	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	4,499	13,314	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	4,414	13,789	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	4,432	14,184	—	—	—	—	—

PRESTWICH UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851, } Included in the Manchester Return. POPULATION 1861 - 20,476

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863 compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	706	752	3,351	375	—	346	—
	2d „	712	758	3,249	356	—	329	—
	3d „	706	779	3,178	350	—	308	—
	4th „	677	850	3,048	350	—	259	—
	5th „	691	812	3,024	338	—	272	—
February - -	1st week	694	825	2,964	327	—	259	—
	2d „	674	820	2,871	326	—	250	—
	3d „	653	834	2,777	325	—	233	—
	4th „	622	816	2,769	345	—	239	—
March - - -	1st week	666	804	—	—		—	
	2d „	658	796	—	—		—	
	3d „	659	797	—	—		—	
	4th „	653	801	—	—		—	
April - - -	1st week	631	793	—	—		—	
	2d „	647	768	—	—		—	
	3d „	669	789	—	—		—	
	4th „	677	779	—	—		—	
	5th „	673	780	—	—		—	
May - - -	1st week	674	777	—	—		—	
	2d „	656	837	—	—		—	
	3d „	660	834	—	—		—	
	4th „	652	830	—	—		—	
June - - -	1st week	659	818	—	—		—	
	2d „	655	851	—	—		—	
	3d „	642	863	—	—		—	
	4th „	607	876	—	—		—	
July - - -	1st week	592	867	—	—		—	
	2d „	597	890	—	—		—	
	3d „	594	831	—	—		—	
	4th „	595	913	—	—		—	
	5th „	605	948	—	—		—	
August - - -	1st week	599	1,063	—	—		—	
	2d „	609	1,179	—	—		—	
	3d „	607	1,248	—	—		—	
	4th „	595	1,311	—	—		—	

ROCHDALE UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 7,519. Population 1861 - - 91,758.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	3,358	2,623	13,157	292	—	402	—
	2d „	3,338	2,909	12,758	282	—	339	—
	3d „	3,329	2,966	12,373	272	—	317	—
	4th „	3,293	3,469	12,195	270	—	252	—
	5th „	3,204	3,667	12,070	277	—	229	—
February - -	1st week	3,222	3,903	11,532	258	—	195	—
	2d „	3,305	4,098	11,471	247	—	180	—
	3d „	3,295	4,186	11,533	250	—	176	—
	4th „	3,296	4,135	11,634	253	—	181	—
March - - -	1st week	3,317	4,218	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,327	4,283	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,315	4,245	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,214	4,239	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	1st week	3,080	4,337	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,106	4,419	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,054	4,438	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,015	4,489	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	2,909	4,477	—	—	—	—	—
May - - -	1st week	2,890	4,418	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,929	4,464	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,969	4,415	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,909	4,371	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	1st week	2,882	4,414	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,829	4,337	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,766	4,395	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,728	4,396	—	—	—	—	—
July - - -	1st week	2,661	4,313	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,708	4,282	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,747	4,536	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,741	4,875	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	2,718	5,129	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	2,721	5,810	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,693	6,517	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,644	7,294	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,690	7,845	—	—	—	—	—

SADDLEWORTH TOWNSHIP.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 1,821. Population 1861 - - 18,631.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	427	339	2,416	466	—	613	—
	2d „	436	310	2,305	429	—	644	—
	3d „	464	335	2,325	401	—	594	—
	4th „	462	344	2,324	403	—	576	—
	5th „	449	356	2,269	405	—	537	—
February - -	1st week	461	354	2,215	380	—	526	—
	2d „	445	362	2,332	424	—	544	—
	3d „	453	372	2,317	411	—	523	—
	4th „	440	355	2,493	467	—	602	—
March - - - -	1st week	448	357	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	468	360	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	476	354	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	450	351	—	—	—	—	—
April - - - -	1st week	360	353	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	386	365	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	368	376	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	382	348	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	379	354	—	—	—	—	—
May - - - -	1st week	382	342	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	371	332	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	368	353	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	358	337	—	—	—	—	—
June - - - -	1st week	362	338	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	343	347	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	339	348	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	345	360	—	—	—	—	—
July - - - -	1st week	337	361	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	341	354	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	346	364	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	348	367	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	347	397	—	—	—	—	—
August - - - -	1st week	345	444	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	350	664	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	339	742	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	345	835	—	—	—	—	—

SALFORD UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 4,748. Population 1861 - - 105,334.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	4,506	3,814	11,526	156	—	202	—
	2d „	4,726	3,916	11,529	144	—	194	—
	3d „	4,780	3,950	10,968	129	—	178	—
	4th „	4,672	4,234	10,570	126	—	150	—
	5th „	4,483	4,307	10,420	132	—	142	—
February - - -	1st week	4,379	4,178	10,096	131	—	142	—
	2d „	4,325	4,259	9,837	127	—	131	—
	3d „	4,138	4,268	9,608	132	—	125	—
	4th „	4,039	4,334	9,536	136	—	120	—
March - - -	1st week	3,948	4,305	—	—		—	
	2d „	3,980	4,309	—	—		—	
	3d „	3,892	4,519	—	—		—	
	4th „	3,699	4,411	—	—		—	
April - - -	1st week	3,422	4,366	—	—		—	
	2d „	3,399	4,331	—	—		—	
	3d „	3,451	4,368	—	—		—	
	4th „	3,358	4,429	—	—		—	
	5th „	3,362	4,506	—	—		—	
May - - -	1st week	3,300	4,450	—	—		—	
	2d „	3,169	4,538	—	—		—	
	3d „	3,144	4,469	—	—		—	
	4th „	3,011	4,455	—	—		—	
June - - -	1st week	3,006	4,483	—	—		—	
	2d „	2,939	4,644	—	—		—	
	3d „	2,969	4,615	—	—		—	
	4th „	2,950	4,640	—	—		—	
July - - -	1st week	2,907	4,703	—	—		—	
	2d „	2,908	4,625	—	—		—	
	3d „	2,845	4,854	—	—		—	
	4th „	2,860	4,923	—	—		—	
	5th „	2,860	5,221	—	—		—	
August - - -	1st week	2,787	5,501	—	—		—	
	2d „	2,795	5,694	—	—		—	
	3d „	2,832	5,903	—	—		—	
	4th „	2,783	5,916	—	—		—	

STOCKPORT UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - - 15,748. Population 1861 - - 94,361.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January	1st week	2,960	2,455	9,119	208	—	271	—
	2d „	3,053	2,598	8,138	167	—	213	—
	3d „	3,281	2,939	7,768	137	—	164	—
	4th „	3,231	3,392	7,369	128	—	117	—
	5th „	3,219	3,721	7,154	122	—	92	—
February	1st week	3,192	4,047	6,811	113	—	68	—
	2d „	3,152	4,163	6,816	116	—	64	—
	3d „	3,069	4,395	6,887	124	—	57	—
	4th „	2,987	4,494	6,911	131	—	54	—
March	1st week	2,861	4,538	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,846	4,534	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,814	4,556	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,743	4,573	—	—	—	—	—
April	1st week	2,518	4,575	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,501	4,613	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,508	4,696	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,480	4,839	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	2,463	5,081	—	—	—	—	—
May	1st week	2,445	5,323	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,417	5,388	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,414	5,480	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,250	5,406	—	—	—	—	—
June	1st week	2,332	5,497	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,330	5,662	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,282	5,729	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,253	6,038	—	—	—	—	—
July	1st week	2,114	6,051	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,099	6,140	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,082	6,266	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,091	6,674	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	2,090	7,241	—	—	—	—	—
August	1st week	2,077	7,791	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	2,046	8,077	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	2,050	8,387	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	2,050	8,613	—	—	—	—	—

TODMORDEN UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 4,873. Population 1861 - - 31,113.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	1,647	904	4,716	186	—	422	—
	2d „	1,615	855	4,660	189	—	445	—
	3d „	1,579	914	4,511	186	—	394	—
	4th „	1,463	897	4,417	202	—	392	—
	5th „	1,528	997	3,992	161	—	300	—
February - -	1st week	1,454	956	3,771	159	—	294	—
	2d „	1,472	1,082	3,665	149	—	239	—
	3d „	1,374	1,007	3,529	157	—	250	—
	4th „	1,422	1,058	3,454	143	—	226	—
March - - -	1st week	1,408	993	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,511	1,060	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,409	1,020	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,231	1,086	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	1st week	1,231	991	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,175	1,057	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,308	1,044	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,237	1,091	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	1,264	1,081	—	—	—	—	—
May - - -	1st week	1,204	1,099	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,256	1,064	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,204	1,051	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,276	1,068	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	1st week	1,222	1,053	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,307	977	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,227	1,012	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,264	1,024	—	—	—	—	—
July - - -	1st week	1,129	1,029	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,196	1,050	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,133	1,125	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,169	1,085	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	1,110	1,174	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	1,142	1,200	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	1,112	1,473	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	1,162	1,423	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	1,118	1,718	—	—	—	—	—

WARRINGTON UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 899. POPULATION 1861 - - 43,788.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - - 1st week	1,925	1,634	2,426	26	—	48	—
2d „	1,893	1,661	2,502	32	—	51	—
3d „	1,988	1,659	2,525	27	—	52	—
4th „	2,070	1,735	2,630	27	—	52	—
5th „	2,057	1,704	2,596	26	—	52	—
February - - - 1st week	2,064	1,699	2,527	22	—	49	—
2d „	2,067	1,667	2,425	17	—	45	—
3d „	2,038	1,681	2,490	22	—	48	—
4th „	1,967	1,709	2,467	25	—	44	—
March - - - 1st week	1,964	1,809	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	1,981	1,873	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	1,971	1,828	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	1,785	1,734	—	—	—	—	—
April - - - 1st week	1,757	1,784	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	1,754	1,732	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	1,719	1,673	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	1,650	1,683	—	—	—	—	—
5th „	1,629	1,670	—	—	—	—	—
May - - - 1st week	1,603	1,605	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	1,545	1,578	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	1,491	1,582	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	1,515	1,642	—	—	—	—	—
June - - - 1st week	1,432	1,621	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	1,410	1,636	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	1,418	1,636	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	1,432	1,642	—	—	—	—	—
July - - - 1st week	1,414	1,654	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	1,409	1,608	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	1,418	1,618	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	1,427	1,667	—	—	—	—	—
5th „	1,430	1,686	—	—	—	—	—
August - - - 1st week	1,450	1,685	—	—	—	—	—
2d „	1,449	1,688	—	—	—	—	—
3d „	1,469	1,733	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	1,457	1,732	—	—	—	—	—

WIGAN UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 6,584. Population 1861 - - 94,559.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	3,205	2,837	6,293	93	—	122	—
	2d „	3,243	2,912	6,267	93	—	115	—
	3d „	3,278	2,865	6,288	92	—	119	—
	4th „	3,286	2,898	6,218	89	—	115	—
	5th „	3,221	2,945	6,293	95	—	114	—
February - -	1st week	3,196	3,023	6,187	94	—	105	—
	2d „	3,156	3,037	6,262	98	—	106	—
	3d „	3,168	3,051	6,258	98	—	105	—
	4th „	3,131	3,052	6,214	98	—	104	—
March - - -	1st week	3,122	3,081	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,124	3,096	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,200	3,100	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,236	2,969	—	—	—	—	—
April - - -	1st week	3,236	3,091	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,277	3,100	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,265	3,106	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,253	3,148	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	3,253	3,172	—	—	—	—	—
May - - -	1st week	3,268	3,217	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,315	3,506	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,295	3,571	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,300	3,619	—	—	—	—	—
June - - -	1st week	3,274	3,558	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,268	3,542	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,216	3,585	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,267	3,626	—	—	—	—	—
July - - -	1st week	3,126	3,682	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,115	3,697	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,066	3,701	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,062	3,736	—	—	—	—	—
	5th „	3,042	3,777	—	—	—	—	—
August - - -	1st week	3,041	3,838	—	—	—	—	—
	2d „	3,002	3,899	—	—	—	—	—
	3d „	3,017	3,940	—	—	—	—	—
	4th „	3,025	4,019	—	—	—	—	—

No. 2.—SUMMARY of the Number of PAUPERS (exclusive of Vagrants and Lunatics in Asylums) Relieved in t
DISTRESSED UNIONS of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, in each Week of the Sixteen Months ended with February 1863.

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1861.							
	NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Wee
Ashton-under-Lyne -	1,944	1,962	2,119	2,220	2,301	2,378	2,404	2,486
Barton-on-Irwell - -	816	842	838	853	885	891	909	924
Blackburn - - -	3,377	3,509	3,909	4,519	4,808	5,022	5,238	5,278
Bolton - - - -	3,454	3,560	3,651	3,750	3,806	3,800	3,832	3,895
Burnley - - -	1,424	1,455	1,534	1,632	1,693	1,705	1,686	1,694
Bury - - - -	2,049	2,042	2,119	2,151	2,211	2,303	2,413	2,542
Chorley - - -	1,365	1,434	1,497	1,530	1,550	1,683	1,767	1,748
Chorlton - - -	2,721	2,784	2,827	2,892	2,944	2,991	3,076	3,144
Clitheroe - - -	698	701	787	765	789	778	826	779
Glossop - - -	236	257	269	287	289	341	310	342
Haslingden - - -	872	962	1,008	1,070	1,144	1,259	1,310	1,423
Liverpool, *Parish* -	14,168	14,493	15,001	15,684	16,020	16,110	16,251	15,864
Macclesfield - - -	2,398	2,437	2,528	2,602	2,632	2,749	2,780	2,871
Manchester, *Township* -	6,845	6,988	7,345	7,757	8,406	8,869	9,348	9,494
Oldham - - -	1,879	1,905	2,020	2,109	2,118	2,103	2,126	2,167
Preston - - -	4,143	4,518	4,564	5,641	6,041	6,320	6,711	7,021
Prestwich - - -	644	655	650	674	674	668	714	731
Rochdale - - -	2,156	2,223	2,289	2,373	2,436	2,481	2,497	2,572
Saddleworth, *Township* -	305	300	303	306	323	332	345	325
Salford - - -	3,037	3,071	3,169	3,150	3,193	3,576	3,731	3,731
Stockport - - -	1,825	1,901	2,035	2,123	2,171	2,220	2,311	2,308
Todmorden - - -	854	845	869	867	855	845	883	853
Warrington - - -	1,285	1,352	1,389	1,435	1,497	1,530	1,532	1,583
Wigan - - - -	2,712	2,705	2,746	2,765	2,787	2,807	2,795	2,843
TOTAL - - -	61,207	62,901	65,466	69,155	71,573	73,761	75,795	76,618

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1862.								
	January.					February.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,204	3,367	3,649	3,980	4,293	4,391	4,543	4,647	4,639
Barton-on-Irwell	931	945	945	950	936	954	918	947	950
Blackburn - -	5,359	5,692	5,854	6,455	7,233	7,818	8,462	8,912	9,274
Bolton - -	3,881	3,883	3,970	4,046	4,169	4,271	4,295	4,266	4,251
Burnley - -	1,739	1,747	1,842	1,923	1,998	2,187	2,322	2,488	2,516
Bury - -	2,608	2,739	2,898	2,999	3,204	3,340	3,457	3,698	3,693
Chorley - -	1,708	1,763	1,812	1,835	1,952	1,990	2,013	2,001	2,039
Chorlton - -	3,163	3,194	3,215	3,327	3,528	3,654	3,741	3,816	3,813
Clitheroe - -	802	781	834	830	870	796	877	917	947
Glossop - -	380	425	406	476	573	634	657	694	713
Haslingden -	1,406	1,494	1,456	1,692	1,656	1,942	1,941	1,952	1,987
Liverpool, *Parish*	16,513	17,207	17,173	17,946	18,024	18,383	19,364	20,385	42,618*
Macclesfield -	2,817	2,870	2,913	2,994	3,045	3,040	3,111	3,167	3,148
Manchester, *Township.*	10,315	10,581	10,707	11,451	11,356	11,513	11,805	11,800	11,904
Oldham - -	2,263	2,342	2,355	2,632	2,652	2,733	2,832	2,957	2,942
Preston - -	7,417	7,719	8,430	9,084	9,859	10,601	11,199	11,503	11,574
Prestwich - -	752	758	779	850	812	825	820	834	816
Rochdale - -	2,623	2,909	2,966	3,469	3,667	3,903	4,098	4,186	4,135
Saddleworth, *Township.*	339	310	335	344	356	354	362	372	355
Salford - -	3,814	3,916	3,950	4,234	4,307	4,178	4,259	4,268	4,334
Stockport - -	2,455	2,598	2,939	3,392	3,721	4,047	4,163	4,395	4,494
Todmorden -	904	855	914	897	997	956	1,082	1,007	1,058
Warrington -	1,634	1,661	1,659	1,735	1,704	1,699	1,667	1,681	1,709
Wigan - -	2,837	2,912	2,865	2,898	2,945	3,023	3,037	3,051	3,052
Total - -	79,864	82,668	84,866	90,439	93,857	97,232	101,025	103,944	126,961

* The excessive number of this week is due entirely to an increase at Liverpool, occasioned by the prevalence of easterly winds there, which stopped the principal business of the Port.

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1862.								
	March.				April.				
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne	4,721	4,874	4,984	5,158	5,549	5,810	6,097	6,344	6,758
Barton-on-Irwell	941	963	960	917	936	933	920	922	912
Blackburn	9,184	9,553	9,780	10,060	9,375	9,775	9,687	9,866	9,998
Bolton	4,249	4,311	4,335	4,282	4,173	4,157	4,224	4,209	4,235
Burnley	2,639	2,501	2,550	2,638	2,574	2,868	3,039	3,251	3,354
Bury	3,520	3,567	3,608	3,549	3,529	3,626	3,678	3,670	3,708
Chorley	2,018	2,008	2,067	1,900	1,899	1,942	1,971	2,002	2,003
Chorlton	3,894	3,828	3,805	3,884	3,689	3,742	3,806	3,907	3,893
Clitheroe	972	929	956	867	934	969	984	1,007	1,020
Glossop	738	689	742	736	787	804	836	839	889
Haslingden	1,996	1,971	1,786	1,673	1,539	1,599	1,680	1,646	1,657
Liverpool, *Parish*	49,542 *	27,523	27,719	28,217	22,172	21,798	19,924	19,011	18,214
Macclesfield	3,115	2,984	2,977	2,696	2,752	2,756	2,774	2,859	2,837
Manchester, *Township.*	12,127	12,384	12,465	12,773	12,703	12,655	12,415	12,250	12,296
Oldham	2,976	2,951	2,859	2,922	2,934	3,095	3,080	3,065	3,042
Preston	11,704	11,701	11,506	11,507	10,636	10,879	10,818	10,903	10,895
Prestwich	804	796	797	801	793	768	789	779	780
Rochdale	4,218	4,283	4,245	4,239	4,337	4,419	4,438	4,489	4,477
Saddleworth, *Township.*	357	360	354	351	353	365	376	348	354
Salford	4,305	4,309	4,519	4,411	4,366	4,331	4,368	4,429	4,506
Stockport	4,538	4,534	4,556	4,573	4,575	4,613	4,696	4,839	5,081
Todmorden	993	1,060	1,020	1,086	991	1,057	1,044	1,091	1,081
Warrington	1,809	1,873	1,828	1,734	1,784	1,732	1,673	1,683	1,670
Wigan	3,081	3,096	3,100	2,969	3,091	3,100	3,106	3,148	3,172
Total	134,441 *	113,048	113,518	113,943	106,471	107,793	106,423	106,557	106,832

* The excessive number of this week is due entirely to an increase at Liverpool, occasioned by the prevalence of easterly winds there, which stopped the principal business of the Port.

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1862.							
	May.				June.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne -	7,045	7,471	8,014	8,434	8,779	9,111	9,449	9,632
Barton-on-Irwell - -	960	943	938	918	935	938	963	963
Blackburn - - -	10,307	10,427	10,525	10,685	11,211	11,996	11,642	11,543
Bolton - - - -	4,313	4,332	4,439	4,449	4,437	4,478	4,451	4,491
Burnley - - -	3,387	3,486	3,421	3,317	3,300	3,349	3,348	3,398
Bury - - - -	3,726	3,662	3,670	3,734	3,778	3,799	3,793	3,866
Chorley - - -	2,142	2,093	2,152	2,190	2,296	2,325	2,374	2,402
Chorlton - - -	3,904	4,100	4,165	4,279	4,286	4,351	4,340	4,509
Clitheroe - - -	955	980	981	1,030	1,068	1,037	1,100	1,025
Glossop - - -	949	1,044	1,097	1,145	1,169	1,245	1,510	1,556
Haslingden - - -	1,682	1,693	1,765	1,663	1,709	1,694	1,732	1,769
Liverpool, *Parish* -	18,019	17,718	17,169	16,734	16,450	15,807	15,395	15,572
Macclesfield - - -	2,840	2,852	2,901	2,984	2,928	3,051	3,064	2,072
Manchester, *Township* -	12,248	12,629	12,749	12,795	13,122	13,995	14,396	14,255
Oldham - - -	3,037	2,950	2,923	2,969	3,022	3,127	3,096	3,065
Preston - - -	10,680	10,926	11,507	11,826	11,970	11,690	12,096	12,145
Prestwich - - -	777	837	834	830	818	851	863	876
Rochdale - - -	4,418	4,464	4,415	4,371	4,414	4,337	4,395	4,396
Saddleworth, *Township* -	342	332	353	337	338	347	348	360
Salford - - -	4,450	4,538	4,469	4,455	4,483	4,644	4,615	4,640
Stockport - - -	5,323	5,388	5,480	5,406	5,497	5,662	5,729	6,038
Todmorden - - -	1,099	1,064	1,051	1,068	1,053	977	1,012	1,024
Warrington - - -	1,605	1,578	1,582	1,642	1,621	1,636	1,636	1,642
Wigan - - - -	3,217	3,506	3,571	3,619	3,558	3,542	3,585	3,626
Total - - -	107,425	109,013	110,171	110,880	112,242	113,989	114,932	115,765

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1862.								
	July.					August.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week
Ashton-under-Lyne	9,957	10,234	10,582	11,262	11,964	12,956	14,200	15,311	16,500
Barton-on-Irwell	985	996	1,028	1,036	1,137	1,212	1,362	1,392	1,440
Blackburn - -	11,299	11,435	11,381	11,716	12,028	12,445	13,378	14,294	14,909
Bolton - -	4,498	4,477	4,455	4,459	4,446	4,517	4,582	4,760	4,883
Burnley - -	3,358	3,269	3,350	3,463	3,570	3,889	4,507	5,172	5,461
Bury - -	3,906	4,075	4,197	4,311	4,400	4,704	5,640	6,372	6,762
Chorley - -	2,404	2,392	2,358	2,383	2,369	2,356	2,520	2,698	2,751
Chorlton - -	4,572	4,863	5,027	5,288	5,417	5,749	6,096	6,570	6,841
Clitheroe - -	1,054	1,018	990	1,023	1,000	1,052	1,086	1,095	1,043
Glossop - -	1,732	1,774	1,876	1,934	2,013	1,972	2,008	2,061	2,141
Haslingden -	1,783	1,896	2,006	2,182	2,354	2,627	3,063	3,491	3,885
Liverpool, *Parish*	15,601	15,493	15,332	15,302	15,351	15,282	15,238	15,263	15,156
Macclesfield -	2,974	2,986	2,971	2,985	2,959	2,872	2,838	2,846	2,955
Manchester, *Township.*	14,547	15,088	15,540	16,121	16,817	17,478	18,006	18,457	18,925
Oldham - -	3,074	3,243	3,531	3,849	4,180	4,689	5,444	5,954	6,032
Preston - -	12,269	12,293	12,204	12,164	12,525	13,031	13,314	13,789	14,184
Prestwich - -	869	890	831	913	948	1,063	1,179	1,248	1,311
Rochdale - -	4,313	4,282	4,536	4,875	5,129	5,810	6,517	7,294	7,845
Saddleworth, *Township.*	361	354	364	367	397	444	664	742	835
Salford - -	4,703	4,625	4,854	4,923	5,221	5,501	5,694	5,903	5,916
Stockport - -	6,051	6,140	6,266	6,674	7,241	7,791	8,077	8,387	8,613
Todmorden -	1,029	1,050	1,125	1,085	1,174	1,200	1,473	1,423	1,718
Warrington -	1,654	1,608	1,618	1,667	1,686	1,685	1,688	1,733	1,732
Wigan - -	3,682	3,697	3,701	3,736	3,777	3,838	3,899	3,940	4,019
Total - -	116,675	118,178	120,123	123,818	128,103	134,163	142,473	150,195	155,857

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1862.								
	September.				October.				
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne	17,223	18,208	19,328	20,472	21,503	23,457	25,540	27,858	30,088
Barton-on-Irwell	1,475	1,486	1,524	1,558	1,481	1,496	1,500	1,532	1,548
Blackburn -	15,465	15,894	16,758	17,573	17,632	18,648	19,640	20,525	21,314
Bolton - -	4,994	5,136	5,260	5,409	5,354	5,575	6,023	6,420	6,791
Burnley - -	5,666	6,048	6,412	6,659	6,995	7,226	7,545	7,992	8,440
Bury - -	7,042	7,234	7,318	7,647	7,711	8,468	9,015	10,090	10,457
Chorley - -	2,747	2,769	2,811	2,926	3,030	3,167	3,284	3,434	3,542
Chorlton - -	6,969	6,929	7,223	7,534	7,876	8,311	9,520	10,138	10,853
Clitheroe - -	1,050	1,111	1,156	1,201	1,146	1,192	1,237	1,241	1,320
Glossop - -	2,210	2,308	2,395	2,470	2,488	2,703	2,866	3,029	3,126
Haslingden -	3,964	4,344	4,970	5,700	6,331	6,004	7,566	9,157	10,143
Liverpool, *Parish*	15,591	15,453	15,461	15,652	15,592	15,516	15,803	15,947	16,092
Macclesfield -	3,078	3,264	3,283	3,283	3,097	3,173	3,206	3,284	3,339
Manchester, *Township.*	19,226	19,716	20,575	21,654	23,218	24,817	26,842	28,800	30,930
Oldham - -	6,330	6,722	6,881	7,241	7,775	8,305	9,032	10,054	11,071
Preston - -	14,286	15,482	16,345	16,856	17,466	17,398	18,514	19,626	20,666
Prestwich - -	1,363	1,396	1,447	1,507	1,514	1,520	1,594	1,793	2,016
Rochdale - -	8,279	8,598	8,942	8,961	9,028	9,408	9,652	10,231	11,355
Saddleworth, *Township.*	801	886	874	1,039	1,004	1,332	1,350	1,777	1,795
Salford - -	6,060	6,272	6,533	6,736	7,383	7,979	8,424	8,837	9,286
Stockport - -	8,842	9,106	9,382	9,592	9,816	10,113	10,596	10,825	11,141
Todmorden -	1,693	2,099	2,038	2,388	2,426	2,893	3,172	3,554	3,801
Warrington -	1,747	1,762	1,807	1,843	1,777	1,796	1,847	1,876	1,934
Wigan - -	4,047	4,177	4,250	4,332	4,314	4,544	4,698	4,767	4,836
Total - -	160,148	166,400	172,973	180,233	185,957	195,041	208,466	222,787	235,884

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1862.							
	November.				December.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne -	31,773	32,881	33,908	34,541	35,007	35,080	33,785	32,919
Barton-on-Irwell - -	1,561	1,635	1,730	1,816	1,853	1,842	1,847	1,887
Blackburn - - -	22,062	22,444	23,215	24,019	24,067	23,775	23,249	23,668
Bolton - - -	7,196	7,590	8,198	8,685	8,985	9,157	9,173	9,193
Burnley - - -	8,673	8,812	8,710	8,463	8,216	7,928	7,765	7,586
Bury - - - -	11,012	11,416	11,666	11,883	11,874	11,831	11,716	11,264
Chorley - - -	3,664	3,755	4,050	4,249	4,417	3,991	3,845	3,760
Chorlton - - -	11,693	12,592	13,386	15,310	16,374	16,629	17,345	17,720
Clitheroe - - -	1,480	1,437	1,578	1,477	1,446	1,414	1,417	1,438
Glossop - - -	3,261	3,363	3,412	3,539	3,651	3,581	3,548	3,629
Haslingden - - -	10,854	11,086	11,439	11,504	11,251	8,506	8,040	7,559
Liverpool, *Parish* - -	16,323	16,697	17,156	18,021	17,889	18,081	18,472	18,001
Macclesfield - - -	3,348	3,459	3,557	3,585	3,776	3,787	3,897	4,010
Manchester, *Township* -	32,431	34,428	36,801	39,023	40,603	41,335	41,671	41,631
Oldham - - -	12,572	14,004	16,177	15,767	15,053	14,160	13,496	12,936
Preston - - -	21,193	21,921	22,530	23,180	23,389	23,363	23,451	23,240
Prestwich - - -	2,172	2,429	2,656	2,800	2,990	3,187	3,236	3,357
Rochdale - - -	12,353	13,043	13,807	13,975	14,027	13,875	13,669	13,215
Saddleworth, *Township* -	2,326	2,297	2,561	2,501	2,646	2,506	2,599	2,486
Salford - - -	9,821	10,296	10,919	11,479	11,599	11,919	11,838	11,738
Stockport - - -	11,314	11,701	12,031	12,247	12,013	10,973	10,231	9,206
Todmorden - - -	4,374	4,471	4,934	4,902	5,023	4,957	4,876	4,751
Warrington - - -	1,921	2,026	2,141	2,324	2,392	2,298	2,334	2,375
Wigan - - - -	5,142	5,270	5,356	5,512	5,877	6,067	6,215	6,289
Total - - -	248,514	259,053	271,918	280,802	284,418*	280,242	277,715	273,858

* Highest point of pauperism attained in the district during the present distress.

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1863.								
	January.					February.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne	31,413	30,308	29,465	28,635	27,557	26,918	26,482	26,346	26,828
Barton-on-Irwell	1,874	1,921	1,882	1,825	1,772	1,751	1,667	1,677	1,636
Blackburn	21,589	16,121	14,374	13,836	13,262	12,416	11,598	11,282	11,241
Bolton	9,087	8,904	9,013	8,870	8,711	8,554	8,437	8,406	8,446
Burnley	6,969	6,056	5,828	5,357	5,046	4,921	4,787	4,642	4,515
Bury	10,995	10,933	10,728	10,524	9,965	9,631	9,246	8,763	8,560
Chorley	3,966	4,067	4,049	4,295	4,072	4,052	3,915	3,883	3,932
Chorlton	17,475	17,918	18,331	19,385	17,582	17,160	16,732	16,377	15,978
Clitheroe	1,378	1,337	1,767	1,639	1,625	1,607	1,581	1,586	1,588
Glossop	3,603	3,602	3,679	3,677	3,721	3,708	3,703	3,717	3,681
Haslingden	6,716	6,572	6,439	6,150	6,007	5,546	5,607	5,536	5,538
Liverpool, *Parish*	17,985	18,486	18,771	18,886	19,114	19,135	19,268	19,544	19,336
Macclesfield	3,969	4,028	4,106	4,229	4,167	4,100	4,063	3,940	3,886
Manchester, *Township.*	41,536	41,692	41,139	40,460	39,915	39,204	38,413	37,867	37,010
Oldham	12,393	12,259	11,838	11,212	10,805	10,401	10,190	10,022	9,840
Preston	22,498	22,111	22,183	21,438	21,438	21,573	21,889	22,055	22,071
Prestwich	3,351	3,249	3,178	3,048	3,024	2964	2,871	2,777	2,769
Rochdale	13,157	12,758	12,373	12,195	12,070	11,532	11,471	11,533	11,634
Saddleworth, *Township.*	2,416	2,305	2,325	2,324	2,269	2,215	2,332	2,317	2,493
Salford	11,526	11,529	10,968	10,570	10,420	10,096	9,837	9,608	9,536
Stockport	9,119	8,138	7,768	7,369	7,154	6,811	6,816	6,887	6,911
Todmorton	4,716	4,660	4,511	4,417	3,992	3,771	3,665	3,529	3,454
Warrington	2,426	2,502	2,525	2,630	2,596	2,527	2,425	2,490	2,467
Wigan	6,293	6,267	6,288	6,218	6,293	6,187	6,262	6,258	6,214
Total	266,450	257,723	253,528	249,189	242,577	236,780	233,257	231,042	229,564

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
12 March 1863.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

POOR RELIEF (LANCASHIRE, &c.)

RETURN of the Number of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in each Week of the Eight Months ending with August 1858 and 1862, and the Two Months ending with February 1863, in certain Unions and Parishes in *Lancashire*, &c.; and, SUMMARY of the Number of PAUPERS relieved (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in each Week of the Sixteen Months ending with February 1863, (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 502, of Session 1862).

(*Mr. Villiers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *March* 1863.

Under 8 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 March 1863;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in each Week of the Eight Months ending with August 1858, 1862, and 1863, respectively, in the following Unions and Parishes, viz.:—Ashton-under-Lyne, Barton-on-Irwell, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Chorlton, Clitheroe, Glossop, Haslingden, Liverpool, Macclesfield, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Prestwich, Rochdale, Saddleworth, Salford, Stockport, Todmorden, Warrington, and Wigan:"

"And, SUMMARY of the Number of PAUPERS Relieved (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants), in each Week of the Twenty-two Months ending with August 1863 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 502, of Session 1862)."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
12 March 1863.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS IN EACH UNION:

PAGE
No. 1.—For the Eight Months ended with **August 1863** - - - - - 2
No. 2.—Summary for the Twenty-two Months ended at the same time - - 26

(Mr. Villiers.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *March* 1863.

No. 1.—RETURNS of the Number of PAUPERS.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 22,277. POPULATION 1861 - - 134,761.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - -	1st week	2,839	3,204	31,413	1,006	—	880	—
	2d „	2,827	3,367	30,308	972	—	800	—
	3d „	2,858	3,649	29,465	931	—	707	—
	4th „	2,750	3,980	28,635	941	—	619	—
	5th „	2,799	4,293	27,557	885	—	542	—
February - - -	1st week	2,738	4,391	26,918	883	—	513	—
	2d „	2,680	4,543	26,482	888	—	483	—
	3d „	2,614	4,647	26,346	908	—	467	—
	4th „	2,587	4,639	26,828	937	—	478	—
March - - -	1st week	2,536	4,721	27,173	971	—	476	—
	2d „	2,570	4,874	27,287	962	—	460	—
	3d „	2,550	4,984	28,171	1,005	—	465	—
	4th „	2,558	5,158	28,429	1,011	—	451	—
April - - - -	1st week	2,473	5,549	28,439	1,050	—	413	—
	2d „	2,463	5,810	28,651	1,063	—	393	—
	3d „	2,477	6,097	27,398	1,006	—	349	—
	4th „	2,488	6,344	26,771	976	—	322	—
	5th „	2,464	6,758	25,982	954	—	284	—
May - - - -	1st week	2,421	7,045	25,637	959	—	264	—
	2d „	2,338	7,471	25,120	974	—	236	—
	3d „	2,380	8,014	24,602	934	—	207	—
	4th „	2,317	8,434	24,127	941	—	186	—
June - - - -	1st week	2,295	8,779	23,315	916	—	166	—
	2d „	2,239	9,111	22,801	918	—	150	—
	3d „	2,210	9,449	21,975	894	—	133	—
	4th „	2,202	9,632	21,726	887	—	126	—
July - - - -	1st week	2,183	9,957	21,326	877	—	114	—
	2d „	2,044	10,234	20,947	925	—	105	—
	3d „	1,981	10,582	20,686	944	—	95	—
	4th „	1,980	11,262	20,751	948	—	84	—
	5th „	1,980	11,964	21,306	976	—	78	—
August - - -	1st week	1,997	12,956	21,212	962	—	64	—
	2d „	1,981	14,200	21,017	961	—	48	—
	3d „	1,922	15,311	20,717	978	—	35	—
	4th „	1,944	16,500	20,782	969	—	26	—

BARTON-ON-IRWELL UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 2,361.

Population 1861 - - 39,050.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January	1st week	1,334	931	1,874	40	—	101	—
	2d „	1,287	945	1,921	45	—	103	—
	3d „	1,304	945	1,882	44	—	99	—
	4th „	1,250	950	1,825	46	—	92	—
	5th „	1,284	936	1,772	38	—	89	—
February	1st week	1,196	954	1,751	46	—	84	—
	2d „	1,210	918	1,667	38	—	82	—
	3d „	1,178	947	1,677	42	—	77	—
	4th „	1,180	950	1,636	39	—	72	—
March	1st week	1,139	941	1,600	40	—	70	—
	2d „	1,176	963	1,598	36	—	66	—
	3d „	1,146	960	1,642	43	—	71	—
	4th „	1,170	917	1,648	41	—	80	—
April	1st week	1,037	936	1,403	35	—	50	—
	2d „	1,051	933	1,424	35	—	53	—
	3d „	1,049	920	1,430	36	—	55	—
	4th „	1,048	922	1,409	34	—	53	—
	5th „	1,027	912	1,438	40	—	58	—
May	1st week	1,035	960	1,431	38	—	49	—
	2d „	1,019	943	1,407	38	—	49	—
	3d „	1,021	938	1,398	37	—	49	—
	4th „	1,021	918	1,409	38	—	52	—
June	1st week	1,014	935	1,507	49	—	61	—
	2d „	1,045	938	1,520	45	—	62	—
	3d „	1,051	963	1,479	41	—	54	—
	4th „	1,013	963	1,487	47	—	54	—
July	1st week	1,035	985	1,450	40	—	47	—
	2d „	1,033	996	1,435	39	—	44	—
	3d „	1,029	1,028	1,457	42	—	42	—
	4th „	1,037	1,036	1,476	42	—	42	—
	5th „	1,042	1,137	1,493	43	—	31	—
August	1st week	1,033	1,212	1,451	40	—	20	—
	2d „	1,038	1,362	1,421	37	—	4	—
	3d „	1,042	1,392	1,418	36	—	2	—
	4th „	1,049	1,440	1,422	36	—	—	1

BLACKBURN UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 17,819. Population 1861 - - 119,937.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - - 1st week	4,449	5,359	21,589	385	—	303	—
2d „	4,514	5,692	16,121	257	—	3	—
3d „	4,542	5,854	14,374	216	—	146	—
4th „	4,639	6,455	13,836	198	—	114	—
5th „	4,565	7,233	13,262	191	—	83	—
February - - - 1st week	4,648	7,818	12,416	167	—	59	—
2d „	4,647	8,462	11,598	150	—	37	—
3d „	4,609	8,912	11,282	145	—	27	—
4th „	4,690	9,274	11,241	140	—	21	—
March - - - 1st week	4,748	9,184	11,146	135	—	21	—
2d „	4,792	9,553	11,310	136	—	18	—
3d „	4,841	9,780	11,558	139	—	18	—
4th „	4,866	10,060	11,908	145	—	18	—
April - - - - 1st week	4,054	9,375	11,129	175	—	19	—
2d „	4,298	9,775	11,303	163	—	16	—
3d „	4,353	9,687	11,216	158	—	16	—
4th „	4,325	9,866	10,955	153	—	11	—
5th „	3,473	9,998	10,561	204	—	6	—
May - - - - 1st week	4,373	10,307	9,979	128	—	—	3
2d „	4,325	10,427	9,352	116	—	—	10
3d „	4,229	10,525	8,625	104	—	—	18
4th „	4,204	10,685	8,401	100	—	—	21
June - - - - 1st week	4,203	11,211	7,758	85	—	—	31
2d „	4,161	11,996	7,491	80	—	—	38
3d „	4,133	11,642	7,349	78	—	—	37
4th „	4,064	11,543	7,316	80	—	—	37
July - - - - 1st week	4,003	11,299	7,016	75	—	—	38
2d „	4,026	11,435	6,779	68	—	—	41
3d „	4,016	11,381	6,774	69	—	—	40
4th „	3,925	11,716	6,875	75	—	—	41
5th „	3,905	12,028	7,067	81	—	—	41
August - - - 1st week	3,874	12,445	7,018	81	—	—	44
2d „	3,853	13,378	7,109	85	—	—	47
3d „	3,805	14,294	7,000	84	—	—	51
4th „	3,800	14,909	6,878	81	—	—	54

BOLTON UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 14,687. POPULATION 1861 - - 130,270.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	5,863	3,881	9,087	55	—	134	—
	2d „	6,156	3,883	8,904	45	—	129	—
	3d „	6,231	3,970	9,013	45	—	127	—
	4th „	6,431	4,046	8,870	38	—	119	—
	5th „	6,064	4,169	8,711	44	—	109	—
February - - -	1st week	5,784	4,271	8,554	48	—	100	—
	2d „	5,947	4,295	8,437	42	—	96	—
	3d „	5,929	4,266	8,406	42	—	97	—
	4th „	5,973	4,251	8,446	41	—	99	—
March - - -	1st week	6,011	4,249	8,503	41	—	100	—
	2d „	6,089	4,311	8,574	41	—	99	—
	3d „	5,999	4,335	8,585	43	—	98	—
	4th „	5,529	4,282	8,580	55	—	100	—
April - - -	1st week	5,529	4,173	8,179	48	—	96	—
	2d „	5,468	4,157	8,222	50	—	98	—
	3d „	5,379	4,224	8,189	52	—	94	—
	4th „	5,333	4,209	8,083	52	—	92	—
	5th „	5,149	4,235	7,831	52	—	85	—
May - - -	1st week	5,116	4,313	7,635	49	—	77	—
	2d „	5,039	4,332	7,484	49	—	73	—
	3d „	4,981	4,439	7,143	43	—	61	—
	4th „	4,978	4,449	6,922	39	—	56	—
June - - -	1st week	4,867	4,437	6,847	41	—	54	—
	2d „	4,719	4,478	6,809	44	—	52	—
	3d „	4,639	4,451	6,728	45	—	51	—
	4th „	4,608	4,491	6,552	42	—	46	—
July - - -	1st week	4,566	4,498	6,346	39	—	41	—
	2d „	4,534	4,477	5,945	31	—	33	—
	3d „	4,461	4,455	5,713	28	—	28	—
	4th „	4,523	4,459	5,655	25	—	27	—
	5th „	4,536	4,446	5,645	24	—	27	—
August - - -	1st week	4,551	4,517	5,538	22	—	23	—
	2d „	4,601	4,582	5,536	20	—	21	—
	3d „	4,579	4,760	5,558	21	—	17	—
	4th „	4,562	4,883	5,541	21	—	13	—

BURNLEY UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 11,083. Population 1861 - - 75,588.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	3,515	1,739	6,969	98	—	301	—
	2d „	3,507	1,747	6,056	73	—	247	—
	3d „	3,492	1,842	5,828	67	—	216	—
	4th „	3,375	1,923	5,357	59	—	179	—
	5th „	3,235	1,998	5,046	56	—	153	—
February - - -	1st week	3,125	2,187	4,921	57	—	125	—
	2d „	3,068	2,322	4,787	56	—	106	—
	3d „	2,912	2,488	4,642	59	—	87	—
	4th „	2,935	2,516	4,515	54	—	79	—
March - - -	1st week	2,898	2,639	4,546	57	—	72	—
	2d „	2,871	2,501	4,835	68	—	93	—
	3d „	2,747	2,550	4,557	66	—	79	—
	4th „	2,318	2,638	4,720	104	—	79	—
April - - -	1st week	2,318	2,574	4,448	92	—	73	—
	2d „	2,350	2,868	4,355	85	—	52	—
	3d „	2,276	3,039	4,366	92	—	44	—
	4th „	2,232	3,251	4,184	87	—	29	—
	5th „	2,194	3,354	3,992	82	—	19	—
May - - - -	1st week	2,210	3,387	3,861	75	—	14	—
	2d „	2,149	3,486	3,751	75	—	8	—
	3d „	2,199	3,421	3,692	68	—	8	—
	4th „	2,192	3,317	3,670	67	—	11	—
June - - -	1st week	2,218	3,300	3,674	66	—	11	—
	2d „	2,242	3,349	3,598	60	—	7	—
	3d „	2,212	3,348	3,627	64	—	8	—
	4th „	2,144	3,398	3,981	86	—	17	—
July - - - -	1st week	2,045	3,358	3,488	72	—	4	—
	2d „	1,975	3,269	3,190	62	—	—	2
	3d „	1,934	3,350	2,988	54	—	—	11
	4th „	1,922	3,463	3,063	59	—	—	12
	5th „	1,901	3,570	3,007	58	—	—	16
August - - -	1st week	1,917	3,889	3,030	58	—	—	22
	2d „	1,862	4,507	3,103	67	—	—	31
	3d „	1,884	5,172	3,165	68	—	—	39
	4th „	1,910	5,461	3,139	64	—	—	43

BURY UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 13,497. Population 1861 - - 101,142.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	4,129	2,608	10,995	166	—	322	—
	2d „	4,121	2,739	10,933	165	—	299	—
	3d „	4,088	2,898	10,728	162	—	270	—
	4th „	3,967	2,999	10,524	165	—	251	—
	5th „	3,912	3,204	9,965	155	—	211	—
February - - -	1st week	3,913	3,340	9,631	146	—	188	—
	2d „	3,931	3,457	9,246	135	—	167	—
	3d „	3,836	3,698	8,763	128	—	137	—
	4th „	3,824	3,693	8,560	124	—	132	—
March - - -	1st week	3,823	3,520	8,333	118	—	137	—
	2d „	3,818	3,567	8,158	114	—	129	—
	3d „	3,746	3,608	8,000	114	—	122	—
	4th „	3,801	3,549	7,770	104	—	119	—
April - - - -	1st week	3,801	3,529	7,381	94	—	109	—
	2d „	3,731	3,626	7,065	89	—	95	—
	3d „	3,694	3,678	6,938	88	—	89	—
	4th „	3,644	3,670	6,885	89	—	88	—
	5th „	3,618	3,708	6,694	85	—	81	—
May - - - -	1st week	3,583	3,726	6,624	85	—	78	—
	2d „	3,601	3,662	6,575	83	—	80	—
	3d „	3,633	3,670	6,467	78	—	76	—
	4th „	3,634	3,734	6,419	77	—	72	—
June - - -	1st week	3,639	3,778	6,358	75	—	68	—
	2d „	3,582	3,799	6,388	78	—	68	—
	3d „	3,581	3,793	6,634	85	—	75	—
	4th „	3,550	3,866	6,634	87	—	72	—
July - - - -	1st week	3,478	3,906	6,567	89	—	68	—
	2d „	3,416	4,075	6,311	85	—	55	—
	3d „	3,416	4,197	6,246	83	—	49	—
	4th „	3,357	4,311	6,445	92	—	50	—
	5th „	3,365	4,400	6,623	97	—	51	—
August - - -	1st week	3,364	4,704	6,854	104	—	46	—
	2d „	3,332	5,640	6,900	107	—	22	—
	3d „	3,306	6,372	6,999	112	—	10	—
	4th „	3,277	6,762	7,179	119	—	6	—

CHORLEY UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 5,897.

Population 1861 - - 41,679.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	2,390	1,708	3,966	66	—	132	—
	2d „	2,352	1,763	4,067	73	—	131	—
	3d „	2,386	1,812	4,049	70	—	123	—
	4th „	2,394	1,835	4,295	79	—	134	—
	5th „	2,410	1,952	4,072	69	—	109	—
February - -	1st week	2,400	1,990	4,052	69	—	104	—
	2d „	2,363	2,013	3,915	66	—	94	—
	3d „	2,276	2,001	3,883	71	—	94	—
	4th „	2,273	2,039	3,932	73	—	93	—
March - - -	1st week	2,311	2,018	3,877	68	—	92	—
	2d „	2,276	2,008	3,846	69	—	92	—
	3d „	2,277	2,067	3,921	72	—	90	—
	4th „	2,207	1,900	4,054	84	—	113	—
April - - -	1st week	2,123	1,899	3,505	65	—	85	—
	2d „	2,138	1,942	3,472	62	—	79	—
	3d „	2,108	1,971	3,400	61	—	73	—
	4th „	2,092	2,002	3,333	59	—	66	—
	5th „	2,078	2,003	3,577	72	—	79	—
May - - -	1st week	2,033	2,142	3,532	74	—	65	—
	2d „	2,037	2,093	3,998	96	—	91	—
	3d „	2,044	2,152	3,394	66	—	58	—
	4th „	2,008	2,190	3,367	68	—	54	—
June - - -	1st week	2,003	2,296	3,314	65	—	44	—
	2d „	1,952	2,325	3,453	77	—	49	—
	3d „	1,966	2,374	3,416	74	—	44	—
	4th „	1,976	2,402	3,377	71	—	41	—
July - - -	1st week	1,910	2,404	3,159	65	—	31	—
	2d „	1,891	2,392	3,021	60	—	26	—
	3d „	1,880	2,358	2,968	58	—	26	—
	4th „	1,877	2,383	2,976	59	—	25	—
	5th „	1,831	2,369	3,025	65	—	28	—
August - - -	1st week	1,776	2,356	3,043	71	—	29	—
	2d „	1,782	2,520	3,072	72	—	22	—
	3d „	1,801	2,698	3,077	71	—	14	—
	4th „	1,758	2,751	3,077	75	—	12	—

CHORLTON UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 6,470. POPULATION 1861 - 169,573.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January	1st week	5,665	3,163	17,475	208	—	452	—
	2d „	5,896	3,194	17,918	204	—	461	—
	3d „	5,701	3,215	18,331	222	—	470	—
	4th „	5,559	3,327	19,385	249	—	483	—
	5th „	5,312	3,528	17,582	231	—	398	—
February	1st week	5,213	3,654	17,160	229	—	370	—
	2d „	4,948	3,741	16,732	238	—	347	—
	3d „	4,679	3,816	16,377	250	—	329	—
	4th „	4,552	3,813	15,978	251	—	319	—
March	1st week	4,755	3,894	15,586	228	—	300	—
	2d „	4,799	3,828	15,251	218	—	298	—
	3d „	4,536	3,805	15,397	239	—	305	—
	4th „	4,086	3,884	15,290	274	—	294	—
April	1st week	4,086	3,689	14,542	256	—	294	—
	2d „	3,824	3,742	15,924	316	—	326	—
	3d „	3,860	3,806	14,184	267	—	273	—
	4th „	3,761	3,907	14,000	272	—	258	—
	5th „	3,643	3,893	13,894	281	—	257	—
May	1st week	3,561	3,904	13,556	281	—	247	—
	2d „	3,498	4,100	13,335	281	—	225	—
	3d „	3,437	4,165	12,887	275	—	209	—
	4th „	3,480	4,279	12,858	269	—	200	—
June	1st week	3,362	4,286	12,432	270	—	190	—
	2d „	3,444	4,351	12,777	271	—	194	—
	3d „	3,281	4,340	12,570	283	—	190	—
	4th „	3,187	4,509	12,584	295	—	179	—
July	1st week	3,227	4,572	12,081	274	—	164	—
	2d „	3,102	4,863	11,703	277	—	141	—
	3d „	3,070	5,027	11,425	272	—	127	—
	4th „	3,188	5,288	11,309	255	—	114	—
	5th „	3,122	5,417	11,253	260	—	108	—
August	1st week	3,149	5,749	11,177	255	—	94	—
	2d „	3,156	6,096	11,183	254	—	83	—
	3d „	3,218	6,570	11,235	249	—	71	—
	4th „	3,179	6,841	11,051	248	—	62	—

CLITHEROE UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - - 2,132.

Population 1861 - - - 20,476.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	1,341	802	1,378	3	—	72	—
	2d „	1,398	781	1,337	—	4	71	—
	3d „	1,372	834	1,767	29	—	112	—
	4th „	1,372	830	1,639	19	—	97	—
	5th „	1,391	870	1,625	17	—	87	—
February - -	1st week	1,426	796	1,607	13	—	102	—
	2d „	1,394	877	1,581	13	—	80	—
	3d „	1,366	917	1,586	16	—	73	—
	4th „	1,330	947	1,588	19	—	68	—
March - - -	1st week	1,352	972	1,578	17	—	62	—
	2d „	1,310	929	1,560	19	—	68	—
	3d „	1,241	956	1,565	26	—	64	—
	4th „	1,217	867	1,583	29	—	83	—
April - - -	1st week	1,140	934	1,194	5	—	28	—
	2d „	1,161	969	1,160	—	—	20	—
	3d „	1,197	984	1,151	—	4	17	—
	4th „	1,206	1,007	1,172	—	3	16	—
	5th „	1,178	1,020	1,166	—	1	14	—
May - - -	1st week	1,172	955	1,179	1	—	23	—
	2d „	1,163	980	1,176	1	—	20	—
	3d „	1,122	981	1,163	4	—	19	—
	4th „	1,109	1,030	1,177	6	—	14	—
June - - -	1st week	1,158	1,068	1,213	5	—	14	—
	2d „	1,131	1,037	1,196	6	—	15	—
	3d „	1,154	1,100	1,210	5	—	10	—
	4th „	1,111	1,025	1,188	7	—	16	—
July - - -	1st week	1,060	1,054	1,138	7	—	8	—
	2d „	1,059	1,018	1,134	7	—	11	—
	3d „	1,049	990	1,046	—	—	6	—
	4th „	1,018	1,023	961	—	6	—	6
	5th „	1,070	1,000	985	—	8	—	1
August - - -	1st week	1,050	1,052	1,029	—	2	—	2
	2d „	1,006	1,086	1,042	4	—	—	4
	3d „	1,014	1,095	1,045	3	—	—	5
	4th „	1,079	1,043	1,029	—	5	—	1

GLOSSOP UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 } * Population 1861 - - 21,200.

* Not known. Returned with the Hayfield Union.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	485	380	3,603	643	—	848	—
	2d „	485	425	3,602	643	—	748	—
	3d „	516	406	3,679	613	—	806	—
	4th „	488	476	3,677	653	—	672	—
	5th „	503	573	3,721	640	—	549	—
February - -	1st week	372	634	3,708	897	—	485	—
	2d „	392	657	3,703	845	—	464	—
	3d „	365	694	3,717	918	—	436	—
	4th „	391	713	3,681	842	—	416	—
March - - -	1st week	361	738	3,676	918	—	398	—
	2d „	376	689	3,664	874	—	432	—
	3d „	361	742	3,690	922	—	397	—
	4th „	380	736	3,680	868	—	400	—
April - - -	1st week	329	787	3,881	1,080	—	393	—
	2d „	332	804	3,903	1,076	—	385	—
	3d „	310	836	3,876	1,150	—	364	—
	4th „	292	839	3,848	1,218	—	359	—
	5th „	269	889	3,886	1,345	—	337	—
May - - -	1st week	270	949	3,814	1,313	—	302	—
	2d „	270	1,044	3,773	1,297	—	261	—
	3d „	273	1,097	3,786	1,287	—	245	—
	4th „	286	1,145	3,757	1,214	—	228	—
June - - -	1st week	293	1,169	3,740	1,176	—	220	—
	2d „	286	1,245	3,778	1,221	—	203	—
	3d „	281	1,510	3,765	1,240	—	149	—
	4th „	256	1,556	3,761	1,369	—	142	—
July - - -	1st week	263	1,732	3,724	1,316	—	115	—
	2d „	257	1,774	3,679	1,332	—	107	—
	3d „	260	1,876	3,536	1,260	—	88	—
	4th „	230	1,934	3,528	1,434	—	82	—
	5th „	260	2,013	3,547	1,264	—	76	—
August - - -	1st week	225	1,972	3,572	1,488	—	81	—
	2d „	234	2,008	4,048	1,630	—	102	—
	3d „	232	2,061	4,083	1,660	—	98	—
	4th „	234	2,141	4,049	1,630	—	89	—

HASLINGDEN UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 6,958. Population 1861 - - 69,782.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	2,443	1,406	6,716	175	—	378	—
	2d „	2,353	1,494	6,572	179	—	340	—
	3d „	2,501	1,456	6,439	157	—	342	—
	4th „	2,314	1,692	6,150	166	—	263	—
	5th „	2,124	1,656	6,007	183	—	263	—
February - - -	1st week	1,956	1,942	5,546	184	—	186	—
	2d „	2,136	1,941	5,607	163	—	189	—
	3d „	1,926	1,952	5,536	187	—	184	—
	4th „	2,006	1,987	5,538	176	—	179	—
March - - -	1st week	1,876	1,996	5,507	194	—	176	—
	2d „	2,072	1,971	5,512	166	—	180	—
	3d „	2,020	1,786	5,566	176	—	212	—
	4th „	2,124	1,673	5,582	163	—	234	—
April - - -	1st week	1,893	1,539	5,308	180	—	245	—
	2d „	1,966	1,599	5,307	170	—	232	—
	3d „	1,935	1,680	5,169	167	—	208	—
	4th „	1,921	1,646	5,226	172	—	217	—
	5th „	1,845	1,657	5,096	176	—	208	—
May - - -	1st week	1,915	1,682	4,919	157	—	192	—
	2d „	1,876	1,693	4,622	146	—	173	—
	3d „	1,811	1,765	4,347	140	—	146	—
	4th „	1,727	1,663	4,317	150	—	160	—
June - - -	1st week	1,761	1,709	4,209	139	—	146	—
	2d „	1,716	1,694	4,134	141	—	144	—
	3d „	1,715	1,732	4,101	139	—	137	—
	4th „	1,679	1,769	4,143	147	—	134	—
July - - -	1st week	1,560	1,783	3,947	153	—	121	—
	2d „	1,593	1,896	3,537	122	—	87	—
	3d „	1,553	2,006	3,447	122	—	72	—
	4th „	1,553	2,182	3,511	126	—	61	—
	5th „	1,494	2,354	3,555	138	—	51	—
August - - -	1st week	1,473	2,627	3,583	143	—	36	—
	2d „	1,486	3,063	3,643	145	—	19	—
	3d „	1,464	3,491	3,765	157	—	8	—
	4th „	1,503	3,885	3,817	154	—	—	2

LIVERPOOL PARISH.

POPULATION 1861 - - - - - - - 269,733.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	14,986	16,513	17,985	20	—	9	—
	2d „	15,939	17,207	18,486	16	—	7	—
	3d „	16,199	17,173	18,771	16	—	9	—
	4th „	16,334	17,946	18,886	16	—	5	—
	5th „	16,758	18,024	19,114	14	—	6	—
February - -	1st week	16,638	18,383	19,135	15	—	4	—
	2d „	17,965	19,364	19,268	7	—	—	—
	3d „	17,258	20,385	19,544	13	—	—	4
	4th „	18,553	*42,618	19,336	4	—	—	55
March - - -	1st week	21,844	*49,542	19,013	—	13	—	62
	2d „	25,823	27,523	18,835	—	27	—	32
	3d „	19,102	27,719	18,894	—	1	—	32
	4th „	16,203	28,217	18,828	16	—	—	33
April - - -	1st week	15,153	22,172	18,309	21	—	—	17
	2d „	15,062	21,798	18,210	21	—	—	16
	3d „	14,935	19,924	17,982	20	—	—	10
	4th „	14,810	19,011	18,092	22	—	—	5
	5th „	14,645	18,214	17,818	22	—	—	2
May - - -	1st week	14,279	18,019	17,691	24	—	—	2
	2d „	14,308	17,718	17,803	24	—	—	—
	3d „	14,155	17,169	17,808	26	—	4	—
	4th „	13,738	16,734	17,792	30	—	6	—
June - - -	1st week	13,631	16,450	17,750	30	—	8	—
	2d „	13,449	15,807	17,623	31	—	11	—
	3d „	13,346	15,395	17,309	30	—	12	—
	4th „	13,287	15,572	17,164	29	—	10	—
July - - -	1st week	13,244	15,601	16,964	28	—	9	—
	2d „	13,197	15,493	16,812	27	—	9	—
	3d „	13,085	15,332	16,606	27	—	8	—
	4th „	13,230	15,302	17,000	28	—	11	—
	5th „	13,045	15,351	17,075	31	—	11	—
August - - -	1st week	12,947	15,282	16,824	30	—	10	—
	2d „	12,886	15,238	16,833	31	—	10	—
	3d „	12,915	15,263	16,879	31	—	11	—
	4th „	13,080	15,156	16,776	28	—	11	—

* The immediate cause of this great increase was the prevalence of easterly winds, which prevented ships entering the port. Moreover, it appears from the Clerk's letter of the 12th March, that the *number of cases* of relief, instead of the number of persons relieved, was entered, during the pressure of those weeks; thereby *one* individual figured two or three times in the same return. This source of error was, however, eliminated in the second week of March.

MACCLESFIELD UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 1,172. Population 1861 - - 61,517.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	4,023	2,817	3,969	—	1	41	—
	2d „	4,152	2,870	4,028	—	3	40	—
	3d „	4,278	2,913	4,106	—	4	41	—
	4th „	4,293	2,994	4,229	—	1	41	—
	5th „	4,250	3,045	4,167	—	2	37	—
February - - -	1st week	4,028	3,040	4,100	2	—	35	—
	2d „	3,727	3,111	4,063	9	—	31	—
	3d „	3,567	3,167	3,940	10	—	24	—
	4th „	3,269	3,148	3,886	19	—	23	—
March - - -	1st week	3,141	3,115	3,718	18	—	19	—
	2d „	3,047	2,984	3,703	22	—	24	—
	3d „	2,942	2,977	3,718	26	—	25	—
	4th „	2,766	2,696	3,649	32	—	35	—
April - - -	1st week	2,474	2,752	3,432	39	—	25	—
	2d „	2,284	2,756	3,435	50	—	25	—
	3d „	2,291	2,774	3,399	48	—	23	—
	4th „	2,259	2,859	3,368	49	—	18	—
	5th „	2,226	2,837	3,313	49	—	17	—
May - - - -	1st week	2,174	2,840	3,261	50	—	15	—
	2d „	2,154	2,852	3,256	51	—	14	—
	3d „	2,066	2,901	3,317	61	—	14	—
	4th „	2,073	2,984	3,226	56	—	8	—
June - - - -	1st week	2,003	2,928	3,194	59	—	9	—
	2d „	2,053	3,051	3,251	58	—	7	—
	3d „	2,024	3,064	3,267	61	—	7	—
	4th „	2,032	2,972	3,251	60	—	9	—
July - - - -	1st week	1,928	2,974	3,145	63	—	6	—
	2d „	1,901	2,986	3,122	64	—	5	—
	3d „	1,894	2,971	3,076	62	—	4	—
	4th „	1,886	2,985	3,073	63	—	3	—
	5th „	1,851	2,959	3,115	68	—	5	—
August - - -	1st week	1,861	2,872	3,106	67	—	8	—
	2d „	1,856	2,838	3,114	68	—	10	—
	3d „	1,810	2,846	3,141	74	—	10	—
	4th „	1,829	2,955	3,154	72	—	7	—

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 19,252. POPULATION 1861 - - 185,040.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	21,672	10,315	41,536	92	—	303	—
	2d „	23,511	10,581	41,692	77	—	294	—
	3d „	24,200	10,707	41,139	70	—	284	—
	4th „	23,354	11,451	40,460	73	—	253	—
	5th „	22,431	11,356	39,915	78	—	251	—
February - -	1st week	21,624	11,513	39,204	81	—	241	—
	2d „	20,475	11,805	38,413	88	—	225	—
	3d „	18,503	11,800	37,867	105	—	221	—
	4th „	17,692	11,904	37,010	109	—	211	—
March - - -	1st week	16,037	12,127	36,011	125	—	197	—
	2d „	17,138	12,384	34,998	104	—	183	—
	3d „	16,196	12,465	34,270	112	—	175	—
	4th „	15,672	12,773	33,907	116	—	165	—
April - - -	1st week	14,407	12,703	33,631	133	—	165	—
	2d „	14,034	12,655	32,835	134	—	159	—
	3d „	13,594	12,415	32,259	137	—	160	—
	4th „	12,448	12,250	30,890	148	—	152	—
	5th „	11,062	12,296	30,045	172	—	144	—
May - - -	1st week	10,328	12,248	28,614	177	—	134	—
	2d „	9,667	12,629	27,220	182	—	116	—
	3d „	9,357	12,749	25,729	175	—	102	—
	4th „	9,054	12,795	25,647	183	—	100	—
June - - -	1st week	8,754	13,122	25,440	191	—	94	—
	2d „	8,452	13,995	24,944	195	—	78	—
	3d „	8,589	14,396	24,093	181	—	67	—
	4th „	8,549	14,255	23,290	172	—	63	—
July - - -	1st week	8,456	14,547	22,107	161	—	52	—
	2d „	8,291	15,088	21,301	157	—	41	—
	3d „	8,253	15,540	20,659	150	—	33	—
	4th „	8,001	16,121	20,517	156	—	27	—
	5th „	7,830	16,817	20,094	157	—	19	—
August - - -	1st week	7,583	17,478	19,831	162	—	13	—
	2d „	7,353	18,006	19,595	166	—	9	—
	3d „	7,409	18,457	19,019	157	—	3	—
	4th „	7,386	18,925	18,484	150	—	—	2

OLDHAM UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 12,832. Population 1861 - 111,267.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - - 1st week	3,387	2,263	12,393	266	—	448	—
2d „	3,476	2,342	12,259	253	—	423	—
3d „	3,208	2,355	11,838	269	—	403	—
4th „	3,159	2,632	11,212	255	—	326	—
5th „	3,046	2,652	10,805	255	—	307	—
February - - - 1st week	2,972	2,733	10,401	250	—	281	—
2d „	2,765	2,832	10,190	269	—	260	—
3d „	2,647	2,957	10,022	279	—	239	—
4th „	2,576	2,942	9,840	282	—	234	—
March - - - 1st week	2,562	2,976	9,791	282	—	229	—
2d „	2,361	2,951	8,480	231	—	187	—
3d „	2,463	2,859	9,516	286	—	233	—
4th „	2,335	2,922	9,463	305	—	224	—
April - - - - 1st week	2,335	2,934	7,931	240	—	170	—
2d „	2,287	3,095	8,057	252	—	160	—
3d „	2,355	3,080	8,028	241	—	161	—
4th „	2,403	3,065	7,783	224	—	154	—
5th „	2,354	3,042	7,434	216	—	144	—
May - - - - 1st week	2,277	3,037	7,198	216	—	137	—
2d „	2,274	2,950	6,721	196	—	128	—
3d „	2,232	2,923	6,504	191	—	123	—
4th „	2,229	2,969	6,298	183	—	112	—
June - - - - 1st week	2,201	3,022	6,295	186	—	108	—
2d „	2,260	3,127	6,337	180	—	103	—
3d „	2,305	3,096	6,174	168	—	99	—
4th „	2,252	3,065	5,847	160	—	91	—
July - - - - 1st week	2,162	3,074	5,533	156	—	80	—
2d „	2,069	3,243	5,433	163	—	68	—
3d „	2,121	3,531	5,493	159	—	56	—
4th „	2,076	3,849	5,588	169	—	45	—
5th „	2,074	4,180	5,780	179	—	38	—
August - - - 1st week	2,014	4,689	5,936	195	—	27	—
2d „	2,031	5,444	5,950	193	—	9	—
3d „	2,049	5,954	6,055	196	—	2	—
4th „	2,000	6,032	5,906	195	—	—	2

PRESTON UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 15,257. POPULATION 1861 - - 110,488.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	11,812	7,417	22,498	90	—	203	—
	2d „	12,072	7,719	22,111	83	—	186	—
	3d „	11,998	8,430	22,183	85	—	163	—
	4th „	11,807	9,084	21,849	85	—	141	—
	5th „	11,246	9,859	21,438	91	—	117	—
February - -	1st week	10,644	10,601	21,573	103	—	103	—
	2d „	10,213	11,199	21,889	114	—	95	—
	3d „	9,633	11,503	22,055	129	—	92	—
	4th „	9,068	11,574	22,071	143	—	91	—
March - - -	1st week	8,740	11,704	21,775	149	—	86	—
	2d „	8,733	11,701	21,908	151	—	87	—
	3d „	8,560	11,506	21,635	153	—	88	—
	4th „	7,871	11,507	21,458	173	—	86	—
April - - -	1st week	6,901	10,636	21,543	212	—	103	—
	2d „	6,626	10,879	21,290	221	—	96	—
	3d „	6,591	10,818	20,550	212	—	90	—
	4th „	6,168	10,903	19,818	221	—	82	—
	5th „	5,788	10,895	18,971	228	—	74	—
May - - -	1st week	5,580	10,680	18,445	231	—	73	—
	2d „	5,434	10,926	17,903	229	—	64	—
	3d „	5,271	11,507	17,589	234	—	53	—
	4th „	5,167	11,826	17,319	235	—	46	—
June - - -	1st week	5,082	11,970	17,233	239	—	44	—
	2d „	4,866	11,690	16,811	245	—	44	—
	3d „	4,798	12,096	16,482	244	—	36	—
	4th „	4,698	12,145	15,881	238	—	31	—
July - - -	1st week	4,541	12,269	15,616	244	—	27	—
	2d „	4,544	12,293	15,008	230	—	22	—
	3d „	4,462	12,204	14,388	222	—	18	—
	4th „	4,514	12,164	14,495	221	—	19	—
	5th „	4,490	12,525	14,542	224	—	16	—
August - - -	1st week	4,445	13,031	15,043	238	—	15	—
	2d „	4,499	13,314	15,119	236	—	14	—
	3d „	4,414	13,789	15,145	243	—	10	—
	4th „	4,432	14,184	15,044	239	—	6	—

PRESTWICH UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851, } Included in the Manchester Return. POPULATION 1861 - 20,476.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January	1st week	706	752	3,351	375	—	346	—
	2d „	712	758	3,249	356	—	329	—
	3d „	706	779	3,178	350	—	308	—
	4th „	677	850	3,048	350	—	259	—
	5th „	691	812	3,024	338	—	272	—
February	1st week	694	825	2,964	327	—	259	—
	2d „	674	820	2,871	326	—	250	—
	3d „	653	834	2,777	325	—	233	—
	4th „	622	816	2,769	345	—	239	—
March	1st week	666	804	2,772	316	—	245	—
	2d „	658	796	2,662	305	—	234	—
	3d „	658	797	2,648	302	—	232	—
	4th „	653	801	2,641	304	—	230	—
April	1st week	631	793	2,428	285	—	206	—
	2d „	647	768	2,441	277	—	218	—
	3d „	669	789	2,401	259	—	204	—
	4th „	677	779	2,369	250	—	204	—
	5th „	673	780	2,277	238	—	192	—
May	1st week	674	777	2,257	235	—	190	—
	2d „	656	837	2,278	247	—	172	—
	3d „	660	834	2,236	239	—	168	—
	4th „	652	830	2,171	233	—	162	—
June	1st week	659	818	2,267	244	—	177	—
	2d „	655	851	2,172	232	—	155	—
	3d „	642	863	2,238	249	—	159	—
	4th „	607	876	2,196	262	—	151	—
July	1st week	592	867	2,044	245	—	136	—
	2d „	597	890	1,941	225	—	118	—
	3d „	594	831	1,886	218	—	127	—
	4th „	595	913	1,855	212	—	103	—
	5th „	605	948	1,814	200	—	91	—
August	1st week	599	1,063	1,852	209	—	74	—
	2d „	609	1,179	1,880	209	—	59	—
	3d „	607	1,248	1,826	201	—	46	—
	4th „	595	1,311	1,824	207	—	39	—

ROCHDALE UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 7,519. Population 1861 - - 91,758.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	3,358	2,623	13,157	292	—	402	—
	2d „	3,338	2,909	12,758	282	—	339	—
	3d „	3,329	2,966	12,373	272	—	317	—
	4th „	3,293	3,469	12,195	270	—	252	—
	5th „	3,204	3,667	12,070	277	—	229	—
February - -	1st week	3,222	3,903	11,532	258	—	195	—
	2d „	3,305	4,098	11,471	247	—	180	—
	3d „	3,295	4,186	11,533	250	—	176	—
	4th „	3,296	4,135	11,634	253	—	181	—
March - - -	1st week	3,317	4,218	11,946	260	—	183	—
	2d „	3,327	4,283	11,782	254	—	175	—
	3d „	3,315	4,245	11,942	260	—	181	—
	4th „	3,214	4,239	11,822	268	—	179	—
April - - -	1st week	3,080	4,337	11,054	259	—	155	—
	2d „	3,106	4,419	10,994	254	—	149	—
	3d „	3,054	4,438	10,817	254	—	144	—
	4th „	3,015	4,489	10,230	239	—	128	—
	5th „	2,909	4,477	9,572	229	—	114	—
May - - -	1st week	2,890	4,418	9,172	217	—	108	—
	2d „	2,929	4,464	8,797	200	—	97	—
	3d „	2,969	4,415	8,444	184	—	91	—
	4th „	2,909	4,371	8,231	183	—	88	—
June - - -	1st week	2,882	4,414	8,176	184	—	85	—
	2d „	2,829	4,337	8,049	185	—	86	—
	3d „	2,766	4,395	7,984	189	—	82	—
	4th „	2,728	4,396	7,694	182	—	75	—
July - - -	1st week	2,661	4,313	6,951	161	—	61	—
	2d „	2,708	4,282	6,492	140	—	52	—
	3d „	2,747	4,536	6,367	132	—	40	—
	4th „	2,741	4,875	6,790	148	—	39	—
	5th „	2,718	5,129	7,019	158	—	37	—
August - - -	1st week	2,721	5,810	7,032	158	—	21	—
	2d „	2,693	6,517	6,863	155	—	5	—
	3d „	2,644	7,294	6,661	152	—	—	9
	4th „	2,690	7,845	6,800	153	—	—	13

SADDLEWORTH TOWNSHIP.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 1,821. POPULATION 1861 - - 18,631.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	427	339	2,416	466	—	613	—
	2d „	436	310	2,305	429	—	644	—
	3d „	464	335	2,325	401	—	594	—
	4th „	462	344	2,324	403	—	576	—
	5th „	449	356	2,269	405	—	537	—
February -	1st week	461	354	2,215	380	—	526	—
	2d „	445	362	2,332	424	—	544	—
	3d „	453	372	2,317	411	—	523	—
	4th „	440	355	2,493	467	—	602	—
March - - -	1st week	448	357	2,494	457	—	599	—
	2d „	468	360	2,628	462	—	630	—
	3d „	476	354	2,585	443	—	630	—
	4th „	450	351	2,482	452	—	607	—
April - - -	1st week	360	353	2,397	566	—	579	—
	2d „	386	365	2,401	522	—	558	—
	3d „	368	376	2,364	542	—	529	—
	4th „	382	348	2,295	501	—	559	—
	5th „	379	354	2,157	469	—	509	—
May - - -	1st week	382	342	1,968	415	—	475	—
	2d „	371	332	1,856	400	—	459	—
	3d „	368	353	1,777	383	—	403	—
	4th „	358	337	1,735	385	—	415	—
June - - -	1st week	362	338	1,767	388	—	423	—
	2d „	343	347	1,755	412	—	406	—
	3d „	339	348	1,809	434	—	420	—
	4th „	345	360	1,751	408	—	386	—
July - - -	1st week	337	361	1,737	415	—	381	—
	2d „	341	354	1,632	379	—	361	—
	3d „	346	364	1,676	384	—	369	—
	4th „	348	367	1,693	386	—	361	—
	5th „	347	397	1,874	440	—	372	—
August - - -	1st week	345	444	1,868	441	—	321	—
	2d „	350	664	1,928	451	—	190	—
	3d „	339	742	1,841	443	—	148	—
	4th „	345	835	1,839	433	—	120	—

SALFORD UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 4,748. Population 1861 - - 105,334.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	4,506	3,814	11,526	156	—	202	—
	2d „	4,726	3,916	11,529	144	—	194	—
	3d „	4,780	3,950	10,968	129	—	178	—
	4th „	4,672	4,234	10,570	126	—	150	—
	5th „	4,483	4,307	10,420	132	—	142	—
February - - -	1st week	4,379	4,178	10,096	131	—	142	—
	2d „	4,325	4,259	9,837	127	—	131	—
	3d „	4,138	4,268	9,608	132	—	125	—
	4th „	4,039	4,334	9,536	136	—	120	—
March - - -	1st week	3,948	4,305	9,374	137	—	118	—
	2d „	3,980	4,309	9,261	133	—	115	—
	3d „	3,892	4,519	9,460	143	—	109	—
	4th „	3,699	4,411	9,333	152	—	112	—
April - - -	1st week	3,422	4,366	8,951	162	—	105	—
	2d „	3,399	4,331	8,913	162	—	106	—
	3d „	3,451	4,368	8,713	152	—	99	—
	4th „	3,358	4,429	8,547	155	—	93	—
	5th „	3,362	4,506	8,274	146	—	84	—
May - - -	1st week	3,300	4,450	8,006	143	—	80	—
	2d „	3,169	4,538	7,740	144	—	71	—
	3d „	3,144	4,469	7,497	138	—	68	—
	4th „	3,011	4,455	7,562	151	—	70	—
June - - -	1st week	3,006	4,483	7,537	151	—	68	—
	2d „	2,939	4,644	7,388	151	—	59	—
	3d „	2,969	4,615	7,240	144	—	57	—
	4th „	2,950	4,640	7,054	139	—	52	—
July - - -	1st week	2,907	4,703	6,782	133	—	44	—
	2d „	2,908	4,625	6,614	127	—	43	—
	3d „	2,845	4,854	6,272	120	—	29	—
	4th „	2,860	4,923	6,177	116	—	25	—
	5th „	2,860	5,221	6,042	111	—	16	—
August - - -	1st week	2,787	5,501	5,935	113	—	8	—
	2d „	2,795	5,694	5,703	104	—	—	—
	3d „	2,832	5,903	5,344	89	—	—	9
	4th „	2,783	5,916	5,426	95	—	—	8

STOCKPORT UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 15,748. Population 1861 - - 94,361.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	2,960	2,455	9,119	208	—	271	—
	2d „	3,053	2,598	8,138	167	—	213	—
	3d „	3,281	2,939	7,768	137	—	164	—
	4th „	3,231	3,392	7,369	128	—	117	—
	5th „	3,219	3,721	7,154	122	—	92	—
February - -	1st week	3,192	4,047	6,811	113	—	68	—
	2d „	3,152	4,163	6,816	116	—	64	—
	3d „	3,069	4,395	6,887	124	—	57	—
	4th „	2,987	4,494	6,911	131	—	54	—
March - - -	1st week	2,861	4,538	6,961	143	—	53	—
	2d „	2,846	4,534	7,065	148	—	56	—
	3d „	2,814	4,556	6,972	148	—	53	—
	4th „	2,743	4,573	6,846	150	—	50	—
April - - -	1st week	2,518	4,575	6,715	167	—	47	—
	2d „	2,501	4,613	6,652	166	—	44	—
	3d „	2,508	4,696	6,700	167	—	43	—
	4th „	2,480	4,839	6,579	165	—	36	—
	5th „	2,463	5,081	6,428	161	—	27	—
May - - -	1st week	2,445	5,323	6,306	158	—	18	—
	2d „	2,417	5,388	6,234	158	—	16	—
	3d „	2,414	5,480	6,160	155	—	12	—
	4th „	2,250	5,406	6,150	173	—	14	—
June - - -	1st week	2,332	5,497	5,936	155	—	8	—
	2d „	2,330	5,662	5,790	148	—	2	—
	3d „	2,282	5,729	5,678	149	—	—	1
	4th „	2,253	6,038	5,661	151	—	—	6
July - - - -	1st week	2,114	6,051	5,383	155	—	—	11
	2d „	2,099	6,140	5,163	146	—	—	16
	3d „	2,082	6,266	4,990	140	—	—	20
	4th „	2,091	6,674	4,342	108	—	—	35
	5th „	2,090	7,241	4,301	106	—	—	41
August - - -	1st week	2,077	7,791	4,273	106	—	—	45
	2d „	2,046	8,077	4,249	108	—	—	47
	3d „	2,050	8,387	4,169	103	—	—	50
	4th „	2,059	8,613	4,167	103	—	—	52

TODMORDEN UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 4,873. Population 1861 - - 31,113.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	1,647	904	4,716	186	—	422	—
	2d „	1,615	855	4,660	189	—	445	—
	3d „	1,579	914	4,511	186	—	394	—
	4th „	1,463	897	4,417	202	—	392	—
	5th „	1,528	997	3,992	161	—	300	—
February - -	1st week	1,454	956	3,771	159	—	294	—
	2d „	1,472	1,082	3,665	149	—	239	—
	3d „	1,374	1,007	3,529	157	—	250	—
	4th „	1,422	1,058	3,454	143	—	226	—
March - - -	1st week	1,408	993	3,352	138	—	238	—
	2d „	1,511	1,060	3,273	117	—	209	—
	3d „	1,409	1,020	3,226	129	—	216	—
	4th „	1,231	1,086	3,160	157	—	191	—
April - - -	1st week	1,231	991	3,079	150	—	211	—
	2d „	1,175	1,057	2,908	147	—	175	—
	3d „	1,308	1,044	2,822	116	—	170	—
	4th „	1,237	1,091	2,768	124	—	154	—
	5th „	1,264	1,081	2,706	114	—	150	—
May - - -	1st week	1,204	1,099	2,635	119	—	140	—
	2d „	1,256	1,064	2,604	107	—	145	—
	3d „	1,204	1,051	2,273	89	—	116	—
	4th „	1,276	1,068	2,352	84	—	120	—
June - - -	1st week	1,222	1,053	2,354	93	—	124	—
	2d „	1,307	977	2,298	76	—	135	—
	3d „	1,227	1,012	2,248	83	—	122	—
	4th „	1,264	1,024	2,175	72	—	112	—
July - - -	1st week	1,129	1,029	2,070	83	—	101	—
	2d „	1,196	1,050	1,922	61	—	83	—
	3d „	1,133	1,125	1,808	60	—	61	—
	4th „	1,169	1,085	1,720	47	—	59	—
	5th „	1,110	1,174	1,851	67	—	58	—
August - - -	1st week	1,142	1,200	1,846	62	—	54	—
	2d „	1,112	1,473	1,957	76	—	33	—
	3d „	1,162	1,423	1,952	68	—	37	—
	4th „	1,118	1,718	1,926	72	—	12	—

WARRINGTON UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - - 899. POPULATION 1861 - - 43,788.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - -	1st week	1,925	1,634	2,426	26	—	48	—
	2d „	1,893	1,661	2,502	32	—	51	—
	3d „	1,988	1,659	2,525	27	—	52	—
	4th „	2,070	1,735	2,630	27	—	52	—
	5th „	2,057	1,704	2,596	26	—	52	—
February - - -	1st week	2,064	1,699	2,527	22	—	49	—
	2d „	2,067	1,667	2,425	17	—	45	—
	3d „	2,038	1,681	2,490	22	—	48	—
	4th „	1,967	1,709	2,467	25	—	44	—
March - - -	1st week	1,964	1,809	2,335	19	—	29	—
	2d „	1,981	1,873	2,295	16	—	23	—
	3d „	1,971	1,828	2,305	17	—	26	—
	4th „	1,785	1,734	2,337	31	—	35	—
April - - -	1st week	1,757	1,784	2,191	25	—	23	—
	2d „	1,754	1,732	2,126	21	—	23	—
	3d „	1,719	1,673	2,091	22	—	25	—
	4th „	1,650	1,683	1,989	21	—	18	—
	5th „	1,629	1,670	1,948	20	—	17	—
May - - -	1st week	1,603	1,605	1,907	19	—	19	—
	2d „	1,545	1,578	1,897	23	—	20	—
	3d „	1,491	1,582	1,908	28	—	21	—
	4th „	1,515	1,642	1,901	25	—	16	—
June - - -	1st week	1,432	1,621	1,913	34	—	18	—
	2d „	1,410	1,636	1,933	37	—	18	—
	3d „	1,418	1,636	1,919	35	—	17	—
	4th „	1,432	1,642	1,890	32	—	15	—
July - - -	1st week	1,414	1,654	1,832	30	—	11	—
	2d „	1,409	1,608	1,836	30	—	14	—
	3d „	1,418	1,618	1,779	25	—	10	—
	4th „	1,427	1,667	1,802	26	—	8	—
	5th „	1,430	1,686	1,754	23	—	4	—
August - - -	1st week	1,450	1,685	1,753	21	—	4	—
	2d „	1,449	1,688	1,748	21	—	4	—
	3d „	1,469	1,733	1,738	18	—		—
	4th „	1,457	1,732	1,726	18	—		—

WIGAN UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1851 - 6,584.

Population 1861 - - 94,559.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
January - - - 1st week	3,265	2,837	6,293	93	—	122	—
2d „	3,243	2,912	6,267	93	—	115	—
3d „	3,278	2,865	6,288	92	—	119	—
4th „	3,286	2,898	6,218	89	—	115	—
5th „	3,221	2,945	6,293	95	—	114	—
February - - 1st week	3,196	3,023	6,187	94	—	105	—
2d „	3,156	3,037	6,262	98	—	106	—
3d „	3,168	3,051	6,258	98	—	105	—
4th „	3,131	3,052	6,214	98	—	104	—
March - - - 1st week	3,122	3,081	6,167	98	—	100	—
2d „	3,124	3,096	6,139	97	—	98	—
3d „	3,200	3,100	6,060	89	—	95	—
4th „	3,236	2,969	6,062	87	—	104	—
April - - - 1st week	3,236	3,091	5,975	85	—	93	—
2d „	3,277	3,100	5,925	81	—	91	—
3d „	3,265	3,106	5,912	81	—	90	—
4th „	3,253	3,148	5,874	81	—	87	—
5th „	3,253	3,172	5,870	80	—	85	—
May - - - 1st week	3,268	3,217	5,876	80	—	83	—
2d „	3,315	3,506	5,836	76	—	66	—
3d „	3,295	3,571	5,803	76	—	63	—
4th „	3,300	3,619	5,876	78	—	62	—
June - - - 1st week	3,274	3,558	5,938	81	—	67	—
2d „	3,268	3,542	5,960	82	—	68	—
3d „	3,216	3,585	5,974	86	—	67	—
4th „	3,267	3,626	6,008	84	—	66	—
July - - - 1st week	3,126	3,682	5,872	88	—	59	—
2d „	3,115	3,697	5,855	88	—	58	—
3d „	3,066	3,701	5,871	91	—	59	—
4th „	3,062	3,736	5,759	88	—	54	—
5th „	3,042	3,777	5,887	94	—	56	—
August - - - 1st week	3,041	3,838	5,884	93	—	53	—
2d „	3,002	3,899	5,899	97	—	51	—
3d „	3,017	3,940	5,887	95	—	49	—
4th „	3,025	4,019	5,889	95	—	47	—

No. 2.—SUMMARY of the Number of PAUPERS (exclusive of Vagrants and Lunatics in Asylums) Relieved in t
DISTRESSED UNIONS of *Lancashire, Cheshire,* &c., in each Week of the Sixteen Months ended with February 186

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1861.							
	NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Wee
Ashton-under-Lyne -	1,944	1,962	2,119	2,220	2,301	2,378	2,404	2,486
Barton-on-Irwell - -	816	842	838	853	885	891	909	924
Blackburn - - -	3,377	3,509	3,909	4,519	4,808	5,022	5,238	5,278
Bolton - - - -	3,454	3,560	3,651	3,750	3,806	3,800	3,832	3,895
Burnley - - -	1,424	1,455	1,534	1,632	1,693	1,705	1,686	1,694
Bury - - - -	2,049	2,042	2,119	2,151	2,211	2,303	2,413	2,542
Chorley - - -	1,365	1,434	1,497	1,530	1,550	1,683	1,767	1,748
Chorlton - - -	2,721	2,784	2,827	2,892	2,944	2,991	3,076	3,144
Clitheroe - - -	698	701	787	765	789	778	826	779
Glossop - - -	236	257	269	287	289	341	310	342
Haslingden - - -	872	962	1,008	1,070	1,144	1,259	1,310	1,423
Liverpool, *Parish* -	14,168	14,493	15,001	15,684	16,020	16,110	16,251	15,864
Macclesfield - - -	2,398	2,437	2,528	2,602	2,632	2,749	2,780	2,871
Manchester, *Township* -	6,845	6,988	7,345	7,757	8,406	8,869	9,348	9,494
Oldham - - -	1,879	1,905	2,020	2,109	2,118	2,103	2,126	2,167
Preston - - -	4,143	4,518	4,564	5,641	6,041	6,320	6,711	7,021
Prestwich - - -	644	655	650	674	674	668	714	731
Rochdale - - -	2,156	2,223	2,289	2,373	2,436	2,481	2,497	2,572
Saddleworth, *Township* -	305	300	303	306	323	332	345	325
Salford - - -	3,037	3,071	3,169	3,150	3,193	3,576	3,731	3,731
Stockport - - -	1,825	1,901	2,035	2,123	2,171	2,220	2,311	2,308
Todmorden - - -	854	845	869	867	855	845	883	853
Warrington - - -	1,285	1,352	1,389	1,435	1,497	1,530	1,532	1,583
Wigan - - - -	2,712	2,705	2,746	2,765	2,787	2,807	2,795	2,843
TOTAL - - -	61,207	62,901	65,466	69,155	71,573	73,761	75,795	76,618

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire, Cheshire,* &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1862.								
	January.					February.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,204	3,367	3,649	3,980	4,293	4,391	4,543	4,647	4,639
Barton-on-Irwell	931	945	945	950	936	954	918	947	950
Blackburn - -	5,359	5,692	5,854	6,455	7,233	7,818	8,462	8,912	9,274
Bolton - -	3,881	3,883	3,970	4,046	4,169	4,271	4,295	4,266	4,251
Burnley - -	1,739	1,747	1,842	1,923	1,998	2,187	2,322	2,488	2,516
Bury - -	2,608	2,739	2,898	2,999	3,204	3,340	3,457	3,698	3,693
Chorley - -	1,708	1,763	1,812	1,835	1,952	1,990	2,013	2,001	2,039
Chorlton - -	3,163	3,194	3,215	3,327	3,528	3,654	3,741	3,816	3,813
Clitheroe - -	802	781	834	830	870	796	877	917	947
Glossop - -	380	425	406	476	573	634	657	694	713
Haslingden -	1,406	1,494	1,456	1,692	1,656	1,942	1,941	1,952	1,987
Liverpool, *Parish*	16,513	17,207	17,173	17,946	18,024	18,383	19,364	20,385	42,618*
Macclesfield -	2,817	2,870	2,913	2,994	3,045	3,040	3,111	3,167	3,148
Manchester, *Township.*	10,315	10,581	10,707	11,451	11,356	11,513	11,805	11,800	11,904
Oldham - -	2,263	2,342	2,355	2,632	2,652	2,733	2,832	2,957	2,942
Preston - -	7,417	7,719	8,430	9,084	9,859	10,601	11,199	11,503	11,574
Prestwich - -	752	758	779	850	812	825	820	834	816
Rochdale - -	2,623	2,909	2,966	3,469	3,667	3,903	4,098	4,186	4,135
Saddleworth, *Township.*	339	310	335	344	356	354	362	372	355
Salford - -	3,814	3,916	3,950	4,234	4,307	4,178	4,259	4,268	4,334
Stockport - -	2,455	2,598	2,939	3,392	3,721	4,047	4,163	4,395	4,494
Todmorden -	904	855	914	897	997	956	1,082	1,007	1,058
Warrington -	1,634	1,661	1,659	1,735	1,704	1,699	1,667	1,681	1,709
Wigan - -	2,837	2,912	2,865	2,898	2,945	3,023	3,037	3,051	3,052
Total - -	79,864	82,668	84,866	90,439	93,857	97,232	101,025	103,944	126,961

* The excessive number of this week is due entirely to an increase at Liverpool, occasioned by the prevalence of easterly winds there, which stopped the principal business of the Port.

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire, Cheshire,* &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1862.								
	March.				April.				
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th We
Ashton-under-Lyne	4,721	4,874	4,984	5,158	5,549	5,810	6,097	6,344	6,7
Barton-on-Irwell	941	963	960	917	936	933	920	922	9
Blackburn	9,184	9,553	9,780	10,060	9,375	9,775	9,687	9,866	9,9
Bolton	4,249	4,311	4,335	4,282	4,173	4,157	4,224	4,209	4,2
Burnley	2,639	2,501	2,550	2,638	2,574	2,868	3,039	3,251	3,3
Bury	3,520	3,567	3,608	3,549	3,529	3,626	3,678	3,670	3,7
Chorley	2,018	2,008	2,067	1,900	1,899	1,942	1,971	2,002	2,0
Chorlton	3,894	3,828	3,805	3,884	3,689	3,742	3,806	3,907	3,8
Clitheroe	972	929	956	867	934	969	984	1,007	1,0
Glossop	738	689	742	736	787	804	836	839	8
Haslingden	1,996	1,971	1,786	1,673	1,539	1,599	1,680	1,646	1,6
Liverpool, *Parish*	49,542 *	27,523	27,719	28,217	22,172	21,798	19,924	19,011	18,2
Macclesfield	3,115	2,984	2,977	2,696	2,752	2,756	2,774	2,859	2,8
Manchester, *Township.*	12,127	12,384	12,465	12,773	12,703	12,655	12,415	12,250	12,2
Oldham	2,976	2,951	2,859	2,922	2,934	3,095	3,080	3,065	3,0
Preston	11,704	11,701	11,506	11,507	10,636	10,879	10,818	10,903	10,8
Prestwich	804	796	797	801	793	768	789	779	7
Rochdale	4,218	4,283	4,245	4,239	4,337	4,419	4,438	4,489	4,4
Saddleworth, *Township.*	357	360	354	351	353	365	376	348	3
Salford	4,305	4,309	4,519	4,411	4,366	4,331	4,368	4,429	4,5
Stockport	4,538	4,534	4,556	4,573	4,575	4,613	4,696	4,839	5,0
Todmorden	993	1,060	1,020	1,086	991	1,057	1,044	1,091	1,0
Warrington	1,809	1,873	1,828	1,734	1,784	1,732	1,673	1,683	1,6
Wigan	3,081	3,096	3,100	2,969	3,091	3,100	3,106	3,148	3,1
Total	134,441 *	113,048	113,518	113,943	106,471	107,793	106,423	106,557	106,8

* The excessive number of this week is due entirely to an increase at Liverpool, occasioned by the prevalence of easterly winds th which stopped the principal business of the Port.

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire, Cheshire,* &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1862.							
	May.				June.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne -	7,045	7,471	8,014	8,434	8,779	9,111	9,449	9,632
Barton-on-Irwell - -	960	943	938	918	935	938	963	963
Blackburn - - -	10,307	10,427	10,525	10,685	11,211	11,996	11,642	11,543
Bolton - - - -	4,313	4,332	4,439	4,449	4,437	4,478	4,451	4,491
Burnley - - -	3,387	3,486	3,421	3,317	3,300	3,349	3,348	3,398
Bury - - - -	3,726	3,662	3,670	3,734	3,778	3,799	3,793	3,866
Chorley - - -	2,142	2,093	2,152	2,190	2,296	2,325	2,374	2,402
Chorlton - - -	3,904	4,100	4,165	4,279	4,286	4,351	4,340	4,509
Clitheroe - - -	955	980	981	1,030	1,068	1,037	1,100	1,025
Glossop - - -	949	1,044	1,097	1,145	1,169	1,245	1,510	1,556
Haslingden - - -	1,682	1,693	1,765	1,663	1,709	1,694	1,732	1,769
Liverpool, *Parish* -	18,019	17,718	17,169	16,734	16,450	15,807	15,395	15,572
Macclesfield - - -	2,840	2,852	2,901	2,984	2,928	3,051	3,064	2,972
Manchester, *Township* -	12,248	12,629	12,749	12,795	13,122	13,995	14,396	14,255
Oldham - - -	3,037	2,950	2,923	2,969	3,022	3,127	3,096	3,065
Preston - - -	10,680	10,926	11,507	11,826	11,970	11,690	12,096	12,145
Prestwich - - -	777	837	834	830	818	851	863	876
Rochdale - - -	4,418	4,464	4,415	4,371	4,414	4,337	4,395	4,396
Saddleworth, *Township* -	342	332	353	337	338	347	348	360
Salford - - -	4,450	4,538	4,469	4,455	4,483	4,644	4,615	4,640
Stockport - - -	5,323	5,388	5,480	5,406	5,497	5,662	5,729	6,038
Todmorden - - -	1,099	1,064	1,051	1,068	1,053	977	1,012	1,024
Warrington - - -	1,605	1,578	1,582	1,642	1,621	1,636	1,636	1,642
Wigan - - - -	3,217	3,506	3,571	3,619	3,558	3,542	3,585	3,626
Total - - -	107,425	109,013	110,171	110,880	112,242	113,989	114,932	115,765

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire, Cheshire,* &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1862.								
	July.					August.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne	9,957	10,234	10,582	11,262	11,964	12,956	14,200	15,311	16,500
Barton-on-Irwell	985	996	1,028	1,036	1,137	1,212	1,362	1,392	1,440
Blackburn - -	11,299	11,435	11,381	11,716	12,028	12,445	13,378	14,294	14,909
Bolton - -	4,498	4,477	4,455	4,459	4,446	4,517	4,582	4,760	4,883
Burnley - -	3,358	3,269	3,350	3,463	3,570	3,889	4,507	5,172	5,461
Bury - -	3,906	4,075	4,197	4,311	4,400	4,704	5,640	6,372	6,762
Chorley - -	2,404	2,392	2,358	2,383	2,369	2,356	2,520	2,698	2,751
Chorlton - -	4,572	4,863	5,027	5,288	5,417	5,749	6,096	6,570	6,841
Clitheroe - -	1,054	1,018	990	1,023	1,000	1,052	1,086	1,095	1,043
Glossop - -	1,732	1,774	1,876	1,934	2,013	1,972	2,008	2,061	2,141
Haslingden -	1,783	1,896	2,006	2,182	2,354	2,627	3,063	3,491	3,885
Liverpool, *Parish*	15,601	15,493	15,332	15,302	15,351	15,282	15,238	15,263	15,156
Macclesfield -	2,974	2,986	2,971	2,985	2,959	2,872	2,838	2,846	2,955
Manchester, *Township.*	14,547	15,088	15,540	16,121	16,817	17,478	18,006	18,457	18,925
Oldham - -	3,074	3,243	3,531	3,849	4,180	4,689	5,444	5,954	6,032
Preston - -	12,269	12,293	12,204	12,164	12,525	13,031	13,314	13,789	14,184
Prestwich - -	869	890	831	913	948	1,063	1,179	1,248	1,311
Rochdale - -	4,313	4,282	4,536	4,875	5,129	5,810	6,517	7,294	7,845
Saddleworth, *Township.*	361	354	364	367	397	444	664	742	835
Salford - -	4,703	4,625	4,854	4,923	5,221	5,501	5,694	5,903	5,916
Stockport - -	6,051	6,140	6,266	6,674	7,241	7,791	8,077	8,387	8,613
Todmorden -	1,029	1,050	1,125	1,085	1,174	1,200	1,473	1,423	1,718
Warrington -	1,654	1,608	1,618	1,667	1,686	1,685	1,688	1,733	1,732
Wigan - -	3,682	3,697	3,701	3,736	3,777	3,838	3,899	3,940	4,019
Total - -	116,675	118,178	120,123	123,818	128,103	134,163	142,473	150,195	155,857

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire, Cheshire,* &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1862.								
	September.				October.				
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne	17,223	18,208	19,328	20,472	21,503	23,457	25,540	27,858	30,088
Barton-on-Irwell	1,475	1,486	1,524	1,558	1,481	1,496	1,500	1,532	1,548
Blackburn -	15,465	15,894	16,758	17,573	17,632	18,648	19,640	20,525	21,314
Bolton - -	4,994	5,136	5,260	5,409	5,354	5,575	6,023	6,420	6,791
Burnley - -	5,666	6,048	6,412	6,659	6,995	7,226	7,545	7,992	8,440
Bury - -	7,042	7,234	7,318	7,647	7,711	8,468	9,015	10,090	10,457
Chorley - -	2,747	2,769	2,811	2,926	3,030	3,167	3,284	3,434	3,542
Chorlton - -	6,969	6,929	7,223	7,534	7,876	8,311	9,520	10,138	10,853
Clitheroe - -	1,050	1,111	1,156	1,201	1,146	1,192	1,237	1,241	1,320
Glossop - -	2,210	2,308	2,395	2,470	2,488	2,703	2,866	3,029	3,126
Haslingden -	3,964	4,344	4,970	5,700	6,331	6,004	7,566	9,157	10,143
Liverpool, *Parish*	15,591	15,453	15,461	15,652	15,592	15,516	15,803	15,947	16,092
Macclesfield -	3,078	3,264	3,283	3,283	3,097	3,173	3,206	3,284	3,339
Manchester, *Township.*	19,226	19,716	20,575	21,654	23,218	24,817	26,842	28,800	30,930
Oldham - -	6,330	6,722	6,881	7,241	7,775	8,305	9,032	10,054	11,071
Preston - -	14,286	15,482	16,345	16,856	17,466	17,398	18,514	19,626	20,666
Prestwich - -	1,363	1,396	1,447	1,507	1,514	1,520	1,594	1,793	2,016
Rochdale - -	8,279	8,598	8,942	8,961	9,028	9,408	9,652	10,231	11,355
Saddleworth, *Township.*	801	886	874	1,039	1,004	1,332	1,350	1,777	1,795
Salford - -	6,060	6,272	6,533	6,736	7,383	7,979	8,424	8,837	9,286
Stockport - -	8,842	9,106	9,382	9,592	9,816	10,113	10,596	10,825	11,141
Todmorden -	1,6 9	2,099	2,038	2,388	2,426	2,893	3,172	3,554	3,801
Warrington -	1,747	1,762	1,807	1,843	1,777	1,796	1,847	1,876	1,934
Wigan - -	4,047	4,177	4,250	4,332	4,314	4,544	4,698	4,767	4,836
Total - -	160,148	166,400	172,973	180,233	185,957	195,041	208,466	222,787	235,884

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire, Cheshire,* &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1862.							
	November.				December.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th We
Ashton-under-Lyne -	31,773	32,881	33,908	34,541	35,007	35,080	33,785	32,9
Barton-on-Irwell - -	1,561	1,635	1,730	1,816	1,853	1,842	1,847	1,8
Blackburn - - -	22,062	22,444	23,215	24,019	24,067	23,775	23,249	23,6
Bolton - - -	7,196	7,590	8,198	8,685	8,985	9,157	9,173	9,1
Burnley - - -	8,673	8,812	8,710	8,463	8,216	7,928	7,765	7,5
Bury - - - -	11,012	11,416	11,666	11,883	11,874	11,831	11,716	11,2
Chorley - - -	3,664	3,755	4,050	4,249	4,417	3,991	3,845	3,7
Chorlton - - -	11,693	12,592	13,386	15,310	16,374	16,629	17,345	17,7
Clitheroe - - -	1,480	1,437	1,578	1,477	1,446	1,414	1,417	1,4
Glossop - - -	3,261	3,363	3,412	3,539	3,651	3,581	3,548	3,6
Haslingden - - -	10,854	11,086	11,439	11,504	11,251	8,506	8,040	7,5
Liverpool, *Parish* - -	16,323	16,697	17,156	18,021	17,889	18,081	18,472	18,0
Macclesfield - - -	3,343	3,459	3,557	3,585	3,776	3,787	3,897	4,0
Manchester, *Township* -	32,431	34,428	36,801	39,023	40,603	41,335	41,671	41,6
Oldham - - -	12,572	14,004	16,177	15,767	15,053	14,160	13,496	12,9
Preston - - -	21,193	21,921	22,530	23,180	23,389	23,363	23,451	23,2
Prestwich - - -	2,172	2,429	2,656	2,800	2,990	3,187	3,236	3,3
Rochdale - - -	12,353	13,043	13,807	13,975	14,027	13,875	13,669	13,2
Saddleworth, *Township* -	2,326	2,297	2,561	2,501	2,646	2,506	2,599	2,4
Salford - - -	9,821	10,296	10,919	11,479	11,599	11,919	11,838	11,7
Stockport - - -	11,314	11,701	12,031	12,247	12,013	10,973	10,231	9,2
Todmorden - - -	4,374	4,471	4,934	4,902	5,023	4,957	4,876	4,7
Warrington - - -	1,921	2,026	2,141	2,324	2,392	2,298	2,334	2,3
Wigan - - - -	5,142	5,270	5,356	5,512	5,877	6,067	6,215	6,2
Total - - -	248,514	259,053	271,918	280,802	284,418*	280,242	277,715	273,8

* Highest point of pauperism attained in the district during the present distress.

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire, Cheshire, &c.—continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1863.								
	January.					February.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne	31,413	30,308	29,465	28,635	27,557	26,918	26,482	26,346	26,828
Barton-on-Irwell	1,874	1,921	1,882	1,825	1,772	1,751	1,667	1,677	1,636
Blackburn - -	21,589	16,121	14,374	13,836	13,262	12,416	11,598	11,282	11,241
Bolton - -	9,087	8,904	9,013	8,870	8,711	8,554	8,437	8,406	8,446
Burnley - -	6,969	6,056	5,828	5,357	5,046	4,921	4,787	4,642	4,515
Bury - - -	10,995	10,933	10,728	10,524	9,965	9,631	9,246	8,763	8,560
Chorley - -	3,966	4,067	4,049	4,295	4,072	4,052	3,915	3,883	3,932
Chorlton - -	17,475	17,918	18,331	19,385	17,582	17,160	16,732	16,377	15,978
Clitheroe - -	1,378	1,337	1,767	1,639	1,625	1,607	1,581	1,586	1,588
Glossop - -	3,603	3,602	3,679	3,677	3,721	3,708	3,703	3,717	3,681
Haslingden -	6,716	6,572	6,439	6,150	6,007	5,546	5,607	5,536	5,538
Liverpool, *Parish*	17,985	18,486	18,771	18,886	19,114	19,135	19,268	19,544	19,336
Macclesfield -	3,969	4,028	4,106	4,229	4,167	4,100	4,063	3,940	3,886
Manchester, *Township.*	41,536	41,692	41,139	40,460	39,915	39,204	38,413	37,867	37,010
Oldham - -	12,393	12,259	11,838	11,212	10,805	10,401	10,190	10,022	9,840
Preston - -	22,498	22,111	22,183	21,438	21,438	21,573	21,889	22,055	22,071
Prestwich - -	3,351	3,249	3,178	3,048	3,024	2, 94	2,871	2,777	2,769
Rochdale - -	13,157	12,758	12,373	12,195	12,070	11,532	11,471	11,533	11,634
Saddleworth, *Township.*	2,416	2,305	2,325	2,324	2,269	2,215	2,332	2,317	2,493
Salford - -	11,526	11,529	10,968	10,570	10,420	10,096	9,837	9,608	9,536
Stockport - -	9,119	8,138	7,768	7,369	7,154	6,811	6,816	6,887	6,911
Todmorden -	4,716	4,660	4,511	4,417	3,992	3,771	3,665	3,529	3,454
Warrington -	2,426	2,502	2,525	2,630	2,596	2,527	2,425	2,490	2,467
Wigan - -	6,293	6,267	6,288	6,218	6,293	6,187	6,262	6,258	6,214
Total - -	266,450	257,723	253,528	249,189	242,577	236,780	233,257	231,042	229,564

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire, Cheshire,* &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1863.								
	March.				April.				
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th Week
Ashton-under-Lyne	27,173	27,287	28,171	28,429	28,439	28,651	27,398	26,771	25,982
Barton-on-Irwell	1,600	1,598	1,642	1,648	1,403	1,424	1,430	1,409	1,438
Blackburn - -	11,146	11,310	11,558	11,908	11,129	11,303	11,216	10,955	10,561
Bolton - -	8,503	8,574	8,585	8,580	8,179	8,222	8,189	8,083	7,831
Burnley - -	4,546	4,835	4,557	4,720	4,448	4,355	4,366	4,184	3,992
Bury - -	8,333	8,158	8,000	7,770	7,381	7,065	6,938	6,885	6,694
Chorley - -	3,877	3,846	3,921	4,054	3,505	3,472	3,400	3,333	3,577
Chorlton - -	15,586	15,251	15,397	15,290	14,542	15,924	14,184	14,000	13,894
Clitheroe - -	1,578	1,560	1,565	1,583	1,194	1,160	1,151	1,172	1,166
Glossop - -	3,676	3,664	3,690	3,680	3,881	3,903	3,876	3,848	3,886
Haslingden -	5,507	5,512	5,566	5,582	5,308	5,307	5,169	5,226	5,096
Liverpool, *Parish*	19,013	18,835	18,894	18,828	18,309	18,210	17,982	18,092	17,818
Macclesfield -	3,718	3,703	3,718	3,649	3,432	3,435	3,399	3,368	3,313
Manchester, *Township.*	36,011	34,998	34,270	33,907	33,631	32,835	32,259	30,890	30,045
Oldham - -	9,791	8,480	9,516	9,463	7,931	8,057	8,028	7,783	7,434
Preston - -	21,775	21,908	21,635	21,458	21,543	21,290	20,550	19,818	18,971
Prestwich - -	2,772	2,662	2,648	2,641	2,428	2,441	2,401	2,369	2,277
Rochdale - -	11,946	11,782	11,942	11,822	11,054	10,994	10,817	10,230	9,572
Saddleworth, *Township.*	2,494	2,628	2,585	2,482	2,397	2,401	2,364	2,295	2,157
Salford - -	9,374	9,261	9,460	9,333	8,951	8,913	8,713	8,547	8,274
Stockport - -	6,961	7,065	6,972	6,846	6,715	6,652	6,700	6,579	6,428
Todmorden -	3,352	3,273	3,226	3,160	3,079	2,908	2,822	2,768	2,706
Warrington -	2,335	2,295	2,305	2,337	2,191	2,126	2,091	1,989	1,948
Wigan - -	6,167	6,139	6,060	6,062	5,975	5,925	5,912	5,874	5,870
Total - -	227,234	224,624	225,883	225,232	217,045	216,973	211,355	206,468	200,930

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire, Cheshire,* &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1863.							
	May.				June.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne -	25,637	25,120	24,602	24,127	23,315	22,801	21,975	21,726
Barton-on-Irwell -	1,431	1,407	1,398	1,409	1,507	1,520	1,479	1,487
Blackburn - - -	9,979	9,352	8,625	8,401	7,758	7,491	7,349	7,316
Bolton - - -	7,635	7,484	7,143	6,922	6,847	6,809	6,728	6,552
Burnley - - -	3,861	3,751	3,692	3,670	3,674	3,598	3,627	3,981
Bury - - - -	6,624	6,575	6,467	6,419	6,358	6,388	6,634	6,634
Chorley - - -	3,532	3,998	3,394	3,367	3,314	3,453	3,416	3,377
Chorlton - - -	13,556	13,335	12,887	12,858	12,432	12,777	12,570	12,584
Clitheroe - - -	1,179	1,176	1,163	1,177	1,213	1,196	1,210	1,188
Glossop - - -	3,814	3,773	3,786	3,757	3,740	3,778	3,765	3,761
Haslingden - - -	4,919	4,622	4,347	4,317	4,209	4,134	4,101	4,143
Liverpool, *Parish* -	17,691	17,803	17,808	17,792	17,750	17,623	17,309	17,164
Macclesfield - -	3,261	3,256	3,317	3,226	3,194	3,251	3,267	3,251
Manchester, *Township* -	28,614	27,220	25,729	25,647	25,440	24,944	24,093	23,290
Oldham - - -	7,198	6,721	6,504	6,298	6,295	6,337	6,174	5,847
Preston - - -	18,445	17,903	17,589	17,319	17,233	16,811	16,482	15,881
Prestwich - - -	2,257	2,278	2,236	2,171	2,267	2,172	2,238	2,196
Rochdale - - -	9,172	8,797	8,444	8,231	8,176	8,049	7,984	7,694
Saddleworth, *Township* -	1,968	1,856	1,777	1,735	1,767	1,755	1,809	1,751
Salford - - -	8,006	7,740	7,497	7,562	7,537	7,388	7,240	7,054
Stockport - - -	6,306	6,234	6,160	6,150	5,936	5,790	5,678	5,661
Todmorden - - -	2,635	2,604	2,273	2,352	2,354	2,298	2,248	2,175
Warrington - - -	1,907	1,897	1,908	1,901	1,913	1,933	1,919	1,890
Wigan - - -	5,876	5,836	5,803	5,876	5,938	5,960	5,974	6,008
Total - - -	195,503	190,738	184,549	182,684	180,167	178,256	175,269	172,611

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire, Cheshire,* &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1863.								
	July.					August.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th We
Ashton-under-Lyne	21,326	20,947	20,686	20,751	21,306	21,212	21,017	20,717	20,78
Barton-on-Irwell	1,450	1,435	1,457	1,476	1,493	1,451	1,421	1,418	1,42
Blackburn - -	7,016	6,779	6,774	6,875	7,067	7,018	7,109	7,000	6,87
Bolton - -	6,346	5,945	5,713	5,655	5,645	5,538	5,536	5,558	5,54
Burnley - -	3,488	3,190	2,988	3,063	3,007	3,039	3,103	3,165	3,13
Bury - - -	6,567	6,311	6,246	6,445	6,623	6,854	6,900	6,999	7,17
Chorley - -	3,159	3,021	2,968	2,976	3,025	3,043	3,072	3,077	3,07
Chorlton - -	12,081	11,703	11,425	11,309	11,253	11,177	11,183	11,235	11,05
Clitheroe - -	1,138	1,134	1,046	961	985	1,029	1,042	1,045	1,02
Glossop - -	3,724	3,679	3,536	3,528	3,547	3,572	4,048	4,083	4,04
Haslingden -	3,947	3,537	3,447	3,511	3,555	3,583	3,643	3,765	3,81
Liverpool, *Parish*	16,964	16,812	16,606	17,000	17,075	16,824	16,833	16,879	16,77
Macclesfield -	3,145	3,122	3,076	3,073	3,115	3,106	3,114	3,141	3,15
Manchester, *Township.*	22,107	21,301	20,659	20,517	20,094	19,831	19,595	19,019	18,48
Oldham - -	5,533	5,433	5,493	5,588	5,780	5,936	5,950	6,055	5,90
Preston - -	15,616	15,008	14,388	14,491	14,542	15,043	15,119	15,145	15,04
Prestwich - -	2,044	1,941	1,886	1,855	1,814	1,852	1,880	1,826	1,82
Rochdale - -	6,951	6,492	6,367	6,790	7,019	7,032	6,863	6,661	6,80
Saddleworth, *Township.*	1,737	1,632	1,676	1,693	1,874	1,868	1,928	1,841	1,83
Salford - -	6,782	6,614	6,272	6,177	6,042	5,935	5,703	5,344	5,42
Stockport - -	5,383	5,163	4,990	4,342	4,301	4,273	4,249	4,169	4,16
Todmorden -	2,070	1,922	1,808	1,720	1,851	1,846	1,957	1,952	1,92
Warrington -	1,832	1,836	1,779	1,802	1,754	1,753	1,748	1,738	1,72
Wigan - -	5,872	5,855	5,871	5,759	5,887	5,884	5,899	5,887	5,88
Total - -	166,278	160,812	157,157	157,361	158,654	158,690	158,912	157,719	156,92

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
14 October 1863.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Departmen

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 July 1863;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in each Week of the Four Months ending with December 1858, 1862, and 1863, respectively, in the following Unions and Parishes, viz.:—Ashton-under-Lyne, Barton-on-Irwell, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Chorlton, Clitheroe, Glossop, Haslingden, Liverpool, Macclesfield, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Prestwich, Rochdale, Saddleworth, Stockport, Todmorden, Warrington, and Wigan:"

"And, SUMMARY of the Number of PAUPERS Relieved (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants), in each Week of the Four Months ending with December 1863 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 100, of the present Session)."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
29 January 1864.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS IN EACH UNION:

PAGE
No. 1.—For the Four Months ended with December 1863 - - - - 2
No. 2.—Summary for the same Period - - - - - - - - 26

(Mr. Villiers.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *July* 1863.

No. 1.—RETURNS of the Number of PAUPERS.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 27,890. POPULATION 1861 - - 134,761.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - - - 1st week	1,962	17,223	20,180	929	—	17	—
2d „	1,959	18,208	19,598	900	—	8	—
3d „	1,883	19,328	19,187	919	—	—	1
4th „	1,829	20,472	18,969	937	—	—	7
October - - - 1st week	1,835	21,503	18,750	922	—	—	13
2d „	1,858	23,457	18,361	888	—	—	22
3d „	1,880	25,540	18,267	872	—	—	28
4th „	1,892	27,858	17,955	849	—	—	36
5th „	1,845	30,088	17,076	826	—	—	43
November - - - 1st week	1,863	31,773	16,680	795	—	—	48
2d „	1,873	32,881	16,265	768	—	—	51
3d „	1,875	33,908	16,172	763	—	—	52
4th „	1,910	34,541	15,717	723	—	—	54
December - - - 1st week	1,941	35,007	15,204	683	—	—	57
2d „	1,926	35,080	15,037	681	—	—	57
3d „	1,969	33,785	15,409	683	—	—	54
4th „	1,940	32,919	15,375	693	—	—	53

BARTON-ON-IRWELL UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 3,015.

Population 1861 - - 39,050.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	1,034	1,475	1,394	35	—	—	5
	2d „	1,034	1,486	1,442	39	—	—	3
	3d „	1,043	1,524	1,392	33	—	—	9
	4th „	1,038	1,558	1,358	31	—	—	13
October - - -	1st week	983	1,481	1,177	20	—	—	21
	2d „	987	1,496	1,169	18	—	—	22
	3d „	1,016	1,500	1,211	19	—	—	19
	4th „	1,013	1,532	1,219	20	—	—	20
	5th „	1,028	1,548	1,212	18	—	—	22
November - -	1st week	1,019	1,561	1,195	17	—	—	23
	2d „	1,053	1,635	1,188	13	—	—	27
	3d „	1,054	1,730	1,217	15	—	—	30
	4th „	1,076	1,816	1,224	14	—	—	33
December - -	1st week	1,073	1,853	1,206	12	—	—	35
	2d „	1,106	1,842	1,226	11	—	—	33
	3d „	1,098	1,847	1,265	15	—	—	32
	4th „	1,142	1,887	1,274	12	—	—	32

BLACKBURN UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 26,061. Population 1861 - - 119,937.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - - - 1st week	3,806	15,465	6,830	79	—	—	56
2d „	3,760	15,894	6,769	80	—	—	57
3d „	3,800	16,758	6,825	80	—	—	59
4th „	3,882	17,573	6,769	74	—	—	61
October - - - 1st week	3,619	17,632	6,091	68	—	—	65
2d „	3,662	18,648	6,070	66	—	—	67
3d „	3,649	19,640	6,058	66	—	—	69
4th „	3,581	20,525	6,040	69	—	—	71
5th „	3,610	21,314	6,083	69	—	—	71
November - - - 1st week	3,627	22,062	6,122	69	—	—	72
2d „	3,626	22,444	5,958	64	—	—	73
3d „	3,655	23,215	6,162	69	—	—	73
4th „	3,659	24,019	6,128	67	—	—	74
December - - - 1st week	3,725	24,067	6,194	66	—	—	74
2d „	3,725	23,775	6,367	71	—	—	73
3d „	3,703	23,249	6,316	71	—	—	73
4th „	3,745	23,668	6,276	68	—	—	73

BOLTON UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 18,514. Population 1861 - - 130,270.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	4,580	4,994	5,544	21	—	11	—
	2d „	4,587	5,136	5,492	20	—	7	—
	3d „	4,591	5,260	5,498	20	—	5	—
	4th „	4,638	5,409	5,497	19	—	2	—
October - - -	1st week	4,593	5,354	5,443	19	—	2	—
	2d „	4,648	5,575	5,297	14	—	—	5
	3d „	4,660	6,023	5,335	14	—	—	11
	4th „	4,645	6,420	5,370	16	—	—	16
	5th „	4,600	6,791	5,366	17	—	—	21
November - -	1st week	4,549	7,196	5,336	17	—	—	26
	2d „	4,553	7,590	5,434	19	—	—	28
	3d „	4,547	8,198	5,497	21	—	—	33
	4th „	4,581	8,685	5,535	21	—	—	36
December - -	1st week	4,614	8,985	5,563	21	—	—	38
	2d „	4,619	9,157	5,636	22	—	—	38
	3d „	4,559	9,173	5,631	24	—	—	39
	4th „	4,476	9,193	5,545	24	—	—	40

BURNLEY UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 13,766. Population 1861 - - 75,588.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	1,997	5,666	3,091	55	—	—	45
	2d „	1,866	6,048	3,057	64	—	—	49
	3d „	1,813	6,412	3,001	66	—	—	53
	4th „	1,858	6,659	2,939	58	—	—	56
October - - -	1st week	1,886	6,995	3,124	66	—	—	55
	2d „	1,796	7,226	2,771	54	—	—	62
	3d „	1,858	7,545	2,830	52	—	—	62
	4th „	1,853	7,992	2,851	54	—	—	64
	5th „	1,867	8,440	3,013	61	—	—	64
November - -	1st week	1,909	8,673	3,139	64	—	—	64
	2d „	1,891	8,812	3,196	69	—	—	64
	3d „	1,890	8,710	3,201	69	—	—	63
	4th „	1,869	8,463	3,137	68	—	—	63
December - -	1st week	1,887	8,216	3,246	72	—	—	60
	2d „	1,894	7,928	3,282	73	—	—	59
	3d „	1,938	7,765	3,266	69	—	—	58
	4th „	1,935	7,586	3,211	66	—	—	58

BURY UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 17,215.

Population 1861 - - 101,142.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - - -	1st week	3,245	7,042	7,060	118	—	—	—
	2d „	3,239	7,234	7,038	117	—	—	3
	3d „	3,218	7,318	6,974	117	—	—	5
	4th „	3,181	7,647	6,937	118	—	—	9
October - - -	1st week	3,168	7,711	6,877	117	—	—	11
	2d „	3,198	8,468	6,846	114	—	—	19
	3d „	3,181	9,015	6,840	115	—	—	24
	4th „	3,158	10,090	6,866	117	—	—	32
	5th „	3,123	10,457	6,829	119	—	—	35
November - - -	1st week	3,128	11,012	6,812	118	—	—	38
	2d „	3,139	11,416	6,895	120	—	—	40
	3d „	3,184	11,666	7,009	120	—	—	40
	4th „	3,254	11,883	7,072	117	—	—	40
December - - -	1st week	3,298	11,874	7,239	119	—	—	39
	2d „	3,322	11,831	7,381	122	—	—	38
	3d „	3,304	11,716	7,349	122	—	—	37
	4th „	3,341	11,264	7,480	124	—	—	34

CHORLEY UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 6,561.

Population 1861 - - 41,679.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	1,746	2,747	3,053	75	—	11	—
	2d „	1,744	2,769	3,028	74	—	9	—
	3d „	1,769	2,811	3,027	71	—	8	—
	4th „	1,797	2,926	3,107	73	—	6	—
October - - -	1st week	1,764	3,030	2,857	62	—	—	6
	2d „	1,783	3,167	2,857	60	—	—	10
	3d „	1,805	3,284	2,681	49	—	—	18
	4th „	1,815	3,434	2,674	47	—	—	22
	5th „	1,790	3,542	2,644	48	—	—	25
November - -	1st week	1,772	3,664	2,673	51	—	—	27
	2d „	1,782	3,755	2,788	56	—	—	26
	3d „	1,780	4,050	2,771	56	—	—	32
	4th „	1,785	4,249	2,615	46	—	—	38
December - -	1st week	1,794	4,417	2,679	49	—	—	39
	2d „	1,801	3,991	2,669	48	—	—	33
	3d „	1,808	3,845	2,660	47	—	—	31
	4th „	1,820	3,760	2,769	52	—	—	26

CHORLTON UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 7,887.

Population 1861 - 169,573.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	3,212	6,969	10,697	233	—	53	—
	2d „	3,154	6,925	10,708	240	—	55	—
	3d „	3,135	7,223	10,628	239	—	47	—
	4th „	3,270	7,534	10,583	224	—	40	—
October - - -	1st week	3,249	7,876	9,986	207	—	27	—
	2d „	3,137	8,311	9,807	213	—	18	—
	3d „	3,389	9,520	10,017	196	—	5	—
	4th „	3,406	10,138	10,061	195	—	—	1
	5th „	3,504	10,853	10,229	192	—	—	6
November - -	1st week	3,528	11,693	10,330	193	—	—	12
	2d „	3,517	12,592	10,546	200	—	—	16
	3d „	3,650	13,386	10,610	191	—	—	21
	4th „	3,803	15,310	10,564	178	—	—	31
December - -	1st week	3,835	16,374	10,579	176	—	—	35
	2d „	3,826	16,629	10,921	185	—	—	34
	3d „	3,844	17,345	11,075	188	—	—	36
	4th „	3,961	17,720	11,141	181	—	—	37

CLITHEROE UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 2,332.

Population 1861 - - - 20,476.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	1,076	1,050	995	—	8	—	5
	2d „	1,103	1,111	984	—	11	—	11
	3d „	1,110	1,156	990	—	11	—	14
	4th „	1,117	1,201	1,016	—	9	—	15
October - - -	1st week	1,093	1,146	924	—	15	—	19
	2d „	1,059	1,192	953	—	10	—	20
	3d „	1,086	1,237	993	—	9	—	20
	4th „	1,089	1,241	1,033	—	5	—	17
	5th „	1,103	1,320	1,029	—	7	—	22
November - -	1st week	1,079	1,480	1,028	—	5	—	31
	2d „	1,105	1,437	1,057	—	4	—	26
	3d „	1,091	1,578	1,083	—	1	—	31
	4th „	1,091	1,477	1,058	—	3	—	28
December - -	1st week	1,065	1,446	1,073	1	—	—	26
	2d „	1,062	1,414	1,088	2	—	—	23
	3d „	1,047	1,417	1,095	5	—	—	23
	4th „	1,070	1,438	1,094	2	—	—	24

GLOSSOP UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 } *

Population 1861 - - 21,200.

* Not known. Returned with the Hayfield Union.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September -	1st week	236	2,210	4,072	1,625	—	84	—
	2d „	251	2,308	4,035	1,508	—	75	—
	3d „	252	2,395	4,458	1,669	—	86	—
	4th „	244	2,470	3,097	1,169	—	25	—
October - -	1st week	227	2,488	2,783	1,126	—	12	—
	2d „	242	2,703	2,833	1,071	—	5	—
	3d „	251	2,866	2,954	1,077	—	3	—
	4th „	244	3,029	2,758	1,030	—	—	9
	5th „	235	3,126	2,740	1,066	—	—	12
November - -	1st week	237	3,261	2,756	1,063	—	—	15
	2d „	249	3,363	2,742	1,001	—	—	18
	3d „	240	3,412	2,704	1,027	—	—	21
	4th „	243	3,539	2,654	992	—	—	25
December	1st week	243	3,651	2,558	953	—	—	30
	2d „	248	3,581	2,585	942	—	—	28
	3d „	242	3,548	2,522	942	—	—	29
	4th „	249	3,629	2,498	903	—	—	31

HASLINGDEN UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 13,468. Population 1861 - - 69,782.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - - 1st week	1,469	3,964	3,806	159	—	—	4
2d „	1,519	4,344	3,957	161	—	—	9
3d „	1,502	4,970	3,865	157	—	—	22
4th „	1,535	5,700	3,871	152	—	—	32
October - - - 1st week	1,406	6,331	3,114	121	—	—	51
2d „	1,417	6,004	2,939	107	—	—	51
3d „	1,456	7,566	2,766	90	—	—	63
4th „	1,424	9,157	2,427	70	—	—	73
5th „	1,427	10,143	2,319	63	—	—	77
November - - 1st week	1,408	10,854	2,471	75	—	—	77
2d „	1,361	11,086	2,452	80	—	—	78
3d „	1,357	11,439	2,504	85	—	—	78
4th „	1,377	11,504	2,553	85	—	—	78
December - - - 1st week	1,429	11,251	2,645	85	—	—	76
2d „	1,456	8,506	2,773	90	—	—	67
3d „	1,463	8,040	2,964	103	—	—	63
4th „	1,453	7,559	3,125	115	—	—	59

LIVERPOOL PARISH.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 1,941. Population 1861 - - 269,733.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - - 1st week	13,173	15,591	16,486	25	—	6	—
2d „	13,224	15,453	16,641	26	—	8	—
3d „	13,133	15,461	16,620	27	—	7	—
4th „	13,209	15,652	16,922	28	—	8	—
October - - - 1st week	12,902	15,592	16,373	27	—	5	—
2d „	13,150	15,516	16,302	24	—	5	—
3d „	13,105	15,803	16,223	24	—	3	—
4th „	13,420	15,947	16,220	21	—	2	—
5th „	13,728	16,092	16,074	17	—	—	0
November - - - 1st week	13,323	16,323	16,316	22	—	—	0
2d „	14,020	16,697	16,366	17	—	—	2
3d „	14,590	17,156	16,310	12	—	—	5
4th „	14,985	18,021	16,430	10	—	—	9
December - - 1st week	14,720	17,889	16,087	9	—	—	10
2d „	14,546	18,081	16,211	11	—	—	10
3d „	14,742	18,472	16,508	12	—	—	11
4th „	14,542	18,001	16,283	12	—	—	10

MACCLESFIELD UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 1,475. POPULATION 1861 - - 61,517.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - - - 1st week	1,835	3,078	3,162	72	—	3	—
2d „	1,826	3,264	3,188	75	—	—	2
3d „	1,813	3,283	3,117	72	—	—	5
4th „	1,809	3,283	3,109	72	—	—	5
October - - - 1st week	1,676	3,097	3,030	81	—	—	2
2d „	1,658	3,173	3,056	84	—	—	4
3d „	1,720	3,206	3,096	80	—	—	3
4th „	1,726	3,284	3,164	83	—	—	4
5th „	1,810	3,339	3,154	74	—	—	6
November - - - 1st week	1,795	3,343	3,227	80	—	—	3
2d „	1,804	3,459	3,352	86	—	—	3
3d „	1,792	3,557	3,402	90	—	—	4
4th „	1,828	3,585	3,173	74	—	—	11
December - - - 1st week	1,800	3,776	3,084	71	—	—	18
2d „	1,814	3,787	3,055	68	—	—	19
3d „	1,778	3,897	3,037	71	—	—	22
4th „	1,782	4,010	3,057	72	—	—	24

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 21,250. POPULATION 1861 - - 185,040.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - - 1st week	7,278	19,226	18,156	149	—	—	6
2d „	7,262	19,716	17,834	146	—	—	10
3d „	7,229	20,575	17,391	141	—	—	15
4th „	7,125	21,654	17,395	144	—	—	20
October - - - 1st week	6,947	23,218	16,895	143	—	—	27
2d „	7,036	24,817	16,771	138	—	—	32
3d „	7,078	26,842	16,538	134	—	—	38
4th „	7,084	28,800	16,238	129	—	—	44
5th „	7,135	30,930	16,132	126	—	—	48
November - - - 1st week	7,153	32,431	15,921	123	—	—	51
2d „	7,147	34,428	15,913	123	—	—	54
3d „	7,157	36,801	15,937	123	—	—	57
4th „	7,271	39,023	15,982	120	—	—	59
December - - - 1st week	7,257	40,603	16,291	124	—	—	60
2d „	7,270	41,335	16,872	132	—	—	59
3d „	7,340	41,671	17,579	139	—	—	58
4th „	7,319	41,631	18,163	148	—	—	56

OLDHAM UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 18,170. Population 1861 - 111,267.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September	1st week	2,007	6,330	6,460	222	—	2	—
	2d „	2,005	6,722	7,441	271	—	11	—
	3d „	2,017	6,881	7,674	280	—	12	—
	4th „	1,987	7,241	7,484	277	—	3	—
October	1st week	2,003	7,775	6,498	224	—	—	16
	2d „	1,981	8,305	6,588	233	—	—	21
	3d „	1,979	9,032	6,473	227	—	—	28
	4th „	1,954	10,054	6,171	216	—	—	39
	5th „	1,960	11,071	5,761	194	—	—	48
November	1st week	1,960	12,572	5,686	190	—	—	55
	2d „	1,937	14,004	5,732	196	—	—	59
	3d „	1,954	16,177	5,664	190	—	—	65
	4th „	1,986	15,767	5,685	186	—	—	64
December	1st week	1,998	15,053	5,616	181	—	—	63
	2d „	1,991	14,160	5,597	181	—	—	60
	3d „	1,975	13,496	5,603	184	—	—	58
	4th „	2,037	12,936	5,558	173	—	—	57

PRESTON UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 19,376.

Population 1861 - - 110,488.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	4,446	14,286	14,744	232	—	3	—
	2d „	4,521	15,482	14,323	217	—	—	7
	3d „	4,586	16,345	14,031	206	—	—	14
	4th „	4,703	16,856	14,029	198	—	—	17
October - - -	1st week	4,287	17,466	14,036	227	—	—	20
	2d „	4,197	17,398	14,074	235	—	—	19
	3d „	4,096	18,514	13,904	239	—	—	25
	4th „	4,108	19,626	13,827	237	—	—	30
	5th „	4,132	20,666	13,767	233	—	—	33
November - -	1st week	4,147	21,193	13,795	233	—	—	35
	2d „	4,216	21,921	13,799	227	—	—	37
	3d „	4,271	22,530	13,853	224	—	—	39
	4th „	4,252	23,180	13,765	224	—	—	41
December - -	1st week	4,266	23,389	13,907	226	—	—	41
	2d „	4,312	23,363	14,089	227	—	—	40
	3d „	4,314	23,451	14,169	228	—	—	40
	4th „	4,302	23,240	14,368	234	—	—	38

PRESTWICH UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861, } Included in the Manchester Return. POPULATION 1861 - 20,476.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	594	1,363	1,834	209	—	35	—
	2d „	593	1,396	1,772	199	—	27	—
	3d „	594	1,447	1,741	193	—	20	—
	4th „	602	1,507	1,734	188	—	15	—
October - - -	1st week	579	1,514	1,629	181	—	8	—
	2d „	601	1,520	1,578	163	—	4	—
	3d „	614	1,594	1,561	154	—	—	2
	4th „	629	1,793	1,522	142	—	—	15
	5th „	615	2,016	1,608	161	—	—	25
November - -	1st week	617	2,172	1,624	163	—	—	25
	2d „	618	2,429	1,653	167	—	—	32
	3d „	641	2,656	1,621	153	—	—	39
	4th „	621	2,800	1,709	175	—	—	39
December - -	1st week	669	2,990	1,610	141	—	—	46
	2d „	678	3,187	1,636	141	—	—	49
	3d „	660	3,236	1,611	144	—	—	50
	4th „	653	3,357	1,634	150	—	—	51

ROCHDALE UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 11,872.

Population 1861 - - 91,758.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	2,639	8,279	6,996	165	—	—	15
	2d „	2,585	8,598	6,736	161	—	—	22
	3d „	2,568	8,942	6,214	142	—	—	31
	4th „	2,520	8,961	6,263	149	—	—	30
October - - -	1st week	2,531	9,028	6,010	137	—	—	33
	2d „	2,506	9,408	5,840	133	—	—	38
	3d „	2,526	9,652	5,710	126	—	—	41
	4th „	2,484	10,231	5,754	132	—	—	44
	5th „	2,477	11,355	5,653	128	—	—	50
November - -	1st week	2,467	12,353	5,882	138	—	—	52
	2d „	2,473	13,043	6,142	148	—	—	53
	3d „	2,474	13,807	6,452	161	—	—	53
	4th „	2,486	13,975	6,310	154	—	—	55
December - -	1st week	2,485	14,027	6,565	164	—	—	53
	2d „	2,507	13,875	6,854	173	—	—	51
	3d „	2,520	13,669	7,233	187	—	—	47
	4th „	2,510	13,215	7,332	192	—	—	45

SADDLEWORTH TOWNSHIP.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 2,499. POPULATION 1861 - - 18,631.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	338	801	1,698	402	—	112	—
	2d „	343	886	1,602	367	—	81	—
	3d „	334	874	1,553	365	—	78	—
	4th „	326	1,039	1,489	357	—	43	—
October - - -	1st week	327	1,004	1,479	352	—	47	—
	2d „	321	1,332	1,486	363	—	12	—
	3d „	331	1,350	1,482	348	—	10	—
	4th „	334	1,777	1,519	355	—	—	15
	5th „	338	1,795	1,480	338	—	—	18
November - -	1st week	326	2,326	1,483	355	—	—	36
	2d „	332	2,297	1,372	313	—	—	40
	3d „	335	2,561	1,366	308	—	—	47
	4th „	336	2,501	1,353	303	—	—	46
December - -	1st week	333	2,646	1,386	316	—	—	48
	2d „	344	2,506	1,360	295	—	—	46
	3d „	337	2,599	1,475	338	—	—	43
	4th „	331	2,486	1,485	349	—	—	40

SALFORD UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 7,648. Population 1861 - - 105,334.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	2,887	6,060	5,259	82	—	—	13
	2d „	2,752	6,272	5,186	88	—	—	17
	3d „	2,723	6,533	5,147	89	—	—	21
	4th „	2,741	6,736	5,145	88	—	—	24
October - - -	1st week	2,522	7,383	5,029	99	—	—	32
	2d „	2,621	7,979	5,033	92	—	—	37
	3d „	2,645	8,424	4,911	86	—	—	42
	4th „	2,681	8,837	4,888	82	—	—	45
	5th „	2,720	9,286	4,947	82	—	—	47
November - -	1st week	2,684	9,821	5,022	87	—	—	49
	2d „	2,680	10,296	5,104	90	—	—	50
	3d „	2,719	10,919	5,153	90	—	—	53
	4th „	2,812	11,479	5,173	84	—	—	55
December - -	1st week	2,858	11,599	5,274	85	—	—	55
	2d „	2,881	11,919	5,360	86	—	—	55
	3d „	2,914	11,838	5,466	88	—	—	54
	4th „	2,955	11,738	5,483	86	—	—	53

STOCKPORT UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - - 17,742. POPULATION 1861 - - 94,361.

NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

DATE.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - - - 1st week	2,023	8,842	4,085	102	—	—	54
2d „	2,008	9,106	4,273	113	—	—	53
3d „	2,006	9,382	4,168	108	—	—	56
4th „	1,990	9,592	4,183	110	—	—	56
October - - - 1st week	1,938	9,816	3,971	105	—	—	60
2d „	1,976	10,113	3,952	100	—	—	61
3d „	1,990	10,596	3,736	88	—	—	65
4th „	1,995	10,825	3,610	81	—	—	67
5th „	1,957	11,141	3,725	90	—	—	67
November - - 1st week	1,955	11,314	3,930	101	—	—	65
2d „	1,960	11,701	3,938	101	—	—	66
3d „	1,954	12,031	3,804	95	—	—	68
4th „	1,985	12,247	3,936	98	—	—	68
December - - 1st week	1,990	12,013	3,648	83	—	—	70
2d „	2,008	10,973	3,563	77	—	—	68
3d „	1,992	10,231	3,596	81	—	—	65
4th „	2,000	9,206	3,611	81	—	—	61

TODMORDEN UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 6,231. Population 1861 - - 31,113.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	1,151	1,693	1,956	70	—	16	—
	2d „	1,121	2,099	1,947	74	—	—	7
	3d „	1,197	2,038	1,834	53	—	—	10
	4th „	1,162	2,388	1,792	54	—	—	25
October - -	1st week	1,172	2,426	1,789	53	—	—	26
	2d „	1,085	2,893	1,738	60	—	—	40
	3d „	1,112	3,172	1,716	54	—	—	46
	4th „	1,076	3,554	1,696	58	—	—	52
	5th „	1,139	3,801	1,616	42	—	—	57
November - -	1st week	1,067	4,374	1,634	53	—	—	63
	2d „	1,109	4,471	1,693	53	—	—	62
	3d „	1,101	4,934	1,742	58	—	—	65
	4th „	1,137	4,902	1,689	49	—	—	66
December - -	1st week	1,095	5,023	1,716	57	—	—	66
	2d „	1,157	4,957	1,704	47	—	—	66
	3d „	1,110	4,876	1,708	54	—	—	65
	4th „	1,126	4,751	1,709	52	—	—	64

WARRINGTON UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 1,134. Population 1861 - - 43,788.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.		Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
		1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
					Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - -	1st week	1,433	1,747	1,775	24	—	2	—
	2d „	1,444	1,762	1,752	21	—	—	1
	3d „	1,426	1,807	1,751	23	—	—	3
	4th „	1,399	1,843	1,791	28	—	—	3
October - - -	1st week	1,412	1,777	1,714	21	—	—	4
	2d „	1,300	1,796	1,734	33	—	—	3
	3d „	1,330	1,847	1,731	30	—	—	6
	4th „	1,335	1,876	1,744	31	—	—	7
	5th „	1,334	1,934	1,714	28	—	—	11
November - -	1st week	1,399	1,921	1,715	23	—	—	11
	2d „	1,381	2,026	1,716	24	—	—	15
	3d „	1,347	2,141	1,758	31	—	—	18
	4th „	1,390	2,324	1,719	24	—	—	26
December - -	1st week	1,405	2,392	1,748	24	—	—	27
	2d „	1,456	2,298	1,774	22	—	—	23
	3d „	1,525	2,334	1,814	19	—	—	22
	4th „	1,518	2,375	1,807	19	—	—	24

WIGAN UNION.

Persons aged 20 and upwards engaged in "Cotton Manufacture" in 1861 - 5,975.

Population 1861 - - 94,559.

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of Relief in 1863, compared with the corresponding Weeks of 1858 and 1862 respectively.

Date.	Number of Paupers.			Difference per Cent.			
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1863 compared with 1858.		1863 compared with 1862.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
September - - 1st week	3,048	4,047	5,830	91	—	44	—
2d „	3,008	4,177	5,829	94	—	40	—
3d „	3,034	4,250	5,811	92	—	37	—
4th „	3,018	4,332	5,842	94	—	35	—
October - - - 1st week	3,009	4,314	5,776	92	—	34	—
2d „	3,059	4,544	5,777	89	—	27	—
3d „	3,073	4,698	5,751	87	—	22	—
4th „	3,064	4,767	5,748	88	—	21	—
5th „	3,062	4,836	5,659	85	—	17	—
November - - 1st week	3,045	5,142	5,622	85	—	9	—
2d „	3,058	5,270	5,598	83	—	6	—
3d „	3,077	5,356	5,596	82	—	4	—
4th „	3,122	5,512	5,624	80	—	2	—
December - - 1st week	3,128	5,877	5,535	77	—	—	6
2d „	3,138	6,067	5,460	74	—	—	10
3d „	3,133	6,215	5,500	76	—	—	12
4th „	3,140	6,289	5,501	75	—	—	13

No. 2.—SUMMARY of the Number of PAUPERS (exclusive of Vagrants and Lunatics in Asylums) Relieved in DISTRESSED UNIONS of *Lancashire*, *Cheshire*, &c., in each Week of the Four Months ended with December 186

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1863.								
	SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.				
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	5th W
Ashton-under-Lyne	20,180	19,598	19,187	18,969	18,750	18,361	18,267	17,955	17,0
Barton-on-Irwell	1,394	1,442	1,392	1,358	1,177	1,169	1,211	1,219	1,2
Blackburn - -	6,830	6,769	6,825	6,769	6,091	6,070	6,058	6,040	6,0
Bolton - -	5,544	5,492	5,498	5,497	5,443	5,297	5,335	5,370	5,3
Burnley - -	3,091	3,057	3,001	2,939	3,124	2,771	2,830	2,851	3,0
Bury - -	7,060	7,038	6,974	6,937	6,877	6,846	6,840	6,866	6,8
Chorley - -	3,053	3,028	3,027	3,107	2,857	2,857	2,681	2,674	2,6
Chorlton - -	10,697	10,708	10,628	10,583	9,986	9,807	10,017	10,061	10,2
Clitheroe - -	995	984	990	1,016	924	953	993	1,033	1,0
Glossop - -	4,072	4,035	4,458	3,097	2,783	2,833	2,954	2,758	2,7
Haslingden -	3,806	3,957	3,865	3,871	3,114	2,939	2,766	2,427	2,3
Liverpool, *Parish*	16,486	16,641	16,620	16,922	16,373	16,302	16,223	16,220	16,0
Macclesfield -	3,162	3,188	3,117	3,109	3,030	3,056	3,096	3,164	3,1
Manchester, *Township.*	18,156	17,834	17,391	17,395	16,895	16,771	16,538	16,238	16,1
Oldham - -	6,460	7,441	7,674	7,484	6,498	6,588	6,473	6,171	5,7
Preston - -	14,744	14,323	14,031	14,029	14,036	14,074	13,904	13,827	13,7
Prestwich - -	1,834	1,772	1,741	1,734	1,629	1,578	1,561	1,522	1,6
Rochdale - -	6,996	6,736	6,214	6,263	6,010	5,840	5,710	5,754	5,6
Saddleworth, *Township.*	1,698	1,602	1,553	1,489	1,479	1,486	1,482	1,519	1,4
Salford - -	5,259	5,186	5,147	5,145	5,029	5,033	4,911	4,888	4,9
Stockport - -	4,085	4,273	4,168	4,183	3,971	3,952	3,736	3,610	3,7
Todmorden -	1,956	1,947	1,834	1,792	1,789	1,738	1,716	1,696	1,6
Warrington -	1,775	1,752	1,751	1,791	1,714	1,734	1,731	1,744	1,7
Wigan - -	5,830	5,829	5,811	5,842	5,776	5,777	5,751	5,748	5,6
TOTAL - -	155,163	154,632	152,897	151,321	145,355	143,832	142,784	141,355	139,8

No. 2.—Summary of Paupers Relieved in the Distressed Unions of *Lancashire, Cheshire, &c.—continued.*

UNIONS, &c.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS, 1863.							
	November.				December.			
	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2d Week.	3d Week.	4th Week.
Ashton-under-Lyne	16,680	16,265	16,172	15,717	15,204	15,037	15,409	15,375
Barton-on-Irwell	1,195	1,188	1,217	1,224	1,206	1,226	1,265	1,274
Blackburn	6,122	5,958	6,162	6,128	6,194	6,367	6,316	6,276
Bolton	5,336	5,434	5,497	5,535	5,563	5,636	5,631	5,545
Burnley	3,139	3,196	3,201	3,137	3,246	3,282	3,266	3,211
Bury	6,812	6,895	7,009	7,072	7,239	7,381	7,349	7,480
Chorley	2,673	2,788	2,771	2,615	2,679	2,669	2,660	2,769
Chorlton	10,330	10,546	10,610	10,564	10,579	10,921	11,075	11,141
Clitheroe	1,028	1,057	1,083	1,058	1,073	1,088	1,095	1,094
Glossop	2,756	2,742	2,704	2,654	2,558	2,585	2,522	2,498
Haslingden	2,471	2,452	2,504	2,553	2,645	2,773	2,964	3,125
Liverpool, *Parish*	16,316	16,366	16,310	16,430	16,087	16,211	16,508	16,283
Macclesfield	3,227	3,352	3,402	3,173	3,084	3,055	3,037	3,057
Manchester, *Township*	15,921	15,913	15,937	15,982	16,291	16,872	17,579	18,163
Oldham	5,686	5,732	5,664	5,685	5,616	5,597	5,603	5,558
Preston	13,795	13,799	13,853	13,765	13,907	14,089	14,169	14,368
Prestwich	1,624	1,653	1,621	1,709	1,610	1,636	1,611	1,634
Rochdale	5,882	6,142	6,452	6,310	6,565	6,854	7,233	7,332
Saddleworth, *Township*	1,483	1,372	1,366	1,353	1,386	1,360	1,475	1,485
Salford	5,022	5,104	5,153	5,173	5,274	5,360	5,466	5,483
Stockport	3,930	3,938	3,804	3,936	3,648	3,563	3,596	3,611
Todmorden	1,634	1,693	1,742	1,689	1,716	1,704	1,708	1,709
Warrington	1,715	1,716	1,758	1,719	1,748	1,774	1,814	1,807
Wigan	5,622	5,598	5,596	5,624	5,535	5,460	5,500	5,501
Total	140,399	140,899	141,588	140,805	140,653	142,500	144,851	145,779

POOR RELIEF (LANCASHIRE, &c.)

RETURN of the Number of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in each Week of the Four Months ending with December 1858, 1862, and 1863 respectively, in certain Unions and Parishes in *Lancashire*, &c.; and SUMMARY of the Number of PAUPERS relieved (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) in each Week of the Four Months ending with December 1863 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 100, of Session 1863).

(*Mr. Villiers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *July* 1863.

515.

Under 4 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1863;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the undermentioned Particulars for the Year ended with Lady-day 1861, and for the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862, where not otherwise stated, in respect of each PARISH and UNION, or for each UNION only, where so stated, in the Union County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, and for each PARISH therein, or for each UNION only, where so stated, namely:

1. The Gross Estimated Rental in each Year:
2. The Rateable Value in each Year:
3. The Gross Annual Value of Property assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860:
4. The Number of Ratepayers in each Year legally excused Payment of their Rates on the ground of Poverty, under the Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, s. 11, or under any Local Act, and the Amount of the Rates so excused:
5. The Amount expended in Relief to the Poor in the Year ended Lady-day 1861, and in the Nine Months ended with Christmas 1862; distinguishing in respect to both Periods the Sum so expended for In-door Relief from that expended for Out-door Relief:
6. The Rate in the Pound for each Period of the Amount expended in Relief to the Poor on the Gross Estimated Rental, on the Rateable Value, and on the Gross Annual Value in 1860, under Schedule (A.):
7. The Weekly Average Numbers of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved in each Union, distinguishing the In-door from the Out-door Paupers, and the In-door and Out-door Adult Able-bodied from all other Classes:
8. The Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union of the In-door and of the Out-door Paupers:
9. The Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish during both Periods, and the Amount remaining uncollected:"

"And, of the Amount disbursed for EMIGRATION, and the Number of Persons assisted to Emigrate for each Parish."

Poor Law Board,
23 April 1863.

CHARLES GILPIN,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
24 *April* 1863.

RETURN of the undermentioned PARTICULARS, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1861, and for the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862, in respect

UNION AND PARISH.	The Gross Estimated Rental.		The Rateable Value.		The Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	The Number of Rate-payers Legally Exempted Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under the Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act		The Amount of Rates so Excused.		The Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor.						Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor o				
										For the Year ended Lady-day 1861.			For the Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.			Gross Rental.		Rateable Value.		
	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year *
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
COUNTY OF LANCASTER:																				
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE:																				
1 Dukinfield	81,725	82,640	60,160	64,925	109,445	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
2 Godley	6,662	6,767	5,318	5,403	6,059	1	1	– 3 3	– 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
3 Hattersley	1,867	1,934	1,652	1,711	2,063	1	1	– 2 8	– 3 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
4 Hollingworth	7,733	7,903	6,183	6,365	7,279	5	–	– 15 9	100 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
5 Matley	1,666	1,679	1,583	1,590	1,762	1	3	– 4 2	– 12 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
6 Mottram	10,323	11,156	8,706	9,399	10,504	16	56	3 19 2	15 14 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
7 Newton or Newton Moor	18,080	19,307	14,321	14,556	19,427	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
8 Saddleworth	28,161	28,995	21,533	22,690	32,748	2	6	– 4 6	3 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
9 Tintwistle	11,354	11,943	9,369	9,759	8,746	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
10 Ashton-under-Lyne	186,780	192,593	151,404	156,054	233,117	–	8	–	12 7 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
11 Denton	10,708	9,929	8,879	9,173	8,997	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
12 Droylsden	20,532	22,894	17,387	19,303	25,121	7	–	2 11 6	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
13 Haughton	8,305	9,207	6,915	7,630	10,848	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL	394,886	407,007	313,350	328,558	476,116	33	75	8 1 –	132 10 2	2,144	4,197	6,341	2,400	39,471	41,880	– 3½	2 –¼	– 4½	2 6½	1
BARTON-UPON-IRWELL:																				
1 Barton-upon Irwell	49,234	50,950	43,585	45,251	47,264	24	–	9 4 8	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
2 Clifton	12,713	13,966	12,078	13,268	10,546	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
3 Flixton	5,452	5,452	4,971	4,971	6,966	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
4 Stretford	41,248	44,799	37,433	40,430	42,038	–	10	–	4 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
5 Urmston	4,004	4,004	3,637	3,637	4,511	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
6 Worsley	39,641	40,282	35,174	35,772	36,315	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL	152,292	159,393	136,828	143,329	148,510	24	10	9 4 8	4 – –	1,013	2,398	3,411	1,095	2,787	3,882	– 5½	– 5½	– 6	– 6½	
BLACKBURN:																				
1 Balderston	2,482	2,482	2,384	2,384	2,593	2	–	– 17 –	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
2 Billington Langho	5,041	5,041	4,712	4,712	4,719	8	20	1 19 5	13 9 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
3 Blackburn (a)	148,109	155,483	137,776	144,589	170,703	6	32	4 15 10	29 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
4 Church Kirk	9,813	10,809	8,586	9,342	13,452	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
5 Clayton-le-Dale	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	2,018	8	3	1 10 6	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
6 Clayton-le-Moors	9,981	9,981	9,981	9,981	10,355	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
7 Dinkley	674	674	633	633	652	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
8 Eccleshill	1,678	1,706	1,443	1,473	1,667	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
9 Great Harwood	8,253	8,489	7,368	8,174	9,521	74	146	8 9 10	24 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
10 Little Harwood	2,087	2,230	1,891	2,230	1,934	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
11 Livesey	11,477	12,015	10,993	11,481	12,145	15	50	– 17 3	7 16 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
12 Lower Darwen	8,943	9,448	8,356	8,865	10,922	6	5	1 1 11	1 6 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
13 Mellor	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	4,080	40	40	8 – –	11 5 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
14 Osbaldeston	1,249	1,249	1,137	1,137	1,248	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
15 Oswaldtwistle	23,297	24,944	20,993	22,788	27,027	9	26	1 17 8½	9 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
16 Over Darwen	36,100	37,257	30,408	32,174	39,356	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
17 Pleasington	3,178	3,289	2,951	3,026	3,414	4	10	1 1 –	3 16 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
18 Ramsgrave	1,369	1,369	1,139	1,139	1,353	9	7	2 – –	4 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
19 Rishton	5,886	5,886	5,844	5,844	6,044	5	10	– 13 6	1 16 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
20 Salesbury	1,358	1,360	1,271	1,273	1,374	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
21 Tockholes	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,546	13	15	2 12 –	3 9 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
22 Wilpshire	1,423	1,423	1,311	1,311	1,316	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
23 Witton	5,710	5,763	5,411	5,411	6,091	26	56	2 11 6	8 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
24 Yate and Pickup Bank	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,806	5	9	1 9 11	2 17 5½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL	306,554	319,193	285,126	296,947	338,676	228	499	30 17 4	139 8 2½	2,280	6,467	9,247	3,495	31,288	34,783	– 5	2 3	– 5	2 3	1

(a) The Small Tenements Rating Act is in force, and no owner of property has hitherto been excused on the ground of poverty, but the amounts have been carried forward as arrears.

of each PARISH and UNION in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the UNIONS of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, and for each PARISH therein.

Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved.															Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union.				The Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish.		The Total Amount of Poor Rates remaining uncollected.		
Year ended Lady-day 1861.								Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.							Year ended Lady-day 1861.		Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.						
In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.		In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.					For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	
Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.					
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	
																s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,002 18 8	10,509 4 –	15 4 7	2,001 8 8	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	236 16 6	798 10 –	14 1 1½	282 9 –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	174 11 2	307 8 –	10 11 5	12 – 1	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	299 – –	1,050 – –	10 – –	840 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	168 17 5	318 8 6	– 15 3	– 15 3	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	756 – –	1,843 – –	10 18 2	60 18 7	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	677 – –	2,339 – –	10 – –	1,288 – –	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,105 – –	2,277 – –	3 8 –	4 19 9	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	454 – –	1,199 – –	—	13 – –	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,932 – –	21,992 – –	8 13 7	31,835 – –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	858 1 6	1,422 9 2	45 11 5½	356 12 10½	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,186 – –	3,139 – –	4 17 9	3,805 – –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	637 4 5	649 12 9	146 4 5	50 5 6	13
13	271	284	178	1,299	1,477	191	1,570	77	423	500	7,183	9,882	17,065	7,260	10,305	2 10¼	1 –¾	2 5¾	1 2¼	17,487 9 8	47,934 12 5	280 5 9	40,652 9 3½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,901 – –	7,082 – –	—	3,428 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	755 – –	664 – –	—	77 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	483 – –	—	—	—	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,796 – –	1,715 – –	35 – –	208 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	348 – –	348 – –	—	—	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,137 8 2	3,179 17 –	5 7 11	180 17 8	6
5	128	133	73	615	688	78	743	22	189	211	209	876	1,085	231	1,065	2 10½	1 3¼	2 8	1 3¼	10,120 8 2	12,988 17 –	40 7 11	3,929 17 8	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	275 – –	132 – –	3 – –	—	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	285 6 5½	822 16 –	414 – –	46 12 1	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,245 – –	20,750 – –	534 – –	11,500 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	406 – –	841 – –	2 – –	933 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	228 – –	77 – –	3 12 6	20 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	699 – –	1,512 – –	—	1 7 9	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78 13 11	96 1 7	– 1 3	1 6 9	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	151 18 11½	153 10 3	1 4 –½	18 9 4	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	730 6 5½	980 19 11	—	—	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97 – –	252 – –	4 8 –	—	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	615 – 11½	1,151 15 3	—	360 17 –	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	838 3 3½	600 6 –	11 – 1	187 7 4½	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	460 – –	209 – –	28 – –	54 – –	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84 10 6	130 – –	2 14 –	1 17 –	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,529 – –	2,273 – –	5 7 –	79 10 –	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,119 19 8½	1,215 17 3½	52 7 5½	775 11 5½	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	251 – –	305 – –	—	66 – –	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	165 – –	221 – –	13 – –	33 – –	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	373 – –	624 – –	– 5 8	24 11 8	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	110 15 1	189 13 –	– 2 3	5 7 10½	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	414 – –	449 – –	—	198 – –	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64 11 4½	87 7 3½	– 2 –	– 3 6	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	323 11 11½	565 14 9	—	357 7 7	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	302 12 11	239 11 4½	15 8 2	143 8 –	24
18	542	541	429	2,289	2,548	199	2,702	99	372	471	5,809	9,114	14,923	5,891	9,486	2 2¾	1 –¾	2 0	1 1½	10,111 2 2	34,063 11 10½	1,089 12 4½	14,863 – 6½	

* The rate in the £. in this column is on the expenditure for the three quarters ended at Christmas 1862.

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1861, and for the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862, in respect

Number	UNION or PARISH	The Gross Estimated Rental.		The Rateable Value.		The Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	The Number of Ratepayers Legally Exempt from Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under the Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act.		The Amount of Rates so Excused.		The Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor.						Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on				
											For the Year ended Lady-day 1861.			For the Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.			Gross Rental.		Rateable Value.		
		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*																				
	BOLTON:																				
1	Bradshaw	2,800	2,700	2,123	2,102	3,754	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
2	Breightmet	5,362	5,614	4,430	4,625	6,627	3	11	– 8 6	1 16 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
3	Darcy Lever	6,938	7,140	5,703	5,867	9,025	5	13	– 7 –	2 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
4	Edgeworth	3,703	4,589	3,363	4,044	4,378	6	10	1 1 6	1 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
5	Entwistle	2,778	2,776	2,410	2,408	2,429	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
6	Farnworth	24,761	25,055	20,703	21,395	26,634	38	289	5 7 7	52 7 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
7	Great Bolton	127,630	129,253	104,760	106,367	137,070	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
8	Great Lever	10,302	10,967	8,049	9,406	10,174	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
9	Halliwell	21,935	23,590	19,576	21,050	23,930	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
10	Harwood	4,222	4,382	3,817	3,924	5,556	49	67	5 5 1	10 13 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
11	Heaton	8,498	9,200	7,170	7,864	4,542	5	5	– 10 3	– 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
12	Horwich	14,053	13,347	11,320	10,824	15,880	91	140	15 8 5	29 1 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
13	Kearsley	16,482	17,042	14,022	14,238	28,809	10	34	– 19 11	4 14 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
14	Little Bolton	71,000	79,608	57,329	64,471	78,877	–	1	–	– 6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
15	Little Hulton	10,750	11,704	10,214	11,115	18,005	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
16	Little Lever	18,630	16,296	15,614	13,004	22,305	17	19	2 1 7	2 19 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
17	Longworth	1,008	1,440	931	1,241	1,145	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
18	Lostock	3,843	4,805	3,134	4,278	2,146	16	13	1 13 8	1 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
19	Middle Hulton	5,414	5,521	4,852	4,946	6,446	2	–	– 5 5	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
20	Over Hulton	4,385	4,593	4,016	4,188	9,145	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
21	Quarlton	1,370	1,377	1,225	1,232	2,076	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
22	Rumworth	7,319	7,612	6,287	6,503	7,504	–	6	–	– 16 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
23	Sharples	12,380	12,437	10,951	10,613	14,697	11	180	1 15 11	26 13 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
24	Tonge with Haulgh	14,378	14,477	11,578	11,684	11,421	2	4	– 5 –	– 14 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
25	Turton	14,450	14,619	12,003	12,066	13,678	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
26	Westhoughton	16,969	17,085	14,177	14,240	16,679	86	180	83 15 –½	51 9 3½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	431,399	447,298	360,729	374,355	482,941	641	940	119 4 10½	187 17 11½	3,131	9,067	12,198	3,721	12,180	15,901	– 6½	– 8½	– 8	– 10½	– 8
	CHESHIRE:																				
1	Altham	1,025	1,915	1,721	1,710	2,580	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
2	Barley with Whitley Booth	2,040	2,053	1,820	1,854	2,233	1	1	3 14 9	3 19 4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
3	Barrowford	7,445	7,481	6,286	6,387	7,754	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
4	Briercliffe with Extwistle	5,361	5,490	4,609	4,788	5,222	3	–	– 6 4	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
5	Burnley (c)	60,734	60,074	44,439	44,386	71,779	17	64	1 – –	13 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
6	Colne	11,020	10,826	8,535	8,748	14,950	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
7	Colne	17,531	17,616	15,555	15,582	20,817	34	73	5 10 9	18 18 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
8	Dunnockshaw	027	041	595	610	—	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
9	Foulridge	5,116	5,058	4,052	4,004	4,498	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
10	Goldshaw Booth	2,028	2,066	1,799	1,822	2,473	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
11	Great Marsden and Little Marsden.	(c)18,010	(c)18,993	(c)15,013	(c)15,828	27,821	–	51	–	9 19 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
12	Habergham Eaves	46,106	47,105	37,526	38,612	55,673	–	117	–	10 9 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
13	Hapton	6,953	8,153	5,960	6,988	8,634	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
14	Heyhouses	429	429	377	377	460	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
15	Higham with West Close Booth.	1,437	1,437	1,286	1,286	2,604	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
16	Huncoat	2,899	2,921	2,493	2,519	2,336	10	20	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
17	Ightenhill Park	2,441	2,666	2,261	2,497	3,188	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
18	Old Laund Booth	755	755	660	660	869	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
19	Padiham	16,957	17,373	14,535	14,891	19,472	24	105	3 – –	17 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
20	Read	2,481	2,490	2,264	2,277	2,902	–	–	1 1 4	2 13 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
21	Reedley Hallows, Filly Close, and New Laund Booth.	2,570	2,775	2,322	2,369	5,331	–	8	–	– 11 11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
22	Rough Lee Booth	2,020	1,971	1,708	1,749	2,287	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
23	Simonstone	1,388	1,388	1,027	1,033	1,264	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
24	Trawden	6,374	6,374	5,027	5,027	6,087	(f)	(f)	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
25	Wheatley Carr	328	328	253	253	—	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
26	Worsthorne with Hurstwood	(g) 2,742	(g) 3,205	2,285	2,671	2,054	–	6	–	– 12 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	445	14 13 2	77 1 [illegible]	644	[illegible]	6,149	827	15,674	16,501	– 6½	1 5	– 8	1 0	1 2½

* The rate in the £. in this column is on the expenditure for the three quarters ended at Christmas 1862.

(a) Not recoverable; empty property, &c.

(b) Of this sum, about 110 *l.* will be recoverable.

(c) There is a certainty that many hundreds of pounds due now from the ratepayers will have to be legally excused.

of each Parish and Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, and for each Parish therein—*continued*.

Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved.															Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union.				The Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish.		The Total Amount of Poor Rates remaining uncollected.		Number.
Year ended Lady-day 1861.								Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.							Year ended Lady-day 1861.		Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.						
In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.		In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.					For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	
Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.					
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	
																s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	313 6 7	375 16 –	—	146 17 1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	441 14 11	535 2 1	—	165 8 5	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	191 13 –	447 8 2	91 4 6½	143 – 8	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	412 2 5	440 2 6	—	40 8 5	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	239 16 8	237 15 10	—	2 7 –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,038 9 9	1,605 13 11	544 11 3	—	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,989 – –	10,949 – –	—	28 18 9	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	420 – –	631 – –	3 – –	—	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	924 1 –	975 7 6	2 11 5	11 6 –	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	409 1 –	438 19 6	71 9 7	239 18 5	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	267 – –	544 – –	(*a*) 1 9 4	(*b*) 114 – –	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	984 3 5	1,153 13 1	17 17 7	687 15 –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	584 9 5	1,600 13 9	1 3 7	540 14 7	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,622 4 9	4,674 10 4	14 14 3	1,203 13 2	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	418 – –	699 – –	6 – –	6 – –	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	780 16 1	1,361 – 6	248 17 7	710 10 3	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46 8 9	114 15 2	– 2 6	– 6 –	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	216 5 –	404 1 1	1 17 9	34 6 3	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	241 – –	494 – –	– 16 –	– 8 7	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200 – –	372 – –	– 3 6	2 – –	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	125 18 4	119 – 1	—	3 11 3	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	261 – –	434 – –	(*a*) – 11 7	(*a*) 10 – –	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	504 2 9	958 12 2	25 12 3	97 8 1	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	445 5 6	769 5 8	166 3 1	846 8 10	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,117 4 5	1,080 7 4	5 14 6	17 13 9	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,724 3 11	1,600 19 10	835 6 9	226 9 10½	26
22	392	414	2,450	2,395	2,845	372	2,887	104	572	676	1,060	3,817	4,877	1,164	4,389	2 10¼	1 2½	2 9¾	1 3¼	26,917 7 8	32,816 4 6	2,039 7 –½	5,389 10 1½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89 – –	88 – –	—	1 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	223 8 11	374 16 8	82 13 3	—	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	672 –	386 –	11 –	220 –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	274 –	482 – –	—	102 –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,905 – –	3,713 – –	1,6[illegible] – –	5,[illegible]07 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	567 – –	592 – –	—	12 – –	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,892 7 5	2,256 8 4	735 – –	34 – –	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31 6 7	—	—	—	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	586 15 –	845 – –	—	2[illegible] – –	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	211 17 4	225 3 5	(*d*)3 – –	10[illegible] 2 –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,498 13 8	2,313 10 9	42 11 3	75 5 1	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,736 – –	3,078 – –	7[illegible] –	1,270 – –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200 – –	500 – –	98 – –	198 – –	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 16 7	112 19 6	—	4 18 10	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	125 –	300 – –	—	3 15 –	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	125 – –	247 – –	1 – –	200 – –	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60 4 1	112 7 3	—	—	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67 –	11[illegible] – –	—	20 – –	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	840 – –	1,277 – –	100 – –	280 – –	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	168 14 9¾	310 1 4½	—	– 6 10½	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	237 9 3¾	375 17 4½	—	66 16 11½	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	205 – –	215 – –	– 6 –	138 – –	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123 16 7	164 7 7	—	9 14 9	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	745 – –	641 – –	—	200 – –	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 6 –	37 19 –	—	—	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	143 – –	303 – –	—	72 11 8	26
2	10	12	189	1,210	1,449	192	1,289	16	123	139	1,725	3,451	5,176	1,741	3,574	3 4½	1 6½	3 –½	1 6¾	12,071 16 3½	21,194 11 5½	1,377 11 –	1,[illegible]93 11 8½	

(*d*) Empty houses.

(*e*) Three new loom sheds, one foundry, with many cottages, have been rated to the relief of the poor in the township of Marsden, between Lady-day 1861 and Christmas 1862, which have much increased the annual and rateable values.

(*f*) Under the Small Tenements Act.

(*g*) [illegible] property in consequence of two mills being opened and two weaving sheds erected in the township between the end of 1861 and 1862, besides several new cottages having become occupied in that time.

RETURN of the under-mentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1861, and for the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862, in respect

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	The Gross Estimated Rental.		The Rateable Value.		The Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	The Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under the Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act.		The Amount of Rates so Excused.		The Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor.						Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor				
											For the Year ended Lady-day 1861.			For the Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.			Gross Rental.		Rateable Value.		
		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	In-door.	Out door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*																				
	BURY:																				
1	Ainsworth	6,273	6,567	5,480	5,723	7,047	3	5	– 16 7	1 11 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
2	Ashworth	1,608	1,701	1,462	1,480	2,143	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
3	Birtle-cum-Bamford	7,821	7,630	5,845	5,760	7,900	–	8	–	1 15 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
4	Bury	173,121	(a)179,104	138,497	143,283	263,333	–	450	–	204 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
5	Elton	34,661	35,566	25,936	27,386	36,105	7	14	1 12 –	5 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
6	Heap (b)	48,784	51,044	36,971	38,736	56,545	27	189	1 13 2	44 4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
7	Hopwood	11,846	13,770	9,872	11,480	10,822	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
8	Pilkington	45,477	45,498	40,908	40,925	41,765	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
9	Pilsworth	(c) 5,128	(c) 4,722	(c) 4,027	(c) 3,850	4,350	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
10	Radcliffe	30,000	33,000	25,000	28,000	35,800	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
11	Tottington Lower End	25,780	26,888	20,046	21,523	34,454	10	6	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
12	Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth	18,670	19,088	13,519	13,767	20,417	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
	TOTAL	409,229	424,593	328,223	341,922	520,690	47	672	4 7 9	256 13 3	2,209	6,142	8,351	2,075	16,271	18,346	– 5	– 10¼	– 6	1 1	–
	CHORLEY:																				
1	Adlington	5,356	5,305	4,055	4,879	4,324	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
2	Anderton	2,675	2,665	2,530	2,529	2,241	13	13	5 4 6½	5 4 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
3	Anglezarke	1,809	1,816	1,767	1,774	946	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
4	Bretherton	5,344	5,356	4,072	4,081	4,485	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
5	Brindle	6,503	6,500	6,124	6,121	6,401	32	52	6 1 5	17 4 8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
6	Charnock Richard	5,134	5,053	5,134	5,053	6,253	3	1	– 9 –	– 1 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
7	Chorley	48,626	50,774	41,354	43,144	43,100	2	6	1 10 11	2 18 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
8	Clayton-le-Woods	3,266	3,361	3,067	3,150	3,544	19	17	2 10 9	3 8 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
9	Coppull	5,111	5,099	5,111	5,099	6,152	15	16	1 16 1	1 11 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
10	Croston	6,569	6,569	5,731	5,731	6,324	3	3	– 16 10½	– 10 10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
11	Cuerden	3,383	3,383	2,257	2,257	3,322	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
12	Duxbury	2,505	2,521	2,298	2,328	3,594	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
13	Eccleston	4,767	5,049	4,378	4,607	4,891	2	7	– 3 3½	– 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
14	Euxton	8,993	9,557	8,522	9,059	6,491	16	18	1 2 8	2 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
15	Heapey	2,055	1,540	1,914	1,435	2,267	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
16	Heath Charnock	4,809	4,952	4,586	4,724	4,204	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
17	Heskin	2,158	2,058	1,820	1,793	2,753	3	4	– 7 9	– 16 4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
18	Hoghton	5,113	5,031	4,960	4,979	4,928	23	30	3 – –	7 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
19	Leyland	15,840	16,140	12,715	12,958	13,658	–	2	–	1 – 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
20	Mawdesley	5,345	5,347	4,597	4,598	5,364	9	14	2 10 5	2 3 7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
21	Rivington	3,473	3,522	3,079	3,119	2,153	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
22	Ulnes Walton	4,253	4,253	3,904	3,904	3,774	2	2	– 1 8½	– 1 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
23	Welsh Whittle	1,380	852	1,246	754	1,915	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
24	Wheelton	(e) 4,197	(e) 4,572	(e) 3,447	(e) 3,750	4,300	13	–	2 4 9	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
25	Whittle-le-Woods	5,853	5,893	4,916	4,948	6,576	12	8	6 14 –	3 4 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
26	Withnell	6,267	6,347	5,362	5,739	6,819	(f) 13	(f) 16	2 – –	3 15 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
	TOTAL	170,844	173,515	150215	152,582	160,088	180	209	36 14 2	52 7 3	890	3,524	4,414	1,058	6,056	7,114	– 6¼	– 9¾	– 7	– 11¼	–
	CHORLTON:																				
1	Ardwick	62,643	68,782	53,091	58,256	57,805	10	–	12 – –	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
2	Burnage	3,887	3,941	3,385	3,400	3,741	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
3	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	(g) 4,895	(g) 5,035	(g) 4,408	(g) 4,893	4,928	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
4	Chorlton-upon-Medlock	174,083	181,010	145,844	151,066	178,750	18	14	33 – –	16 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
5	Didsbury	13,670	14,024	11,004	12,068	13,116	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
6	Gorton	27,144	(g) 31,605	22,762	(g) 26 806	23,030	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
7	Hulme	(g) 175,550	(g) 181,958	(g) 147,116	(g) 152,407	240,913	6	–	8 12 –	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
8	Levenshulme	8,884	9,016	7,834	7,914	8,267	3	1	1 13 6	2 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
9	Moss Side	20,412	23,152	17,502	19,815	20,039	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
10	Openshaw	21,283	20,707	17,727	22,256	20,866	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
11	Rusholme	35,091	37,052	28,991	30 445	32,495	4	–	1 16 6	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
12	Withington	(g) 16,427	(g) 20,570	(g) 13,921	(g) 17,446	16,747	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
	TOTAL	580,069	605,250	475,305	508,871	620,787	41	15	57 2 –	18 8 9	5,253	5,849	11,142	5,387	16,311	21,698	– 4¾	– 8¾	– 5¾	– 10¾	–

* The rate in the £. in this column is on the expenditure for the three quarters ended at Christmas 1862.

(a) Increase in consequence of new co-operative mills, &c., having been built.

(b) A large new mill, several workmen's cottages, and other large works had been built, and other property erected, valued and entered in the rate book, between Lady-day 1861 and Christmas 1862, which accounts for the increase in Cols. Nos. 2 and 4.

(c) The difference is caused by a colliery being closed, and several old cottages pulled down.

(d) Unoccupied property.

of each Parish and Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, and for each Parish therein—*continued*.

Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved.														Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union.				The Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish.		The Total Amount of Poor Rates remaining uncollected.		Number.
Year ended Lady-day 1861.							Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.							Year ended Lady-day 1861.		Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.						
In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.		In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.								
Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	
																s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	716 15 9	507 1 11	– 16 9	366 14 5	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 – –	121 – –	9 – –	101 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	324 – –	705 – –	14 – –	154 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,939 – –	9,356 – –	25 – –	2,206 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,702 – –	1,140 – –	31 – –	142 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,109 2 8	3,902 5 2	49 10 10	159 13 3	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	745 – –	919 10 3	214 10 –	226 14 11	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,645 – –	2,332 – –	—	1,173 – –	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	192 – –	281 – –	—	—	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,500 – –	1,400 – –	377 – –	311 – –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,829 – –	3,506 – –	9 – –	5 – –	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,355 – –	1,459 – –	7 – –	241 – –	12
6	292	298	194	1,489	1,683	200	1,781	19	363	382	1,816	4,475	6,291	1,835	4,838	2 9½	1 4½	2 9½	1 4	24,156 18 5	25,718 17 4	736 17 7	5,086 2 7	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	166 – –	323 – –	—	21 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 11 7½	180 15 8½	5 4 6½	25 3 5½	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44 3 7½	137 9 6	—	30 18 4½	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	305 – –	203 – –	71 – –	2 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	602 15 6½	427 15 8½	9 12 8½	24 8 3	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	254 – –	425 – –	– 11 –	70 – –	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,677 – –	2,671 – –	(*d*)192 17 3	329 – –	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	238 4 5	190 8 –	6 11 7	7 11 8	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	317 – –	466 – –	—	—	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	415 – –	346 – –	—	—	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	158 – –	150 – –	—	—	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	159 – –	116 – –	—	—	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	186 – –	262 – –	32 – –	2 – –	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	316 17 –	723 13 –	—	28 16 2	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123 11 10	186 9 6	20 7 9	50 10 6	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	278 – –	381 – –	(*d*)3 – –	(*d*)3 – –	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90 8 5	201 5 1½	—	23 3 5½	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	304 – –	645 – –	—	—	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,031 – –	1,328 – –	5 – –	421 – –	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	397 5 7	400 18 1	3 16 1	3 8 4½	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	230 9 –	156 – –	1 1 1	– 5 8	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	222 8 –	172 15 –	—	—	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35 – –	43 – –	—	—	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	234 – –	222 – –	0 – –	74 – –	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	514 – –	370 – –	44 – –	31 – –	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	354 – –	430 – –	—	236 – –	26
6	160	115	156	986	1,162	182	1,095	15	154	169	676	1,961	2,637	691	2,115	2 11	1 1¼	3 2½	1 2¼	9,753 15 1	11,158 9 7½	491 2 –	1,151 5 11	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,473 – –	6,033 – –	2,875 – –	4,299 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	322 – –	302 – –	—	60 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	395 – –	416 – –	—	68 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,532 – –	18,289 – –	9,077 – –	4,334 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	813 – –	705 – –	—	145 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,241 10 4½	1,053 10 1	—	211 4 7	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,663 – –	15,866 – –	2,750 – –	5,750 – –	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	709 4 6	806 7 –	228 5 –	118 2 7	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	434 18 10	883 14 8	2 14 4	1,050 17 5	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	763 14 4	1,177 8 2	—	77 13 9	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,478 – –	1,740 – –	10 10 8	472 – –	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	760 – –	942 – –	—	183 – –	12
6	452	458	417	1,487	2,304	445	2,314	68	283	351	2,083	4,337	6,420	2,151	5,280	3 –½	1 –½	2 10½	1 2¾	49,285 8 1	48,813 19 11	14,940 16 –	16,764 18 4	

(*e*) Parish Returns of the numbers in Cols. 1 and 2, and relatively between 3 and 4, is caused by the extension of a cotton spinning and weaving factory, together with a considerable number of cottages built for the factory, which occurred in the interval between Lady-day 1861 and Christmas 1862.

(*f*) The reason there is so little difference between the number of excused persons in the year 1861 and 1862 is that the factory masters clear all their cottages.

(*g*) The cause of the differences between Cols. 1 and 2, and 3 and 4, is increase of new property.

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1861, and for the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862, in respect

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	The Gross Estimated Rental.		The Rateable Value.		The Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	The Number of Rate-payers legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under the Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act.		The Amount of Rates so Excused.		The Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor.						Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on					
											For the Year ended Lady-day 1861.			For the Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.			Gross Rental.		Rateable Value.		
		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*																				
	CLITHEROE:																				
1	Aighton, Bailey, and Chaigley.	6,538	6,573	4,725	4,736	6,726	13	10	1 16 7	1 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Chatburn	1,949	1,998	1,750	1,791	2,234	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Chipping	4,818	4,826	4,574	4,581	5,567	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Clitheroe	19,422	20,580	16,465	17,421	20,462	96	132	27 – 4½	28 5 3½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Clitheroe Castle	–	– No rate levied.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Downham	2,042	2,043	1,841	1,842	2,211	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Leagram	1,372	1,372	1,292	1,292	3,296	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Little Bowland	1,752	1,752	1,460	1,460		–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Little Mitton	885	885	893	893	970	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Mearley	750	750	687	687	936	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Pendleton	4,199	4,193	3,670	3,673	4,585	–	3	–	– 7 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Thornley-with-Wheatley	2,008	2,008	1,906	1,906	2,650	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Twiston	646	646	592	592	872	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Whalley	3,828	3,828	3,296	3,296	4,107	–	4	–	– 8 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Wiswell	1,699	1,716	1,360	1,373	2,597	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Worston	1,114	1,114	1,058	1,058	1,134	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Bashall Eaves	3,308	3,312	2,982	2,982	3,547	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Bolton-by-Bowland	6,108	6,101	5,438	5,438	6,242	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Bowland Forest, High Division.	2,619	2,632	2,332	2,343	2,820	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Bowland Forest, Low Division, or Whitewell.	3,433	3,433	3,119	3,119	3,715	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Easington	3,657	3,657	3,276	3,276	4,296	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Gisburn	2,700	2,697	2,690	2,697	3,772	5	–	– 4 9½	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Gisburn Forest	1,802	1,801	1,781	1,780	2,491	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Great Mitton	1,940	1,941	1,773	1,774	2,537	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Grindleton	3,878	3,934	3,678	3,732	4,569	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Horton	2,456	2,456	2,230	2,230	2,548	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Middop	969	970	884	885	895	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Newsholme	654	654	654	654	1,009	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Newton	3,744	3,767	3,249	3,267	4,198	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Paythorne	1,722	1,721	1,617	1,617	1,955	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Rimmington	3,335	3,344	3,036	3,037	3,545	15	16	1 3 4	1 7 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Sawley	2,921	2,871	2,672	2,626	3,737	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Slaidburn	3,486	3,487	3,155	3,156	4,042	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	Waddington	2,259	2,268	2,056	2,064	2,666	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	West Bradford	1,584	1,566	1,424	1,425	2,157	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	105,688	107,026	93,525	94,613	119,088	129	165	30 5 1	31 10 4½	620	2,179	2,799	604	2,867	3,471	– 6½	– 7½	– 7½	– 8½	– 7
	FYLDE:																				
1	Bispham with Norbreck	3,093	3,101	2,794	2,803	3,307	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Bryning with Kellamergh	1,706	1,706	1,359	1,359	1,715	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Clifton with Salwick	6,427	6,435	5,696	5,703	5,658	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Elswick	1,482	1,482	1,342	1,342	1,845	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Freckleton	4,279	4,348	3,883	4,001	4,213	5	11	1 – 2	2 7 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Great and Little Carleton	3,743	3,743	3,704	3,704	3,905	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Great and Little Singleton.	4,409	4,472	4,009	4,014	4,192	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Greenalgh with Thistleton.	3,168	3,187	2,740	2,757	4,082	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Heathern with Newton	4,590	4,597	4,590	4,597	4,546	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Kirkham	6,803	6,833	6,397	6,442	7,450	4	3	1 2 –	– 15 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Layton with Warbreck	14,984	17,087	14,504	16,109	17,246	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Little Eccleston with Larbreck.	1,474	1,474	1,112	1,112	1,959	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Lytham	14,921	14,987	14,786	14,139	15,425	4	6	– 12 5	1 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Marton	5,387	5,980	4,892	5,990	8,012	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Medlar with Wesham	4,549	4,612	4,209	4,302	3,441	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Newton with Scales	2,601	2,651	2,296	2,347	2,617	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Poulton-le-Fylde	4,457	4,416	3,986	4,089	3,798	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Ribby with Wrea	2,987	2,987	2,787	2,787	2,892	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Thornton, and Fleetwood	18,283	19,747	17,021	18,569	16,459	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Treales, Roseacre, and Wharles.	6,851	6,869	5,966	5,921	5,321	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Warton	2,623	2,646	2,618	2,636	2,890	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Weeton with Preese	4,245	4,248	4,232	4,235	3,978	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Westby with Plumptons	5,106	5,116	4,936	4,935	5,809	1	2	– 2 5½	– 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	127,740	132,844	113,501	123,954	130,791	14	22	2 17 –	4 0 8	723	2,513	3,236	783	2,939	3,722	– 6	– 6½	– 6½	– 6	– 5½

f each Parish and Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, and for each Parish therein—*continued*.

Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved.															Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union.				The Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish.		The Total Amount of Poor Rates remaining uncollected.		No.
Year ended Lady-day 1861.							Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.								Year ended Lady-day 1861.		Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.						
In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.	In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.		In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	
	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.									
22.	23.		24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	
																s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	528 – –	758 – –	—	69 13 –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	210 4 6½	139 8 4½	—	13 3 7	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	396 – –	490 – –	—	28 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	779 1 6½	1,045 16 –½	147 14 11½	435 18 7	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	125 15 5	148 12 11	—	50 8 7½	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54 – –	92 – –	—	32 – –	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91 – –	122 – –	—	48 – –	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33 9 2	58 10 10½	—	—	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 – 8½	34 7 2	—	—	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	423 14 –	520 1 7	—	13 12 9½	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	142 – –	146 – –	—	91 – –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56 10 6½	51 11 1½	—	—	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	175 3 9	336 4 11½	—	4 15 –	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	129 16 11½	226 7 11	—	45 19 4½	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61 9 4½	97 8 5	—	21 8 4½	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	186 7 8	199 8 6	—	42 17 –½	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	378 – –	366 – –	—	86 – –	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	107 – –	156 – –	—	—	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	182 – –	182 10 –	—	—	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	246 – –	273 – –	—	—	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221 – –	268 – –	—	54 – –	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200 – –	89 – –	—	—	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92 3 2½	258 – 1½	—	—	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	198 19 –½	314 9 5½	—	24 19 5	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83 – –	140 – –	—	17 – –	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33 – –	40 – –	—	5 – –	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 – –	51 – –	—	6 – –	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	122 – –	270 – –	—	55 – –	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	134 – –	105 – –	—	37 – –	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	282 – –	270 – –	—	270 – –	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	111 – –	102 – –	—	1 – –	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	131 – –	230 – –	—	—	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	154 2 –½	198 11 5½	—	41 16 8½	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	133 4 1	172 5 11	—	47 6 –½	35
4	65	69	54	506	560	58	571	9	89	98	204	847	1,051	213	936	3 7½	1 5½	3 3¼	1 4¼	6,261 2 –½	8,080 14 10	147 14 11½	1,550 18 6½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	174 12 5	221 13 7	– 6 0½	28 3 4½	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51 19 8	71 10 9	– 1 –	– 5 6	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	355 10 7	299 11 5	4 13 10	1 1 5	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95 1 3	128 10 11	– 1 4½	8 12 8½	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	327 8 6	306 18 5	13 11 1	13 4 7	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	154 6 2	202 4 11½	—	42 15 9½	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	233 7 5	267 19 –	2 4 2½	87 15 8	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	136 18 8	145 2 6	– 12 6	1 1 4	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	235 10 6	311 15 5½	—	85 7 2½	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	856 19 8	995 10 9	21 16 9	15 16 6	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	633 19 5	790 11 1½	33 11 1½	254 6 3	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89 17 8	138 17 8	—	13 2 9	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	868 13 11	599 16 11	15 10 5	12 10 1	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	567 – 10	697 18 2	2 4 3	138 18 3	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	141 9 3	177 16 –	2 4 –	6 15 6	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	153 15 8	132 5 5	1 1 1	1 10 6	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	287 19 11	340 10 1½	– 7 5	65 10 –	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102 18 2	125 11 7	– 5 3	– 10 6	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	884 14 3½	1,121 5 5½	8 10 5½	327 9 –½	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	319 15 2	309 1 7	– 12 10½	– 13 7	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	218 15 3	167 15 1	3 15 –	1 16 10	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300 3 10	233 8 9	– 15 1	3 1 4	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	228 12 5	288 15 5	– 13 6	4 15 5	23
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 9½	1 6¼	2 7½	1 6	7,479 8 7½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1861, and for the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862, in respect

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	The Gross Estimated Rental.		The Rateable Value.		The Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	The Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under the Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act.		The Amount of Rates so Excused.		The Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor.						Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on				
											For the Year ended Lady-day 1861.			For the Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.			Gross Rental.		Rateable Value.		*
		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*																				
	GARSTANG:																				
1	Barnacre with Bonds	7,445	7,437	7,360	7,353	5,809	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
2	Bilsborrow	2,244	2,244	2,020	2,020	1,455	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
3	Bleasdale	1,370	1,370	1,147	1,147	2,418	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
4	Cabus	2,199	2,199	2,075	2,076	2,266	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
5	Catterall	3,451	3,451	2,301	2,301	3,851	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
6	Claughton	6,550	6,550	4,367	4,367	4,690	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
7	Cleveley	2,128	2,128	2,032	2,032	779	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
8	Forton	2,429	2,429	2,214	2,214	2,663	1	–	– 3 10	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
9	Garstang	2,372	2,372	1,580	1,580	2,681	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
10	Great Eccleston	2,825	2,825	2,599	2,599	3,637	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
11	Hambleton	3,780	4,032	3,690	3,267	2,493	1	–	– – 8	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
12	Holleth	376	376	341	341	459	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
13	Inskip with Sowerby	3,282	3,282	3,282	3,282	3,748	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
14	Kirkland	1,809	1,809	1,809	1,809	2,109	–	2	–	– 5 6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
15	Myerscough	4,960	4,960	3,720	3,720	4,623	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
16	Nateby	2,422	2,422	2,439	2,439	2,547	2	–	– 5 4	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
17	Nether Wyresdale	5,223	5,280	4,781	4,778	3,892	2	–	– 6 6	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
18	Out Rawcliffe	5,097	5,053	4,592	4,545	5,591	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
19	Pilling	6,554	6,548	6,146	6,141	6,850	1	–	– – 8	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
20	Preesall and Hackensall	4,580	4,585	4,156	4,362	5,351	3	–	– 5 6	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
21	Stalmine with Staynall	3,049	2,975	2,967	2,982	3,421	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
22	Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre	4,509	4,509	4,125	4,125	5,233	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
23	Winmarleigh	2,324	2,324	2,275	2,275	2,483	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	81,988	81,981	72,168	71,655	79,052	10	2	1 2 6	– 5 6½	306	2,050	2,356	212	2,086	2,298	– 7	– 6½	– 7½	– 7½	– 7
	HASLINGDEN:																				
1	Cowpe Lenches Newhallhey and Hall Car.	7,472	7,456	5,760	6,420	Included in Lower Booths and Newchurch-in-Rossendale.					—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
2	Haslingden	20,060	21,639	17,458	18,776	25,479	44	44	13 13 –½	13 19 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
3	Henheads	792	813	690	710	Included in Whalley in Clitheroe Union.				-	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
4	Higher Booths	11,515	15,419	12,504	13,028	21,097	–	10	–	2 – 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
5	Lower Booths	9,036	9,020	8,109	8,033	12,102	–	–	–	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
6	Musbury	3,174	3,174	2,413	2,413	3,030	(a)	(a)	–	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
7	Nether Kellet	24,817	25,284	24,614	26,400	37,596	–	–	–	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
8	Newchurch in Rossendale	18,419	50,457	17,396	19,636	71,642	16	171	4 – –	67 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
9	Old Accrington	14,167	14,782	13,289	12,716	15,068	–	–	–	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
10	Tockholes Higher End	16,544	16,764	14,090	14,474	13,750	(a)	(a)	–	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	125,996	174,008	116,323	132,605	179,574	90	225	17 13 –½	83 – 1	922	2,705	3,627	876	12,567	13,443	– 5½	1 6	– 6	1 9½	1 4½
	LANCASTER:																				
1	Aldcliffe	1,252	1,252	1,046	1,046	1,125	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
2	Ashton-with-Stodday	2,561	2,561	2,319	2,319	2,487	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
3	Bolk	2,708	2,708	2,322	2,322	2,500	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
4	Caton	3,564	3,565	3,379	3,340	2,269	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
5	Cockerham	6,702	6,702	6,456	6,456	8,078	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
6	Cockersand Abbey	495	495	400	400	Included in Thurnham.	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
7	Ellel	16,900	17,004	11,065	11,910	9,138	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
8	Heaton with Oakenclough	2,500	2,414	2,414	2,207	2,600	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
9	Lancaster	44,192	44,192	39,103	39,106	290,805	19	18	3 9 2	9 10 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
10	Middleton	1,614	1,614	1,564	1,564	1,801	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
11	Overton and Sunderland	1,562	1,562	1,564	1,564	2,042	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
12	Over Wyresdale	4,188	4,188	4,117	4,117	4,278	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
13	Poulton Hamlets	2,186	2,186	1,884	1,884	1,628	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
14	Scorton	10,386	10,386	7,809	8,104	6,317	4	4	– 3 –	– 8 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
15	Scotforth	1,460	1,460	1,216	1,217	1,200	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
16	Skerton	7,700	7,800	6,651	6,744	6,319	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
17	Thurnham	5,871	5,871	4,750	4,750	5,575	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
18	Warton with Lindeth	4,944	5,002	4,688	4,908	5,791	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
19	Yealand Conyers	2,149	2,149	2,804	2,804	2,879	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
20	Yealand Redmayne	2,442	2,442	2,806	2,806	2,540	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	126,680	129,870	106,782	108,296	361,069	14	22	3 12 2	9 18 5	544	2,810	3,354	481	2,658	3,139	6½	6	7½	7	2

* The rate in the £. in this column is on the expenditure for the three quarters ended at Christmas 1862.

of each Parish and Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, and for each Parish therein—*continued*.

Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved.														Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union.				The Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish.		The Total Amount of Poor Rates remaining uncollected.		
Year ended Lady-day 1861.								Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.						Year ended Lady-day 1861.		Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.						
In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.		In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.								
Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	Number.
21	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	
																s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	306 –	291 – –	6 15 9	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67 – –	71 – –	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95 – –	105 – –	– 19 2	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138 – –	138 – –	7 10 7	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	255 – –	287 – –	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	327 – –	339 – –	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50 16 –	42 7 –	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184 – –	202 – –	3 9 3½	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	144 – –	197 – –	3 12 8	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	175 – –	166 – –	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	115 4 3½	131 11 5	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50 – –	38 – –	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	134 – –	206 – –	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189 – –	199 – –	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	216 – –	233 – –	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	183 – –	183 – –	1 7 –	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	239 – –	249 – –	4 11 8	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	306 19 4	335 13 8	– 10 5	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	411 19 4½	468 2 11½	– 8 10½	96 9 7	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	395 5 –	412 1 4	5 6 2	58 10 7½	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	316 7 –	381 17 5½	6 – 4	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	204 – –	253 – –	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103 – –	110 – –	3 9 1½	–	23
–	49	49	88	440	528	88	489		41	41	187	597	784	187	638	2 10½	1 5½	2 7½	1 4½	4,605 11 –	5,038 13 10	44 1 –½	150 – 2½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	275 – –	580 – –	13 – –	391 –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,427 11 2½	3,271 6 1	57 13 6½	3,824 3 6½	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59 19 11	84 17 2½	2 15 11	39 9 5½	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	506 – –	1,799 – –	343 – –	575 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	531 – –	858 – –	59 – –	331 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	112 14 2	385 3 11½	–	224 18 1½	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	919 4 2	3,959 10 7½	796 2 9½	1,842 11 11	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,335 –	9,356 – –	21 – –	1,652 – –	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	422 11 9½	1,907 6 10½	370 4 6½	784 11 5	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	574 19 11½	1,975 16 5½	287 13 –½	1,817 13 4	10
2	109	111	73	691	764	75	800	8	140	148	1,540	3,018	4,558	1,548	3,158	3 1½	1 4	3 –½	1 5	7,104 1 2½	23,277 10 2½	1,950 9 10	11,482 7 9½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52 5 4	64 6 8	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87 – –	116 – –	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	990 – –	92 – –	26 –	64 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140 – –	162 – –	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	443 – –	335 – –	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29 19 3	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	540 – –	431 – –	10 19 7	124 9 7	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140 18 –½	109 13 3	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,288 3 6	2,207 18 4	107 10 5	230 1 11	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91 – –	76 – –	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	151 10 2	111 8 3	3 11 6	3 – 1	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	295 – –	296 – –	–	6 – –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94 – 11½	94 – 11½	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99 – 1½	202 12 4	– 14 7	1 11 10½	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63 7 10	31 3 7	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	353 15 –	380 2 6	–	178 – –	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221 – –	160 – –	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	205 12 0	163 13 4	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71 – –	92 – –	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140 3 6	–	–	–	20
7	73	77	115	787	852	122	807	9	88	97	269	821	1,039	218	980	2 8	1 3	2 6½	1 1	6,406 17 2½	5,154 18 5½	148 16 1	616 3 5½	

(a) We (the Overseers) have not up to this time excused any, but will have to do so to a large amount in the present rate, but cannot say to what extent until we close the rate.

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1861, and for the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862, in respect

No.	UNION AND PARISH.	The Gross Estimated Rental.		The Rateable Value.		The Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	The Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Grounds of Poverty, under the Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act.		The Amount of Rates so Excused.		The Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor.						Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on				
											For the Year ended Lady-day 1861.			For the Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.			Gross Rental.		Rateable Value.		
		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year * ended 1862.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*																				
	Leigh:																				
1	Astley	8,436	8,472	7,010	6,969	11,067	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Atherton	20,951	21,289	18,184	18,088	23,638	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bedford	15,060	14,915	13,837	13,570	18,201	40	65	8 18 9	11 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Culcheth	(a) 10,269	(a) 13,114	(a) 9,296	(a) 11,052	10,339	18	24	1 13 9	2 19 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Culcheth	7,642	8,667	7,078	7,915	10,262	7	7	– 14 2½	1 4 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kenyon	5,320	5,317	4,819	4,815	2,419	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Lowton	5,999	6,033	5,534	5,577	6,148	20	18	5 4 9	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Pennington	12,220	12,520	11,231	11,247	13,659	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Tyldesley-cum-Shakerley	18,462	18,782	15,143	15,364	21,620	49	65	3 10 5	4 3 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	West Leigh	15,160	14,192	12,822	12,878	15,387	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	119,519	123,301	104,954	107,475	133,640	134	179	20 1 10½	19 6 –	1,088	2,128	3,216	988	2,551	3,539	– 6½	– 7	– 7½	– 8	– 6
	Liverpool:																				
1	Liverpool	1,295,879	1,356,978	1,166,291	1,221,280	1,425,065	20,973	(b)	8,338 – –	(b)	20,952	32,158	53,110	19,756	30,179	49,935	– 9½	– 8½	– 11	– 9½	– 8½
	Manchester:																				
1	Manchester	950,963	996,178	789,203	827,368	2,060,181	43	378	54 18 11	433 3 9	16,250	12,628	28,878	16,583	52,236	68,819	– 7½	1 4½	– 8	1 8	– 8
	Oldham:																				
1	Alkrington	1,820	1,843	1,443	1,445	1,057	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Chadderton	30,977	33,310	22,491	24,983	29,757	194	121	33 – –	30 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Crompton	18,161	18,190	16,058	16,121	22,972	23	345	5 – –	127 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Middleton	23,538	23,528	16,942	16,908	24,083	263	–	52 14 1	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Oldham	147,962	176,480	140,916	168,076	230,050	750	6,180	370 – –	2,148 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Royton	21,498	22,233	15,114	15,783	20,566	24	37	5 – –	6 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Thornham	6,999	7,148	6,130	6,228	8,018	16	14	3 17 7¼	2 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Tonge	9,946	10,668	7,112	7,627	10,774	(d)	(d)	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	260,901	293,400	226,294	267,171	346,477	1,270	6,697	469 11 8½	2,313 8 6	3,889	4,087	7,976	3,717	14,495	18,212	– 7½	1 3	– 8½	1 5	1 –
	Ormskirk:																				
1	Altcar	6,149	6,202	6,149	6,202	5,988	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Aughton	12,519	12,885	10,015	10,091	13,804	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Buckerstaffe	10,653	11,200	8,636	9,169	10,733	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Birkdale	(e) 6,163	(e) 9,053	(e) 5,328	(e) 7,778	4,952	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Bispham	1,416	1,423	1,349	1,356	1,740	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Burscough	11,782	11,787	11,221	11,225	12,115	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Down Holland	5,126	5,151	5,126	5,151	5,720	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Formby	8,890	9,138	8,388	8,575	7,531	–	1	–	2 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Halsall	9,409	9,433	9,023	9,064	10,661	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Hesketh-with-Becconsall	1,868	1,871	1,779	1,782	2,927	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Lathom	20,765	20,686	19,770	19,628	20,545	–	4	–	2 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Lydiate	5,826	5,884	5,252	5,303	6,018	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Maghull	8,420	8,509	7,998	8,112	8,439	1	–	– 3 6	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Melling	5,466	5,480	4,589	4,602	5,130	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	North Meols	(f) 48,323	(f) 55,279	(f) 38,269	(f) 47,496	48,226	23	25	3 18 –	4 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Ormskirk	12,901	12,985	12,287	12,367	13,507	45	16	13 – –	3 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Rufford	4,660	4,657	4,438	4,435	6,185	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Scarisbrick	12,533	12,628	11,937	12,027	13,752	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Simonswood	3,041	3,930	3,941	3,939	2,792	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Skelmersdale	4,726	5,453	4,501	5,194	5,253					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Tarleton	7,649	7,649	7,285	7,285	8,081	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	204,185	221,352	187,287	200,776	214,489	69	46	17 1 6	11 10 –	658	2,187	2,845	669	1,879	2,548	– 3½	– 2½	– 3½	– 3	– 2½
	Prescot:																				
1	Bold	8,165	8,346	8,165	8,346	8,151	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Cronton	2,180	2,267	1,950	1,953	2,599	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ditton	3,360	3,364	3,360	3,364	4,819	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Eccleston	28,081	28,724	24,836	24,851	36,178	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Hale	3,766	3,766	3,373	3,373	3,847					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Halewood	6,729	6,716	6,085	6,048	7,250	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The rate in the £. in this column is on the expenditure for the three quarters ended at Christmas 1862.

(a) The property has been re-valued between Lady-day 1861 and Christmas 1862, and this is the cause of the difference in the amounts in Cols. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

of each Parish and Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, and for each Parish therein—*continued*.

Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved.															Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union.				The Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish.		The Total Amount of Poor Rates remaining uncollected.		
Year ended Lady-day 1861.								Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.							Year ended Lady-day 1861.		Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.						
In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.		In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.					For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	
Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.					Number.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	
																s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	663 – –	827 – –	—	94 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,019 – –	1,547 – –	6 – –	215 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,227 – –	1,798 – –	244 – –	10 6 –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	920 – –	984 – –	2 10 3	20 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	343 – –	750 – –	5 1 11	10 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	321 – –	481 – –	—	—	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	532 – –	546 – –	10 7 10	12 12 –	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,014 – –	1,033 – –	16 3 4	10 7 –	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,248 – –	1,553 – –	7 6 –	8 14 –	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	872 – –	914 – –	—	—	10
10	134	144	66	564	630	76	698	29	189	218	162	811	973	191	1,000	2 10¼	1 3¾	2 4	1 4¼	20,159 – –	10,433 – –	291 9 4	380 19 –	
199	2,237	2,736	2,623	8,357	10,980	3,122	10,594	387	3,091	3,478	3,441	9,844	13,285	3,828	12,935	2 10¾	1 1¼	2 11	1 2	108,848 – –	—(*b*)	9,160 – –(*c*)	—(*b*)	1
208	2,044	2,252	577	2,675	3,252	785	4,689	476	2,493	2,969	7,530	11,122	18,652	8,006	13,615	2 9	1 5½	2 10¼	1 5¼	115,361 5 1	130,305 5 10	7,925 7 8	9,429 9 11	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83 4 7	35 1 7	2 6 8½	3 4 10	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,224 – –	5,003 – –	97 – –	2,974 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,688 – –	1,844 – –	459 – –	1,706 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,694 – –	6,757 – –	726 – –	4,895 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,232 – –	21,686 – –	356 – –	41,030 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,683 – –	1,017 – –	1,498 – –	3,077 – –	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	311 5 8	505 8 4	—	18 – 7½	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	513 – –	871 – –	14 – –	18 – –	8
14	372	387	141	1,125	1,266	156	1,497	48	554	602	2,003	4,242	6,245	2,051	4,796	3 9½	1 2½	3 2	1 2¼	21,428 10 3	37,718 9 11	3,152 6 8½	53,721 5 5½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	305 – –	196 – –	– 13 9	10 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	667 – –	439 – –	7 – –	251 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	455 – –	366 – –	1 9 –	– 13 6	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106 – –	128 – –	66 – –	69 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85 – –	74 – –	1 – –	5 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	665 – –	361 – –	35 – –	26 – –	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	259 – –	147 – –	– 18 –	—	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	364 – –	304 – –	48 – –	5 – –	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	325 – –	329 – –	1 – –	– 7 6½	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	117 – –	115 – –	1 – –	3 – –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,133 – –	1,049 – –	41 – –	459 – –	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	350 – –	307 – –	111 – –	117 – –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	295 – –	226 – –	122 – –	9 – –	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147 – –	216 – –	104 – –	– 4 6	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,895 – –	1,473 – –	809 – –	1,982 – –	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,306 – –	820 – –	572 – –	418 – –	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	327 – –	243 – –	7 – –	18 – –	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	688 – –	510 – –	19 – –	121 – –	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77 – –	133 – –	67 – –	—	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	224 – –	90 – –	12 – –	47 – –	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	495 – –	269 – –	20 – –	7 – –	21
9	69	78	103	569	672	112	632	11	78	89	112	627	739	123	705	3 5½	1 2¾	3 10¾	1 3¾	10,285 – –	7,795 – –	2,046 – 9	3,548 5 6½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	338 7 8	591 2 –	—	314 7 8	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	243 14 2	195 14 8	6 7 6	22 7 –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	252 3 3	297 7 7	2 – 7	173 4 8	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,191 7 4	1,177 17 3	74 – 7	82 17 11	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	322 14 –	222 18 –	—	—	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	443 – –	444 – –	—	158 – –	6

(*c*) This amount does not include the amount entered as excused.

(*d*) No rates excused, as the township of Tonge is under the new Tenement Act, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 57.

(*b*) The difference in the gross estimated rental and rateable value ending Lady-day 1861, and ending Christmas 1862, is because of the increase of property of new houses being in Brooklyn Park, which is assessed in every new rate which is made.

The difference in the gross estimated rental and rateable value ending Lady-day 1861, and ending Christmas 1862, is because of the increase of property of new houses being built in Southport, which is assessed in every new rate which is made.

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1861, and for the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862, in respect

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	The Gross Estimated Rental.		The Rateable Value.		The Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	The Number of Ratepayers Legally Excused Payment of Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under the Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act.		The Amount of Rates so Excused.		The Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor.						Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor o				
											For the Year ended Lady-day 1861.			For the Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.			Gross Rental.		Rateable Value.		
		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Gross Annual Value Sch. (A.) Year
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*																				
	PRESCOT—*continued.*																				
7	Huyton with Roby	20,959	21,755	18,741	19,423	15,770	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
8	Knowsley	9,985	10,057	9,985	10,057	12,549	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
9	Little Woolton	8,349	8,820	7,222	7,691	8,718	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
10	Much Woolton	14,303	15,841	11,044	12,783	14,636	1	–	– 19 –	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
11	Parr	17,250	16,697	14,422	13,955	35,208	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
12	Prescot	10,983	10,983	9,257	9,257	15 224					—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
13	Rainford	10,458	10,754	9,252	9,606	12,623	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
14	Rainhill	11,419	11,605	9,947	10,072	8,959	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
15	Speke	4,901	4,920	3,726	3,740	5,165	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
16	Sutton	38,266	41,301	32,900	35,332	44,146	–	15	–	2 18 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
17	Tarbock	4,468	4,478	4,028	4,068	4,623	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
18	Whiston	9,534	9,562	8,886	8,917	10,867	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
19	Widnes	23,018	26,539	19,988	19,611	22,158	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
20	Windle	34,496	38,049	29,304	24,221	87,101	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
	TOTAL	271,272	284,544	236,471	236,068	360,891	1	15	19	2 18 4	885	5,033	5,918	790	5,061	5,851	– 5½	– 5	– 6	– 6	– 4
	PRESTON:																				
1	Alston	4,064	4,078	3,208	3,282	5,268	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
2	Barton	5,560	5,560	4,849	4,849	3,782	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
3	Broughton	7,171	7,169	6,422	6,416	6,862	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
4	Cuerdale	834	834	769	769	1,098	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
5	Dilworth	3,157	3,157	2,765	2,765	3,586	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
6	Dutton	1,843	1,848	1,524	1,524	1,749	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
7	Elston	1,024	1,024	965	965	998	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
8	Farington	8,976	9,023	8,135	8,176	7,174	–	5	–	2 10 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
9	Fishwick	8,638	8,716	6,916	6,966	7,431	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
10	Fulwood	(a) 7,041	(a) 7,134	(a) 5,991	(a) 6,089	6,218	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
11	Goosnargh with Newsham	9,914	9,914	8,022	7,995	10,275	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
12	Grimsargh and Brockholes	3,429	3,429	3,158	3,158	3,258	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
13	Haighton	1,585	1,595	1,182	1,491	1,554	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
14	Hothersall	1,260	1,260	1,178	1,178	Included with Alston.	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
15	Howick	1,006	1,017	1,007	1,017	1,210	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
16	Hutton	3,363	3,364	3,091	3,091	3,780	–	1	–	– 5 1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
17	Lea, Ashton Ingol, and Cottam.	11,252	10,300	8,846	9,077	9,883	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
18	Little Hoole	2,559	2,645	2,411	2,495	2,533	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
19	Longton	5,646	5,814	5,161	5,353	6,784	4	1	1 8 –½	– 7 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
20	Much Hoole	3,156	3,217	2,873	2,920	3,511	1	–	– 1 6	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
21	Penwortham	8,182	8,962	7,164	7,597	7,221	1	1	1 17 1	– 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
22	Preston	219,817	229,483	202,454	208,644	314,390	–	3	–	11 9 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
23	Ribbleton	1,885	1,885	1,750	1,750	1,904	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
24	Ribchester	3,313	3,313	3,052	3,052	3,459	25	42	4 8 5	14 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
25	Samlesbury	6,308	5,899	5,513	5,146	6,951	10	8	3 9 8	5 1 4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
26	Walton le Dale	31,489	31,489	29,714	29,714	29,497	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
27	Whittingham	4,164	4,164	4,164	4,164	4,741	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
28	Woodplumpton	9,843	9,843	9,060	9,060	9,536	13	15	1 10 2½	1 15 –½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
	TOTAL	157,639	159,031	141,761	142,781	157,426	54	76	12 14 11	36 5 8½	5,118	7,194	12,312	3,955	30,480	45,435	– 7	– 2	– 9	– 2	– 1
	PRESTWICH:																				
1	Beswick	2,589	2,869	2,196	2,406	2,280	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
2	Blackley	10,222	10,445	7,835	7,956	10,955	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
3	Bradford	10,245	10,802	8,556	9,087	9,536	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
4	Cheetham	78,525	85,621	65,195	71,152	77,917	15	22	11 13 8	17 19 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
5	Crumpsall	21,105	21,473	18,671	19,002	20,329	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
6	Failsworth	(a) 16,061	(a) 18,011	(a) 12,396	(a) 13,864	16,052	16	132	3 – –	38 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
7	Great Heaton	2,685	2,492	2,195	2,002	2,508	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
8	Harpurhey	3,200	3,596	2,594	2,866	3,476	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
9	Little Heaton	2,116	2,118	1,709	1,704	1,915	–	6	–	1 6 –½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
10	Moston	8,484	8,679	7,246	7,413	5,235	8	–	2 – –	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
11	Newton	41,546	42,540	34,803	35,533	35,755	11	(c) –	3 1 –	(c) –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
12	Prestwich	21,703	22,728	18,774	19,640	21,725	52	56	13 – –	15 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	
	TOTAL	218,541	231,383	182,170	192,685	207,683	102	216	32 14 8	72 5 9½	565	1,645	2,210	695	3,238	3,933	– 2½	– 4	– 3	– 5	– 4½

(a) The difference is caused by the increase of new property.

* The rate in the £. in this column is on the expenditure for the three quarters ended at Christmas 1862.

of each Parish and Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, and for each Parish therein—*continued*.

Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved.														Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union.				The Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish.		The Total Amount of Poor Rates remaining uncollected.		
Year ended Lady-day 1861.							Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.							Year ended Lady-day 1861.		Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.						
In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.	In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.					For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	Number.
Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.					
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	
																s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	758 10 6	637 – –	—	118 – –	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	525 18 1	307 16 2	– 3 4	– 1 9	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	298 – –	267 – –	29 – –	117 – –	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	694 – –	738 – –	407 – –	239 – –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	976 – –	717 – –	5 – –	213 – –	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	757 – –	581 – –	54 5 10	30 9 1	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	724 – –	039 – –	—	—	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	502 18 3	702 12 4	5 3 2½	205 3 9	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	299 – –	206 – –	—	99 – –	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,610 – –	1,825 – –	7 – –	530 – –	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	230 – –	192 – –	—	24 – –	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	830 – –	525 – –	178 – –	9 – –	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	749 8 3	980 11 6	8 11 9½	390 – 3	19
3	141	144	276	1,356	1,632	276	1,497	4	155	159	351	1,434	1,785	355	1,589	–	–	–	–	2,951 5 11	2,244 – –	43 7 1	—	20
3	141	144	276	1,356	1,632	276	1,497	4	155	159	351	1,434	1,785	355	1,589	2 8½	1 2	2 6½	1 5½	14,697 7 5	13,790 19 6	819 19 11	2,724 12 1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	309 5 –	382 13 3	—	24 14 11	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	360 10 7	641 10 5½	2 10 9	—	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	367 14 5	716 17 10	5 2 +	4 17 1	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64 – –	186 – –	—	—	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	295 8 –	321 2 11	—	24 15 10	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	101 15 11	242 17 1	—	20 6 9	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44 4 11	12 1 3	—	—	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	404 7 2	1,228 13 9	1 6 7	5 13 –	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	345 – –	778 – –	—	—	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	206 5 9½	831 18 –½	4 13 –	15 13 6½	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	660 6 –	1,574 10 –	6 3 2½	34 2 9	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	118 8 –	171 – 10	—	6 – 9	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	122 8 4½	191 11 4	2 – 3½	—	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103 1 –	117 5 5	—	9 7 7	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 15 5	221 6 3	—	– 8 9½	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87 16 7½	167 1 8½	– 1 9	2 16 11½	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	240 17 –	1,420 17 1	—	19 16 6½	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102 13 11	237 14 3	– 8 1	—	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	528 9 11	435 3 5	2 11 3	30 6 3	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	171 12 –	173 14 2	—	11 16 2	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	573 3 1	373 13 4	1 17 1	24 15 5	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,320 2 4½	35,746 4 6	56 2 2	1,037 3 11	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43 6 8	116 2 0	—	6 4 6	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	546 13 3	928 14 –	—	166 9 7	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	598 – –	1,068 – –	—	9 14 4	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,393 – –	4,285 – –	9 17 4	—	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	179 19 2	645 3 9½	8 12 6½	30 6 1	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	407 15 4½	528 14 1	5 14 6	4 13 –	28
106	436	542	512	2,242	2,754	618	2,678	248	653	901	6,400	8,126	14,526	6,648	8,779	3 6¼	– 11½	3 4½	1 4¾	27,552 19 11½	53,776 11 3	107 – 10½	1,490 3 9	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	193 – –	221 – –	8 – –	170 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	974 – –	876 – –	4 17 –	51 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	369 – –	292 – –	—	57 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,548 3 8	5,789 5 8	156 19 6	201 7 –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	789 – –	1,362 – –	15 – –	11 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,907 – –	1,902 – –	—	2,020 – –	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	109 – –	158 – –	—	125 – –	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	129 – –	121 – –	– 8 3	22 – –	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	204 – –	138 – –	—	47 – –	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	731 – –	537 – –	6 – –	203 – –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,361 – –	2,097 – –	754 – –	1,116 – –	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,358 – –	1,417 – –	—	2,946 – –	12
3	62	65	65	452	517	68	514	8	63	71	414	972	1,386	422	1,035	3 3½	1 2½	[b] – –¼	1 2½	13,772 3 8	14,010 5 8	945 4 9	6,969 7 –	

(*b*) The cause of difference in columns 3 and 4 is that the township was re-valued.

(*c*) Not yet ascertained, the rate not being balanced.

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1861, and for the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862, in respect

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	The Gross Estimated Rental.		The Rateable Value.		The Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	The Number of Ratepayers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under the Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act.		The Amount of Rates so Excused.		The Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor.						Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on				
											For the Year ended Lady-day 1861.			For the Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.			Gross Rental.		Rateable Value.		* Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860.
		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*																				
	ROCHDALE:																				
1	Blatchinworth-with-Calderbrook	14,786	15,100	12,919	13,387	14,551	48	130	12 – –	42 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
2	Butterworth	27,276	26,283	23,676	22,442	26,906	42	52	10 8 3½	11 17 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
3	Castleton	83,214	89,513	67,317	72,355	102,077	74	71	14 15 9	21 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
4	Spotland	105,660	107,427	87,039	88,861	118,074	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
5	Wardleworth	56,127	57,550	42,705	43,766	61,924	12	17	2 6 –	4 11 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
6	Ward's-with-Wardle	24,813	25,380	20,552	21,034	26,308	8	–	2 14 6½	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	311,876	321,253	254,208	261,845	349,840	184	270	42 4 7	80 4 1	2,162	6,512	8,674	1,800	21,383	23,183	– 6½	1 5¼	– 8½	1 9¼	1 4
	SALFORD:																				
1	Broughton	69,598	71,890	62,798	64,774	66,430	8	4	6 8 2	1 16 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
2	Pendlebury	17,822	19,094	16,476	17,520	17,439	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
3	Pendleton	85,830	89,112	77,744	80,783	85,080	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
4	Salford	194,165	201,262	169,708	174,642	199,407	12	67	5 18 10	46 18 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	367,415	381,358	326,726	337,719	368,356	20	71	12 7 –	48 14 7	3,718	5,339	9,057	3,475	16,058	19,533	– 6	1 –¼	– 6½	1 2	1 –¾
	TODMORDEN:																				
1	Todmorden and Walsden	33,509	(a)36,355	25,132	27,266	30,677	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
2	Erringden	11,693	11,693	8,647	8,647	4,960	24	(b)–	1 10 1½	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
3	Heptonstall	10,251	10,545	8,986	9,233	10,686	21	18	3 9 9	3 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
4	Langfield	17,633	18,003	(c)11,756	(c)12,025	15,484	7	–	1 11 2	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
5	Stansfield	25,305	27,225	21,255	21,984	25,419	7	10	– 14 3	– 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
6	Wadsworth	12,406	12,406	10,483	10,541	13,889	21	43	3 13 7	7 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	110,797	116,227	86,259	89,696	101,115	80	71	10 18 10½	11 9 9	—	3,417	3,417	—	6,710	6,710	– 7½	1 1¼	– 9½	1 6	1 4
1	TOXTETH PARK	267,627	268,210	226,803	227,729	238,532	323	(d)–	274 – –	(d) –	3,496	4,368	7,864	2,800	4,038	6,838	– 7	– 6	– 8¼	– 7¼	– 6¾
	ULVERSTONE:																				
1	Aldingham	8,228	8,228	7,033	7,033	6,820	–	3	–	– 11 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
2	Angerton	406	406	329	359	– Included in West Broughton –			–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
3	Blawith	941	941	834	834	1,082	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
4	Cartmel Fell	2,646	2,683	2,520	2,508	3,114	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
5	Church Coniston	2,012	2,240	1,609	1,792	8,631	50	61	3 – –	3 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
6	Claife	3,147	3,193	2,360	2,395	3,688	7	8	– 3 5	– 6 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
7	Colton	8,681	8,803	8,267	8,383	8,814	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
8	Dalton in Furness	34,943	36,100	24,255	26,741	64,492	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
9	Dunnerdale-with-Seathwaite	1,639	1,639	1,526	1,526	2,208	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
10	East Broughton	3,312	3,449	3,250	3,332	4,332	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
11	Egton-cum-Newland	4,565	4,694	4,348	4,470	5,502	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
12	Hawkshead and Monk Coniston with Skelwith	4,619	4,779	4,500	4,539	6,720	47	38	1 16 10	1 16 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
13	Kirkby Ireleth	8,472	8,893	7,839	8,270	11,844	27	22	2 7 –	1 17 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
14	Lower Allithwaite	4,472	4,472	4,240	4,296	5,142	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
15	Lower Holker	4,465	4,475	4,252	4,262	4,600	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
16	Lowick	1,942	1,943	1,735	1,735	2,382	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
17	Manaingge	642	642	614	614	709	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
18	Osmotherley	1,705	2,326	1,624	2,214	2,318	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
19	Pennington	3,500	3,691	3,142	3,218	18,436	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
20	Satterthwaite	2,765	2,765	2,073	2,073	2,811	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
21	Staveley	2,809	2,796	2,670	2,662	3,621	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
22	Subberthwaite	618	618	557	577	764	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
23	Torver	749	749	579	579	1,180	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
24	Ulverstone	24,571	25,156	22,456	22,988	27,611	20	17	2 10 3	2 3 1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
25	Upper Allithwaite	2,106	2,165	2,006	2,062	3,123	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
26	Upper Holker	5,904	5,897	5,622	5,616	5,726	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
27	Urswick	6,315	6,373	4,863	4,836	6,804	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
28	[illegible]	5,685	6,509	4,740	4,781	6,677	13	–	1 – 7½	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	151,859	156,624	129,833	134,695	219,151	164	149	10 18 1½	9 14 6½	1,359	3,631	4,990	1,089	2,906	3,995	8	6	9¼	7	– 4½
	WARRINGTON:																				
1	Grappenhall	4,834	4,850	3,883	3,869	5,566	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
2	Latchford	8,356	8,553	7,418	7,550	8,872	6	8	4 17 5	1 19 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
3	Thelwall	7,526	5,403	6,841	5,050	3,766	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
4	Burton Wood	9,067	9,097	8,287	8,317	6,545	5	–	– 13 6	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
5	Cuerdley	3,184	3,233	2,878	2,927	2,412	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–
6	Great Sankey	3,839	3,839	3,838	3,838	3,842	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	–	–	–	–	–

* The rate in the £. in this column is on the expenditure for the three quarters ended at Christmas 1862.

(a) Arrears taken forward to next rate.

of each Parish and Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, and for each Parish therein—*continued*.

Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved.														Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union.				The Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish.		The Total Amount of Poor Rates remaining uncollected.		
Year ended Lady day 1861.								Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.														
In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.		In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.		Year ended Lady-day 1861.		Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	
Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.					Number.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	
																s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,291 – –	2,336 – –	368 – –	1,300 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,325 – –	4,476 – –	560 17 3	1,756 13 5	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,405 1 2	7,014 8 7	4 4 6	210 – 10	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,804 3 2	8,886 9 2	655 9 8	942 11 2	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,746 – –	3,205 – –	78 – –	43 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,514 – –	1,275 – –	1 13 1	300 – –	6
6	275	281	195	1,625	1,820	201	1,900	18	335	353	2,479	4,871	7,350	2,497	5,206	2 10¾	1 4½	2 7½	1 6	18,085 4 4	27,192 12 9	1,688 4 6	4,592 5 5	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,023 – –	4,661 – –	208 5 –	179 16 –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	776 1 –	778 3 2	12 19 11	57 1 4	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,966 17 –	8,544 16 5	3,030 10 –½	7,644 4 3	3
																				20,846 – –	21,261 – –	1,020 – –	1,059 –	4
69	492	561	405	1,470	1,875	474	1,962	78	641	719	2,415	3,603	6,018	2,493	4,244	2 6	1 1	2 5½	1 4½	31,611 18 –	35,244 19 7	4,271 14 11½	8,940 1 7	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,752 – –	1,656 – –	3 16 –	2 5 –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	350 10 8	677 15 2	—	34 3 1	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	729 19 8	1,364 18 2	7 5 9	17 1 10	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	566 – –	914 – –	– 12 4½	10 17 10½	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,416 – –	1,479 – –	– 9 –	82 – –	5
–	–	–	61	763	824	61	763	–	–	–	575	1,662	2,237	575	1,662	..	1 6½	–	1 6½	1,631 5 9	1,455 16 6	762 14 9	1,121 6 4	6
61	302	363	259	1,141	1,400	320	1,473	44	396	439	357	1,361	1,718	401	1,756	3 4¾	1 2½	3 3½	1 2½	17,491 – –	15,907 – –	—	4,100 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	347 – –	615 – –	—	—	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12 6 9	13 9 3	—	—	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59 11 2½	50 7 11	—	—	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	289 9 –	209 13 –	—	—	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	229 12 –	165 17 –	22 – –	5 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	177 – –	179 – –	– 10 4½	– 2 –½	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	613 10 11½	553 – 6½	(e) 6 10 4	(e) 5 8 6	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,203 – –	1,470 – –	52 1 9	9 16 –	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57 4 1½	114 8 3	—	—	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	261 17 –	170 2 –	—	—	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	288 13 1	296 17 8	(e) 1 9 4	(e) 1 2 8	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	524 16 –	484 – –	3 13 7	4 12 7	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	585 – –	549 – –	—	—	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	505 2 –	355 9 –	—	—	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	588 17 –	404 1 10	—	—	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	143 – –	108 – –	—	—	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 18 4	36 12 3½	—	—	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	162 3 –	166 1 6	—	—	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78 – –	319 – –	—	—	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103 10 5	155 7 10	– 3 –	– 2 3½	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	222 10 7	177 8 –	—	—	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86 11 8	31 5 4½	—	—	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79 16 6	60 5 3	—	—	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,759 – –	1,351 15 1½	—	6 – 1½	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	231 6 –	178 16 –	—	—	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	719 9 3	412 3 –	—	—	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	201 – –	301 – –	—	—	27
24	167	189	140	818	958	164	985	29	196	225	150	875	1,030	184	1,071	2 8½	1 5½	2 5½	1 5½	352 6 –½	290 8 7½	28 8 2	162 8 1	28
99	961	1,060	799	4,054	4,853	898	4,915	151	1,168	1,319	5,401	10,336	15,737	3,078	11,181	2 7½	1 5	2 6	1 5	70,944 – 4	77,188 9 5½	5,114 16 6½	14,994 12 3½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	288 – –	297 – –	1 7 9	22 7 1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	504 5 3	513 13 5½	12 11 –	14 15 6½	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	264 – –	232 19 –	15 14 11½	77 13 –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	516 – –	620 – –	3 – –	210 – –	4
																				160 17 1	127 5 8½	—	41 18 11	5
																				279 – –	170 – –	4 – –	80 – –	6

(c) New property added between the year 1861 and 1862.

(d) In abeyance.

(e) Empty houses.

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1861, and for the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862, in respect

Number.	UNION AND PARISH	The Gross Estimated Rental.		The Rateable Value.		The Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	The Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under the Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act.		The Amount of Rates so Excused.		The Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor.						Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on				
											For the Year ended Lady-day 1861.			For the Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.			Gross Rental.		Rateable Value.		* Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.), Year ended 1860.
		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	In-door.	Out-door	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*																				
	WARRINGTON—*continued.*																				
7	Haydock	11,374	11,341	10,173	10,090	14,266	35	37	3 9 1	5 19 6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Houghton Middleton and Arbury	1,461	1,461	908	908	1,745	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Newton in Mackerfield	22,647	26,025	22,647	20,467	17,061	20	32	6 13 –	5 17 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Penketh	2,994	3,132	2,608	2,727	3,117	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Poulton-with-Fearnhead	3,510	3,510	3,213	3,213	4,087	–	1	–	1 13 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Rixton-with-Glazebrook	3,841	3,860	2,888	2,879	4,298	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Southworth-with-Croft	4,373	4,386	3,763	3,771	4,255	12	16	3 4 11½	6 4 7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Warrington	68,443	70,663	62,067	64,069	67,188	14	9	2 8 9½	5 10 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Winwick-with-Hulme	6,397	6,376	5,666	5,648	3,579	3	4	– 6 –	– 5 11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Woolston-with-Martinscroft	2,311	2,328	2,163	2,177	2,950	–	2	–	1 10 3½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	164,157	168,057	149,241	147,520	158,549	95	104	21 12 9½	29 – 6¾	1,695	4,169	5,864	1,895	4,557	6,452	8½	9¼	9½	10½	10
	WEST DERBY:																				
1	Aintree	4,017	4,325	3,418	3,814	3,615	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Allerton	7,745	7,813	6,701	7,032	8,361	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bootle-cum-Linacre	28,365	35,756	25,419	32,188	25,153	269	28	53 18 8	21 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Childwall	3,127	3,777	2,816	3,400	3,198	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Croxteth Park (*a*)	–	–	–	–	1,902	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Everton	178,526	(*b*)208,230	162,326	(*b*)189,302	162,758	3,192	–	1,436 – –	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Fazakerley	6,471	6,493	5,769	5,797	5,479	10	8	2 8 9	1 15 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Garston	33,890	34,873	30,501	31,386	31,643	3	–	1 4 –	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Great Crosby	23,773	(*c*)25,783	21,723	23,625	22,495	11	–	4 8 6	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Ince Blundell	4,749	4,697	4,651	4,609	5,022	–	1	–	3 9 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Kirkby	8,374	8,286	8,374	8,286	7,421	15	15	8 8 6	6 6 4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Sefton	(*d*)81,443	(*d*)100,059	(*d*)73,796	(*d*)90,053	63,674	149	110	34 – –	31 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Sutherland	(*c*)20,866	(*c*) 22,907	(*c*)18,734	(*c*)20,618	19,961	50	3	14 7 –	1 4 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Little Crosby	3,781	3,825	3,531	3,567	4,190	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Lunt	1,202	1,115	1,085	1,008	1,200	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Netherton	3,000	3,121	2,446	2,842	2,661	1	–	– 2 6	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Orrell and Ford	2,572	2,642	2,233	2,291	2,753	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Sefton or Sephton	3,122	3,244	2,835	2,813	3,491	1	–	– 2 10	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Thornton	2,315	2,309	2,071	2,071	2,401	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Walton-on-the-Hill	22,663	22,976	19,504	19,774	20,570	1	–	– 12 –	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Waverttree	42,872	45,677	38,532	41,046	36,743	8	9	6 1 8	6 14 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	West Derby	225,252	238,862	204,782	214,512	198,490	187	–	110 6 8	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	726,136	766,179	641,247	710,004	633,186	3,897	174	1,672 1 1	71 13 1½	3,615	10,018	13,633	3,040	8,060	11,100	4½	3½	5	3½	4½
	WIGAN:																				
1	Abram	6,486	6,200	5,951	5,650	8,925	4	3	– 12 2	– 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Ashton-in-Makerfield, or Ashton-in-Winwick	29,519	31,679	27,399	31,506	28,364	88	120	19 7 8½	18 15 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Aspull	10,112	10,101	8,945	8,855	27,184	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Billinge Chapel End	5,798	5,196	5,559	4,936	11,309	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Billinge Higher End	2,868	2,552	2,728	2,359	5,616	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Blackrod	10,711	11,195	9,570	9,913	14,264	64	116	6 3 11	11 16 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Dalton	2,892	2,892	2,618	2,618	3,747	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Haigh	10,215	8,456	9,352	7,799	13,086	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Hindley	22,658	(*f*)23,975	19,274	20,046	32,550	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Ince-in-Makerfield	26,261	26,443	25,636	24,634	69,829	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Orrell	5,788	6,063	4,731	5,217	6,016	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Parbold	3,175	2,942	3,005	2,788	3,031	8	6	– 8 –	– 9 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Pemberton	22,051	21,904	16,827	16,457	31,319	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Shevington	6,931	(*f*) 8,187	6,441	7,647	7,742	8	8	– 19 11	– 19 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Standish-with-Langtree	18,328	(*f*)19,855	17,378	19,305	15,788	59	43	4 – –	5 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Upholland	15,113	12,776	12,947	11,414	16,912	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Wigan	87,561	87,975	72,228	72,650	107,134	3	5	2 6 –	3 11 1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Winstanley	6,790	6,790	6,721	6,657	6,913	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Worthington	2,068	2,161	1,974	2,061	1,606	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Wrightington	7,583	7,804	6,909	7,090	7,423	31	16	5 – –	3 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	418,508	295	317	38 17 8½	43 17 10½	2,599	6,617	9,146	2,388	9,163	11,551	7½	9	8½	10¼	9½
	COUNTY OF CHESTER.																				
	MACCLESFIELD:																				
1	Adlington	6,711	6,711	6,278	6,278	7,583	1	1	– 3 2	– 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Bottes	934	934	834	834	989	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bollington	14,743	15,347	12,266	12,866	16,184	9	198	– 15 11½	31 15 10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Bosley	3,745	3,745	3,144	3,144	3,351	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Butley	3,870	3,858	3,762	3,730	3,930	5	7	1 5 –	2 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Capesthorne	859	859	782	782	1,294	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) The poor of Croxteth Park supported by voluntary contribution.

* The rate in the £. in this column is on the expenditure for the three quarters ended at Christmas 1862.

(*b*) The reason of the large increase is, that in the year ending Lady-day 1861, the number of assessments were 11,410, which were increased to 12,374 for the rate ending Christmas 1862.

(*c*) The reason of the increase is owing to the erection of new property.

of each Parish and Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield, Stockport*, and *Glossop*, and for each Parish therein—*continued*.

Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved.															Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union.				The Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish.		The Total Amount of Poor Rates remaining uncollected.		
Year ended Lady-day 1861.								Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.							Year ended Lady-day 1861.		Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.						
In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.		In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.					For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	
Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.					
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	Number.
																s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	544 11 11	909 6 1	22 5 2½	33 6 –½	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	146 – 10	115 12 10	—	—	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,247 16 2	789 12 10	14 14 2	896 15 11	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	358 – –	239 – –	21 – –	189 – –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	220 – –	315 – –	9 – 9	4 – 3½	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	514 19 –	475 – –	75 – –	252 12 –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	360 17 4½	228 – 7	15 9 11¼	86 3 8½	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,635 7 5½	4,438 17 8½	197 8 8½	256 18 5	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	235 – –	142 – –	– 9 6	1 3 10	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	290 – –	360 – –	3 4 6	19 18 5½	16
16	181	197	156	956	1,112	172	1,137	46	263	309	273	1,232	1,505	319	1,495	3 3	1 5	3 1¾	1 6¾	13,564 15 1¼	9,973 8 2¼	394 6 5½	2,202 11 2½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	335 – –	188 – –	—	125 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	288 – –	313 – –	—	38 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,440 8 7	1,771 10 8	113 6 8	606 18 4	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	187 14 –	141 13 4	62 2 –	110 2 1	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,571 – –	5,929 – –	—	—	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	429 15 9	374 14 –	—	—	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,413 – –	1,494 – –	29 – –	322 – –	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	999 3 10½	—	4 6 4½	—	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	308 – 4	123 10 4	—	68 7 9	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	831 6 –	442 7 1	13 16 3	10 7 2½	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,182 – –	2,479 – –	851 – –	1,390 – –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	883 7 5	983 7 7	6 – 3	13 10 –	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	264 4 10	86 11 –	—	9½ 10 6	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53 11 10	9 17 –	—	22 10 –	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	292 12 9	77 3 1	—	99 9 3	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221 8 5	150 4 9	—	76 5 9	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	153 12 1	60 8 6	—	56 13 10	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	154 19 10	41 11 7	—	36 3 2	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,196 14 9	1,105 6 3	37 12 1	404 3 10	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,562 1 8	2,351 19 2½	257 1 11	960 9 2	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,715 15 8	10,269 17 3	3,064 14 2	6,605 9 10	22
61	339	400	649	2,187	2,836	710	2,526	177	289	466	701	2,464	3,165	878	2,753	3 5	1 4	3 4¼	1 3¾	34,483 17 9½	28,393 1 7½	4,438 19 8½	11,040 – 8¼	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	297 – –	279 – –	3 – –	3 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,953 15 5	2,709 2 7	—	1,258 18 10	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	839 12 10	1,041 5 8	(e) 5 19 5½	24 13 –½	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	259 8 –	226 14 5	—	160 14 9	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	129 4 2½	110 5 8	(e) – 10 6	90 12 2½	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	616 5 8	771 16 10	327 9 –	317 5 5	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	223 18 1	236 7 –	—	23 7 3	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	460 6 3½	689 12 9	(e) – 7 –	39 18 7	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,091 6 3	1,639 14 6	951 7 –	459 – 6	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,223 – –	2,342 – –	6 – –	1,123 – –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	644 15 9	552 13 7	—	—	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83 – –	93 – –	3 – –	215 – –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,528 2 10	2,254 5 9	—	—	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	299 – –	324 – –	13 – –	380 – –	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	702 – –	1,130 – –	22 – –	506 – –	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,237 13 11	1,533 17 –	—	—	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,719 3 –	9,541 11 2	18 3 –	2,459 7 10	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	222 1 2½	219 12 9	—	150 18 9½	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49 – –	114 – –	—	22 – –	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	690 – –	675 – –	22 – –	493 – –	20
24	332	356	411	1,907	2,318	435	2,239	50	403	453	1,102	2,646	3,748	1,152	3,049	2 8½	1 1	2 8½	1 3	23,268 13 5½	26,483 19 8	1,372 15 11½	7,726 17 2½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320 – –	640 – –	—	57 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 17 –	31 5 6	—	—	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	658 8 2½	856 4 7½	6 6 4	916 13 3½	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	196 – –	130 – –	—	—	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	282 – –	278 – –	72 – –	16 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39 1 6	97 13 9	—	—	6

(d) The great increase is by the erection of large warehouses, transit sheds, other property, working of brick land, &c. (e) Empty property. (f) The difference arises from an increase in the value of collieries and new cottages.

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars for the Year ended with Lady-day 1861, and for the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862, in respect

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	The Gross Estimated Rental.		The Rateable Value.		The Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	The Number of Ratepayers Legally Exempted from Payment of their Rates to the Guardians of Poverty, under the Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act.		The Amount of Rates so Excused.		The Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor.						Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on				
											For the Year ended Lady-day 1861.			For the Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.			Gross Rental.		Rateable Value.		
		For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.		For the Year ended with Lady day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out door.	Total.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Year ended Lady-day 1861.	Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	COUNTY OF CHESTER—*continued.*																				
	MACCLESFIELD—*continued.*																				
7	Chelford	2,537	2,537	2,537	2,537	2,318	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Chorley	14,648	15,025	9,731	10,012	12,409	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Eaton	2,977	2,977	1,987	1,991	3,078	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Fallybroome, or Fallibroome	565	565	382	382	554	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Gawsworth	6,889	6,889	6,260	6,260	7,038	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Great Warford	2,855	2,835	2,158	2,155	2,835	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Henbury with Pexhall	3,732	3,732	3,109	3,109	4,067	–	1	–	– 10½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Hurdsfield	9,232	9,371	8,573	8,702	10,239	(a)	(a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Kettleshulme	1,027	1,027	917	917	1,591	–	–	– 9 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Lower Withington	3,894	3,894	3,412	3,412	4,244	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Lyme Handley	2,626	2,635	2,418	2,424	3,145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Macclesfield	65,312	64,607	59,375	58,734	75,801	–	51	–	139 9 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Macclesfield Forest	1,600	1,600	1,455	1,455	2,128	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Marton	2,019	2,017	2,066	2,064	3,947	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Mottram St. Andrew	2,390	2,597	2,334	2,539	3,170	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Nether Alderley	5,081	5,008	4,755	4,755	8,708	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Newton	410	410	389	389	593	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	North Rode	3,072	3,072	2,723	2,723	2,623	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Old Withington	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,270	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Over Alderley	3,035	3,035	3,017	3,017	3,388	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Pott Shrigley	2,621	2,612	2,369	2,361	2,833	6	–	1 16 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Poynton, or Pointon	6,359	(b) 6,410	6,359	6,410	12,655	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Prestbury	1,978	2,280	1,915	2,037	2,017	–	2	–	– 4 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Rainow	4,434	4,295	3,544	3,449	7,619	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Siddington	3,018	3,108	2,786	2,861	4,014	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Sneilson	920	920	920	920	907	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Sutton	21,253	26,537	19,353	19,455	21,374	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	Taxal	1,424	1,434	1,265	1,270	2,014	1	2	– 1 –	– 5 7½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Tytherington	3,126	3,126	2,170	2,170	3,010	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Upton	1,993	1,999	1,524	1,519	2,208	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Whaley-cum-Yeardsley	3,021	3,326	2,532	2,614	3,952	17	19	3 5 11	2 4 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Wildboarclough	1,572	1,569	1,432	1,427	2,730	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Wincle	2,080	2,080	1,964	1,964	3,120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Woodford	2,444	2,444	2,302	2,302	3,379	4	4	1 2 8	1 4 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	Worth	3,957	(c) 4,040	2,525	2,571	6,083	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	226,035	232,364	198,088	199,035	264,397	43	285	5 18 8½	177 7 1½	2,067	6,130	8,197	2,208	7,346	9,554	– 8½	– 9¼	– 10	– 11¼	– 7
	STOCKPORT:																				
1	Bramhall	6,994	7,112	5,639	5,727	7,819	63	70	9 11 9	30 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Brinnington	17,394	17,799	13,536	13,875	18,101	69	85	19 – –	79 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Cheadle Bulkeley	20,655	21,049	15,540	15,918	19,555	59	84	9 – –	41 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Cheadle Moseley	11,645	11,811	8,637	8,774	9,688	21	54	3 – –	16 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Handforth-cum-Bosden	8,517	8,572	6,393	6,436	7,966	68	82	10 – –	23 5 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Hyde	37,952	38,500	30,337	30,782	42,586	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Marple	10,521	10,397	9,364	9,424	11,808	16	25	2 8 4	14 10 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Norbury	5,428	5,334	3,953	3,987	7,172	19	29	2 17 6	6 17 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Offerton	1,629	1,649	1,430	1,450	1,709	10	16	1 7 8	2 12 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Romiley, or Chadkirk	7,463	7,895	6,306	6,642	6,817	–	1	–	– 9 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Stockport	79,972	79,641	61,693	61,833	87,011	1,574	1,901	489 – –	790 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Stockport Etchells	4,765	4,804	4,109	4,127	9,032	3	5	1 – –	1 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Torkington	3,638	3,612	2,872	2,872	1,627	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Werneth	10,362	10,510	8,600	8,723	12,893	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Heaton Norris	55,930	56,138	44,025	44,181	52,750	104	142	12 – –	210 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	29	– 17 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,015	2,503	560 2 9	1,221 14 9	2,787	3,768	6,555	2,815	21,149	23,964	– 4½	1 0½	0 6½	1 11½	1 6
	COUNTY OF DERBY:																				
	GLOSSOP:																				
1	Charlesworth																				
2	Chunall																				
3	Dinting																				
4	Glossop or Glossop Dale	38,084	39,615	42,407	42,683	50,263	29	1,312	7 13 1	527 8 –½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Hadfield																				
6	Padfield																				
7	Simmondley																				
8	Whitfield																				
9	Chisworth	6,189	(d) 5,730	5,038	(d) 4,665	7,394	4	–	2 – 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Ludworth																				
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43	1,312	9 13 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	601	1,850	427	5,294	5,685	– 4	1 11	– 5	2 3½	2 2
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,705	15,474	11,952 13	21,603 16 8	91,030	177,649	271,576	91,124	419,593	512,722	– 6½	– 11¾	– 7½	1 1½	– 10

of each Parish and Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, and for each Parish therein—*continued*.

Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved.																Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union.				The Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish.		The Total Amount of Poor Rates remaining uncollected.		
Year ended Lady-day 1861.								Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.								Year ended Lady-day 1861.		Three Quarters ended Christmas 1862.						
In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.		In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.						For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	For the Year ended with Lady-day 1861.	For the Three Quarters ended with Christmas 1862.	
Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.					Number.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26	27.	28	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	
																s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105 14 2	126 17 –	—	—	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	395 – –	730 – –	—	—	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74 6 10½	124 5 10½	– 4 6	– 3 4½	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	10 14 8	—	—	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	326 – 10	456 16 9¾	—	—	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	134 18 1	219 5 6	—	—	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	194 8 6½	183 12 6	—	—	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	457 – –	472 – –	49 – –	83 – –	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	104 14 –	58 6 –	—	—	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	170 8 –	240 – –	—	—	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120 8 3	218 1 10	- -	4 1 6	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,455 14 3	6,655 16 4	772 14 6	4,630 11 9	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72 15 –	72 15 –	—	—	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68 17 4	103 4 –	—	—	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96 18 10½	211 3 2	– 6 3	– – 10	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	237 – –	280 – –	—	—	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39 8 8½	51 11 5	—	—	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123 – –	165 – –	—	—	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44 6 8	62 1 4	—	—	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69 – –	160 – –	—	—	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	195 12 6½	64 10 8	—	1 14 4	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	318 – –	533 – –	—	—	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130 – –	204 – –	—	– 4 –	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	517 12 3	587 11 3	130 11 1	41 5 10	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	139 5 9	214 10 3	—	—	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60 8 9½	59 8 11½	—	—	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,594 18 6	1,195 18 6	93 8 9	478 17 3	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84 5 8	137 6 7	—	—	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	108 9 7	81 7 3½	50 17 6	7 14 10	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38 1 7	105 3 –	—	84 – 9	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180 8 6	267 15 6½	3 2 1	70 – –	37
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	220 – –	214 – –	—	—	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98 10 9	24 16 5¾	– 15 3	—	39
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184 17 5	228 16 –	—	– 8 –	40
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105 – –	330 – –	—	—	41
15	257	272	236	1,540	1,776	251	1797	47	337	384	566	2,188	2,754	613	2,525	2 10½	1 3¾	2 11½	1 4½	16,781 17 7½	16,882 19 10	1,179 6 3	6,321 15 9	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	410 – –	1,088 – –	16 7 –	50 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	785 – –	1,430 – –	499 – –	679 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	669 – –	1,721 – –	39 – –	192 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	741 – –	1,826 – –	4 – –	64 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300 – –	635 – –	—	24 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	606 10 –	593 – –	22 – –	24 3 8	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	767 – –	3,335 – –	573 – –	1,577 – –	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	901 15 –	1,126 11 –	15 10 10	29 7 6	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	398 19 7	387 17 –	6 7 11	3 17 5	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68 17 9	137 6 8	1 10 6	3 4 8	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	294 – –	641 – –	179 – –	707 – –	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,684 – –	6,058 – –	1,998 – –	2,141 – –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	203 – –	332 – –	—	—	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105 3 4	140 1 10	2 10 8	3 10 2	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	563 – –	896 – –	321 – –	999 – –	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,778 – –	4,964 – –	866 – –	4,932 – –	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	385 – –	662 – –	231 – –	85 – –	17
124	209	333	208	886	1,094	332	1,095	175	554	527	2,955	4,536	7,491	3,128	4,899	3 2	1 3½	2 8½	1 5¼	19,050 3 8	25,272 16 6	4,774 6 11	11,504 3 5	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,036 – –	8,277 – –	1,557 – –	2,919 – –	1 2 3 4 5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	647 – –	351 – –	241 – –	385 – –	6 7 8 9 10
1	20	20	14	136	150	14	154	9	10	19	799	1,019	1,818	748	1,199	4 5	1 5½	3 2½	1 0½	3,585 – –	5,825 – –	1,798 – –	3,084 – –	
1,884	13,000	14,884	3,116	40,000	43,116	5,000	45,000	1,000	10,000	11,000	27,000	60,000	87,000	16,000	70,000	2 10½	1 –½	2 5½	1 0½	191,000	246,000	46,000	294,000	

(*d*) The difference between the annual value of rateable property in the township is caused by a re-valuation, ordered by the guardians of certain collieries which are very much reduced.

RETURNS

RELATING TO

POOR LAW (LANCASHIRE UNIONS).

(Mr. Ayrton.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *April* 1863.

199.

Under 8 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 May 1863;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the undermentioned Particulars for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863, in respect of each PARISH and UNION, in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, and for each PARISH therein, or for each UNION only, where so stated, namely:

1. The Number of Ratepayers legally excused Payment of their Rates on the ground of Poverty, under the Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, s. 11, or under any Local Act, and the Amount of the Rates so excused:
2. The Amount expended in Relief to the Poor in the Year ended Lady-day 1863; distinguishing the Sum so expended for In-door Relief from that expended for Out-door Relief:
3. The Rate in the Pound of the Amount expended in Relief to the Poor on the Gross Estimated Rental, on the Rateable Value, and on the Gross Annual Value in 1860, under Schedule (A.):
4. The Weekly Average Numbers of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved in each Union, distinguishing the In-door from the Out-door Paupers, and the In-door and Out-door Adult Able-bodied from all other Classes:
5. The Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union of the In-door and of the Out-door Paupers:
6. The Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish:"

"And, of the Amount disbursed for EMIGRATION, and the Number of Persons assisted to Emigrate for each Parish."

Poor Law Board,
23 July 1863.

C. GILPIN,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
24 *July* 1863.

RETURN of the undermentioned PARTICULARS, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863, in respect of ea
Glossop, and for ea

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	Gross Estimated Rental, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Rateable Value, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount of Rates so Excused for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor, for the Year ended Lady-day 1863.		
							In-door.	Out-door.	TOTA
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER:	£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
	ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE:								
1	Dukinfield	85,171	64,629	109,445	—	—	—	—	—
2	Godley	6,767	5,404	6,059	6	4 4 –	—	—	—
3	Hattersley	1,934	1,711	2,063	2	2 13 –	—	—	—
4	Hollingworth	7,963	6,365	7,279	14	1 16 –	—	—	—
5	Matley	1,679	1,591	1,762	6	1 15 –	—	—	—
6	Mottram	11,085	9,334	10,504	57	15 14 9	—	—	—
7	Newton or Newton Moor	19,308	14,556	19,427	—	—	—	—	—
8	Stayley	31,252	24,444	32,748	79	32 12 6	—	—	—
9	Tintwistle	12,005	9,808	8,746	—	—	—	—	—
10	Ashton-under-Lyne	192,593	156,054	233,117	8	12 7 5	—	—	—
11	Denton	10,166	8,617	8,997	—	—	—	—	—
12	Droylsden	22,894	19,303	25,121	—	—	—	—	—
13	Haughton	9,227	7,647	10,848	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	412,044	329,463	476,116	172	71 2 8	3,054	61,544	64,59
	BARTON-UPON-IRWELL:								
1	Barton-upon-Irwell	50,950	45,251	47,264	23	9 4 8	—	—	—
2	Clifton	13,966	13,268	10,516	—	—	—	—	—
3	Flixton	5,501	5,012	6,966	—	—	—	—	—
4	Stretford	44,739	40,430	42,938	12	4 10 –	—	—	—
5	Urmston	4,101	3,677	4,511	—	—	—	—	—
6	Worsley	41,936	35,721	36,315	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	161,193	143,359	148,510	35	13 14 8	1,492	3,980	5,47
	BLACKBURN:								
1	Balderston	2,483	2,384	2,593	—	—	—	—	—
2	Billington Langho	5,039	4,709	4,719	20	13 9 8	—	—	—
3	Blackburn	155,433	144,589	170,703	47	63 13 4	—	—	—
4	Church Kirk	10,870	9,342	13,452	—	—	—	—	—
5	Clayton-le-Dale	1,534	1,530	2,018	4	2 – –	—	—	—
6	Clayton-le-Moors	10,555	10,555	12,184	—	—	—	—	—
7	Dinkley	674	633	652	—	—	—	—	—
8	Eccleshill	1,756	1,714	1,667	—	—	—	—	—
9	Great Harwood	8,743	8,174	9,521	187	43 12 8	—	—	—
10	Little Harwood	2,347	2,235	1,994	—	—	—	—	—
11	Livesey	12,635	11,499	12,145	50	11 6 8	—	—	—
12	Lower Darwen	9,893	8,995	10,322	40	16 9 6	—	—	—
13	Mellor	3,291	3,291	4,080	93	35 8 1	—	—	—
14	Osbaldeston	1,337	1,145	1,248	—	—	—	—	—
15	Oswaldtwistle	25,260	23,106	27,027	49	17 17 3	—	—	—
16	Over Darwen	38,190	33,086	39,356	8	1 4 11¼	—	—	—
17	Pleasington	3,246	3,012	3,414	10	6 14 1½	—	—	—
18	Ramsgrave	1,240	1,159	1,353	22	8 13 4	—	—	—
19	Rishton	6,129	5,557	6,044	10	1 16 10	—	—	—
20	Salesbury	1,360	1,278	1,374	—	—	—	—	—
21	Tockholes	3,066	2,823	2,546	17	10 2 1½	—	—	—
22	Wilpshire	1,425	1,334	1,046	—	—	—	—	—
23	Witton	5,855	5,504	6,904	54	31 17 5	—	—	—
24	Yate and Pickup Bank	1,455	1,410	1,856	10	3 3 2	—	—	—
	TOTAL	313,816	289,064	338,218	621	267 9 1¼	3,359	42,593	45,95

NOTE.—There have been no persons assisted to emigrate, nor ar

PARISH and UNION in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the UNIONS of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and PARISH therein.

Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on			Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved in the Year ended Lady-day 1863.								Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union, Year ended Lady-day 1863.		Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	
Gross Rental.	Rateable Value.		In-door.			Out-door.			TOTAL In-door and Out-door.					
Year ended Lady-day 1863.	Year ended Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	TOTAL.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	TOTAL.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.		Number.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*									*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,659 16 6	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	987 2 9	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	484 10 11¼	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,280 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	335 11 9	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,410 5 1	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,654 16 9½	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,312 4 –	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,008 – –	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,463 – –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,193 7 9	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,550 – –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,557 18 10½	13
3 1¼	3 11	2 8½	69	403	472	8,509	11,212	19,721	8,578	11,615	2 5¼	1 2½	78,896 14 5½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,370 7 2	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	663 18 1	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	804 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,902 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	241 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,805 16 6	6
– 8¼	– 9¼	– 8¾	24	195	219	243	942	1,185	267	1,137	2 7½	1 3½	13,787 1 9	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	394 5 6	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,097 3 8	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,501 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,598 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	262 10 7½	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,769 – –	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	128 2 3	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	311 12 1	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,381 9 –	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300 – –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,905 – –	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,689 5 9½	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	752 17 3	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	139 18 1½	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,074 3 7	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,423 8 5½	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	576 – –	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	334 19 8	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	968 – –	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	257 6 –	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	478 – –	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	212 19 9½	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	921 – –	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	410 6 6½	24
2 11¼	3 2¼	2 8½	91	369	460	5,553	8,823	14,376	5,644	9,192	2 9¼	1 1¾	51,886 8 4	

amount disbursed for emigration, during the period in question.

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863, in respect of each Parish and

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	Gross Estimated Rental, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Rateable Value, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	Number of Ratepayers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount of Rates so Excused for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor, for the Year ended Lady-day 1863.		
							In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
	BOLTON:								
1	Bradshaw	2,769	2,102	3,754	—	—	—	—	—
2	Breightmet	5,614	4,625	6,627	15	2 6 10	—	—	—
3	Darcy Lever	7,140	5,867	9,025	24	4 13 11	—	—	—
4	Edgeworth	4,616	4,068	4,378	16	2 7 3	—	—	—
5	Entwistle	2,575	2,234	2,429	—	—	—	—	—
6	Farnworth	25,855	22,071	26,634	239	52 7 5	—	—	—
7	Great Bolton	129,253	106,367	137,070	—	—	—	—	—
8	Great Lever	10,991	9,487	10,174	—	—	—	—	—
9	Halliwell	23,581	21,035	23,939	—	—	—	—	—
10	Harwood	4,282	3,837	5,556	78	14 12 10	—	—	—
11	Heaton	9,200	7,865	4,542	13	1 10 2	—	—	—
12	Horwich	13,247	10,824	15,880	140	29 1 –	—	—	—
13	Kersley	17,042	14,239	28,809	34	4 14 5	—	—	—
14	Little Bolton	79,396	64,312	78,877	1	– 6 6	—	—	—
15	Little Hulton	12,067	11,433	18,005	—	—	—	—	—
16	Little Lever	16,297	13,604	22,305	67	16 17 8	—	—	—
17	Longworth	1,440	1,241	1,145	—	—	—	—	—
18	Lostock	4,815	4,286	2,146	30	4 9 –	—	—	—
19	Middle Hulton	5,028	4,509	6,446	—	—	—	—	—
20	Over Hulton	4,542	4,148	9,145	—	—	—	—	—
21	Quarlton	1,380	1,234	2,076	—	—	—	—	—
22	Rumworth	7,659	6,591	7,504	9	1 8 5	—	—	—
23	Sharples	12,437	10,613	14,697	189	26 13 5	—	—	—
24	Tonge with Haulgh	14,477	11,684	11,421	4	– 14 2	—	—	—
25	Turton	14,633	11,071	13,678	—	—	—	—	—
26	Westhoughton	17,387	14,475	16,679	449	130 1 9½	—	—	—
	TOTAL	447,823	373,822	482,941	1,308	292 4 9½	5,095	19,303	24,398
	BURNLEY:								
1	Altham	1,915	1,720	2,580	—	—	—	—	—
2	Barley with Whitley Booth	2,054	1,834	2,233	1	– 3 4	—	—	—
3	Barrowford	7,482	6,387	7,754	—	—	—	—	—
4	Briercliffe with Extwistle	5,499	4,788	5,222	—	—	—	—	—
5	Burnley	53,264	44,387	71,779	159	31 7 7½	—	—	—
6	Cliviger	10,514	8,671	14,950	—	—	—	—	—
7	Colne	17,616	15,582	20,817	73	18 18 4	—	—	—
8	Dunnockshaw	636	635	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Foulridge	5,058	4,064	4,498	—	—	—	—	—
10	Goldshaw Booth	2,066	1,822	2,473	—	—	—	—	—
11	Great Marsden and Little Marsden.	19,494	16,245	27,821	95	19 17 4	—	—	—
12	Habergham Eaves	47,105	38,613	55,673	119	10 9 7½	—	—	—
13	Hapton	8,186	6,988	8,634	—	—	—	—	—
14	Heyhouses	429	377	460	—	—	—	—	—
15	Higham with West Close Booth	1,457	1,286	2,604	—	—	—	—	—
16	Huncoat	2,921	2,519	2,336	20	5 – –	—	—	—
17	Ightonhill Park	2,666	2,444	3,188	—	—	—	—	—
18	Old Laund Booth	753	690	869	—	—	—	—	—
19	Padiham	18,010	15,009	19,472	82	14 12 11	—	—	—
20	Read	2,490	2,277	2,982	—	5 9 6	—	—	—
21	Reedley Hallows, Filly Close, and New Laund Booth.	2,775	2,370	5,331	1	– 1 8	—	—	—
22	Rough Lee Booth	1,971	1,749	2,287	—	—	—	—	—
23	Simonstone	1,388	1,034	1,264	—	—	—	—	—
24	Trawden	6,508	5,636	6,687	—	—	—	—	—
25	Wheatley Carr	328	253	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Worsthorne with Hurstwood	3,205	2,671	2,054	6	– 14 4	—	—	—
	TOTAL	225,990	190,051	273,968	556	106 14 8	1,077	20,630	21,707

Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, &c.—*continued*.

Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on Gross Rental. Year ended Lady-day 1863. 9.	Rateable Value. Year ended Lady-day 1863. 10.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860. 11.	Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved in the Year ended Lady-day 1863. In-door. Adult Able-bodied. 12.	In-door. Other Paupers and Children. 13.	In-door. Total. 14.	Out-door. Adult Able-bodied. 15.	Out-door. Other Paupers and Children. 16.	Out-door. Total. 17.	Total In-door and Out-door. Adult Able-bodied. 18.	Total In-door and Out-door. Other Paupers and Children. 19.	Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union, Year ended Lady-day 1863. In-door. 20.	Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union, Year ended Lady-day 1863. Out-door. 21.	Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863. 22.	Number.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*									*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	532 1 2	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	446 10 2	2
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	568 1 1	3
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	558 9 –	4
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	350 10 1	5
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,435 1 9	6
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,722 17 –	7
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	883 – –	8
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,544 3 8	9
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	626 10 8	10
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	654 – –	11
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,650 17 9	12
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,657 11 2	13
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,715 5 5	14
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,166 – –	15
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,540 15 6	16
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123 15 8	17
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	593 14 2	18
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	664 – –	19
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	425 – –	20
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	165 15 –	21
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	724 – –	22
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,248 – –	23
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,258 1 7	24
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,596 – 6	25
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,239 3 9	26
1 1	1 3¼	1 –	122	581	703	1,337	4,292	5,629	1,459	4,873	2 9½	1 3¾	46,089 5 1	
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	240 – –	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	454 12 7	2
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,127 7 3½	3
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	590 – –	4
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,904 5 7½	5
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,367 – –	6
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,091 2 –½	7
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32 1 8	8
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	842 17 7½	9
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	225 3 5	10
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,856 8 6	11
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,593 8 4	12
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	595 – –	13
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	112 19 6	14
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	374 10 –	15
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	372 8 4	16
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	222 8 9	17
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	155 – –	18
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,878 – 8½	19
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	449 18 6	20
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	440 11 10½	21
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	338 – –	22
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	164 7 7	23
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	864 11 9½	24
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37 19 –	25
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	434 – –	26
1 11	2 3½	1 7	13	120	133	1,703	3,433	5,136	1,716	3,553	3 1½	1 6½	28,764 3 1½	

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863, in respect of each Parish a

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	Gross Estimated Rental, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Rateable Value, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount of Rates so Excused for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor, for the Year ended Lady-day 1863.		
							In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
	BURY:								
1	Ainsworth	6,567	5,723	7,047	20	7 1 9	—	—	—
2	Ashworth	1,702	1,490	2,143	—	—	—	—	—
3	Birtle-cum-Bamford	7,642	5,762	7,909	14	3 11 9	—	—	—
4	Bury	95,813	71,860	263,333	610	182 8 —	—	—	—
5	Elton	35,702	27,500	36,105	140	35 — —	—	—	—
6	Heap	51,044	38,736	56,545	190	44 4 4	—	—	—
7	Hopwood	13,776	11,480	10,822	—	—	—	—	—
8	Pilkington	45,498	40,925	41,765	6	2 5 5	—	—	—
9	Pilsworth	4,722	3,850	4,350	—	—	—	—	—
10	Radcliffe	35,909	30,772	35,800	57	26 12 8	—	—	—
11	Tottington Lower End	26,888	21,523	34,454	26	7 12 10	—	—	—
12	Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth	19,063	13,746	20,417	2	1 1 —	—	—	—
	TOTAL	344,326	273,367	520,690	1,065	309 17 9	2,755	22,930	25,68
	CHORLEY:								
1	Adlington	5,292	4,896	4,324	—	—	—	—	—
2	Anderton	2,683	2,539	2,241	5	10 11 11	—	—	—
3	Anglezarke	1,816	1,774	946	—	—	—	—	—
4	Bretherton	5,356	4,081	4,485	—	—	—	—	—
5	Brindle	6,500	6,121	6,401	110	34 12 7	—	—	—
6	Charnock Richard	5,053	5,053	6,253	1	— 3 —	—	—	—
7	Chorley	50,774	43,144	43,100	11	4 10 9½	—	—	—
8	Clayton-le-Woods	3,360	3,150	3,544	21	5 15 11	—	—	—
9	Coppull	4,955	4,955	6,152	17	3 14 3	—	—	—
10	Croston	6,503	5,784	6,224	3	1 6 5	—	—	—
11	Cuerden	3,408	2,275	3,322	15	8 — —	—	—	—
12	Duxbury	2,567	2,346	3,594	—	—	—	—	—
13	Eccleston	5,280	4,643	4,891	11	1 15 7	—	—	—
14	Euxton	9,558	9,060	6,491	35	8 11 1½	—	—	—
15	Heapey	2,055	1,916	2,267	—	—	—	—	—
16	Heath Charnock	4,974	4,746	4,204	—	—	—	—	—
17	Heskin	2,134	1,793	2,753	4	7 1 11	—	—	—
18	Hoghton	5,032	4,978	4,928	32	13 — —	—	—	—
19	Leyland	16,140	12,958	13,658	2	9 — —	—	—	—
20	Mawdesley	5,417	4,642	5,364	10	2 16 —	—	—	—
21	Rivington	3,522	3,120	2,153	—	—	—	—	—
22	Ulnes Walton	4,253	3,968	3,774	5	1 5 6	—	—	—
23	Welsh Whittle	1,136	1,006	1,915	—	—	—	—	—
24	Wheelton	4,572	3,669	4,309	17	8 — —	—	—	—
25	Whittle-le-Woods	5,853	4,944	6,576	8	2 17 2	—	—	—
26	Withnell	6,347	5,739	6,819	25	8 7 8½	—	—	—
	TOTAL	174,540	153,300	160,688	332	131 9 10½	1,412	9,313	10,72
	CHORLTON:								
1	Ardwick	68,783	58,256	57,895	14	16 19 7	—	—	—
2	Burnage	4,121	3,558	3,741	—	—	—	—	—
3	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	6,090	5,374	4,928	—	—	—	—	—
4	Chorlton-upon-Medlock	182,841	152,412	178,750	14	16 — —	—	—	—
5	Didsbury	13,934	12,183	13,116	—	—	—	—	—
6	Gorton	32,731	27,555	23,030	1	— 17 1	—	—	—
7	Hulme	181,958	152,407	240,913	7	10 9 11	—	—	—
8	Levenshulme	9,021	7,920	8,267	2	3 13 6	—	—	—
9	Moss Side	23,152	19,815	20,039	—	—	—	—	—
10	Openshaw	27,306	22,939	20,866	—	—	—	—	—
11	Rusholme	37,705	30,987	32,495	5	3 10 9	—	—	—
12	Withington	22,901	19,550	16,747	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	610,543	512,956	620,787	43	51 10 10	6,923	30,781	37,7

Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, &c.—*continued*.

Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on			Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved in the Year ended Lady-day 1863.								Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union, Year ended Lady-day 1863.		Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Number.
Gross Rental.	Rateable Value.		In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.					
Year ended Lady-day 1863.	Year ended Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.		In-door.	Out-door.	
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		20.	21.	22.	
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*										*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	932 16 2	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	169 – –	2
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	940 14 6	3
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	10,946 – 6	4
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1,796 – –	5
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	9,747 13 –	6
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1,331 13 5	7
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	5,492 – –	8
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	570 18 1	9
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	4,519 4 –	10
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	4,522 17 –	11
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1,943 13 3	12
1 6	1 10½	– 11¾	20	367	387	2,128	4,829	6,957	2,148	5,196		2 8¾	1 3¼	42,712 9 11	
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	458 – –	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	200 12 2½	2
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	177 7 10¼	3
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	432 16 10	4
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	978 5 8½	5
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	503 – –	6
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	2,830 14 1	7
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	418 7 11	8
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	672 – –	9
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	863 3 –	10
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	409 – –	11
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	217 – –	12
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	423 10 3	13
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	812 19 8	14
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	245 6 7	15
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	572 – –	16
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	202 4 –½	17
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	666 – –	18
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1,684 – –	19
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	569 17 4½	20
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	233 1 –	21
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	460 17 –	22
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	67 1 6	23
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	530 – –	24
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	627 4 8	25
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	668 4 4	26
1 2¾	1 4¾	1 4	16	156	172	772	2,160	2,932	788	2,316		3 2	1 2¾	15,919 14 –½	
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	7,386 – 6	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	467 – 7	2
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	577 5 5	3
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	23,090 – –	4
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1,108 9 6	5
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	2,674 2 8	6
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	19,267 – –	7
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1,285 14 –	8
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1,522 5 7	9
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1,798 2 4	10
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	3,390 6 1	11
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1,762 17 11	12
1 2¾	1 5¼	1 2½	77	867	944	3,177	5,654	8,831	3,254	6,521		2 9¾	1 4	64,329 4 7	

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863, in respect of each Parish an

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	Gross Estimated Rental, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Rateble Value, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount of Rates so Excused for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor, for the Year ended Lady-day 1863.		
							In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
	CLITHEROE:								
1	Aighton, Bailey, and Chaigley	6,590	4,747	6,726	31	6 – –	—	—	—
2	Chatburn	1,998	1,791	2,234	—	—	—	—	—
3	Chipping	4,826	4,581	5,567	10	2 15 11½	—	—	—
4	Clitheroe	20,580	17,421	20,462	132	28 5 3½	—	—	—
5	Clitheroe Castle	No rate.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Downham	2,043	1,842	2,211	—	—	—	—	—
7	Leagram	1,372	1,292	3,296	—	—	—	—	—
8	Little Bowland	1,752	1,460		—	—	—	—	—
9	Little Mitton	885	803	970	—	—	—	—	—
10	Mearley	750	687	936	—	—	—	—	—
11	Pendleton	4,193	3,673	4,585	5	– 13 1	—	—	—
12	Thornley-with-Wheatley	2,008	1,906	2,650	—	—	—	—	—
13	Twiston	646	592	872	—	—	—	—	—
14	Whalley	3,858	3,295	4,107	8	– 16 10½	—	—	—
15	Wiswell	1,709	1,374	2,597	8	1 15 9	—	—	—
16	Worston	1,114	1,058	1,134	—	—	—	—	—
17	Bashall Eaves	3,415	2,985	3,547	—	—	—	—	—
18	Bolton-by-Bowland	6,101	5,439	6,242	—	—	—	—	—
19	Bowland Forest, High Division	2,632	2,343	2,820	—	—	—	—	—
20	Bowland Forest, Low Division, or Whitewell.	3,433	3,119	3,715	—	—	—	—	—
21	Easington	3,657	3,276	4,296	—	—	—	—	—
22	Gisburn	2,706	2,706	3,772	5	– 7 9	—	—	—
23	Gisburn Forest	1,931	1,780	2,491	—	—	—	—	—
24	Great Mitton	1,941	1,774	2,537	—	—	—	—	—
25	Grindleton	3,934	3,732	4,569	—	—	—	—	—
26	Horton	2,456	2,230	2,548	—	—	—	—	—
27	Middop	970	885	895	—	—	—	—	—
28	Newsholme	654	654	1,009	—	—	—	—	—
29	Newton	3,767	3,267	4,198	—	—	—	—	—
30	Paythorne	1,721	1,617	1,955	—	—	—	—	—
31	Rimmington	3,365	3,045	3,545	25	2 14 1	—	—	—
32	Sawley	2,871	2,626	3,737	—	—	—	—	—
33	Slaidburn	3,487	3,155	4,042	—	—	—	—	—
34	Waddington	2,268	2,064	2,666	—	—	—	—	—
35	West Bradford	1,566	1,425	2,157	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	107,199	94,644	119,088	224	43 8 9½	810	3,816	4,626
	FYLDE:								
1	Bispham with Norbreck	3,102	2,804	3,307	—	—	—	—	—
2	Bryning with Kellamergh	1,766	1,559	1,715	—	—	—	—	—
3	Clifton with Salwick	6,435	5,703	5,658	—	—	—	—	—
4	Elswick	1,483	1,343	1,845	—	—	—	—	—
5	Freckleton	4,398	4,001	4,213	13	2 10 11	—	—	—
6	Great and Little Carleton	3,744	3,705	3,905	—	—	—	—	—
7	Great and Little Singleton	4,472	4,014	4,192	—	—	—	—	—
8	Greenalgh with Thistleton	3,187	2,757	4,082	—	—	—	—	—
9	Hardhorn with Newton	4,537	4,537	4,546	—	—	—	—	—
10	Kirkham	6,893	6,442	7,450	4	1 1 3½	—	—	—
11	Layton with Warbreck	17,088	16,161	17,246	1	– 5 1	—	—	—
12	Little Eccleston with Larbrick	1,674	1,112	1,959	—	—	—	—	—
13	Lytham	14,987	14,139	15,425	8	1 12 1½	—	—	—
14	Marton	5,991	5,991	8,012	—	—	—	—	—
15	Medlar with Wesham	4,612	4,362	3,441	—	—	—	—	—
16	Newton with Scales	2,651	2,347	2,647	—	—	—	—	—
17	Poulton-le-Fylde	4,416	4,089	3,798	2	– 16 1	—	—	—
18	Ribby with Wrea	2,987	2,737	2,832	—	—	—	—	—
19	Thornton and Fleetwood	19,747	18,569	16,459	—	—	—	—	—
20	Treals, Roseacre, and Wharles	6,869	5,921	5,321	—	—	—	—	—
21	Warton	2,646	2,636	2,960	—	—	—	—	—
22	Weeton with Preese	4,248	4,235	3,978	—	—	—	—	—
23	Westby with Plumptons	5,116	4,995	5,800	4	– 9 3	—	—	—
	TOTAL	133,049	124,159	130,791	32	6 14 9	991	3,471	4,462

Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, &c.—*continued*.

Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on			Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved in the Year ended Lady-day 1863.								Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union Year ended Lady-day 1861.		Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Number.
Gross Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860.	In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.					
Year ended Lady-day 1863.	Year ended Lady-day 1863.		Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.		
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*									*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
													821 – –	1
													149 8 11	2
													675 5 –	3
													1,147 16 9½	4
													—	5
													198 8 3	6
													124 – –	7
													170 10 –	8
													58 10 –	9
													34 7 2	10
													527 – –	11
													197 – –	12
													67 16 3	13
													338 15 –	14
													263 8 7½	15
													118 13 3½	16
													242 10 9	17
													452 – –	18
													205 – –	19
													244 – –	20
													355 – –	21
													302 – –	22
													89 – –	23
													258 – –	24
													336 7 3½	25
													157 – –	26
													46 – –	27
													57 – –	28
													380 10 –	29
													201 – –	30
													500 – –	31
													163 – –	32
													311 – –	33
													218 3 –	34
													219 6 2	35
– 10¼	– 11¾	– 9¼	9	89	98	217	939	1,156	226	1,028	3 2	1 3¼	9,628 16 6	
													219 19 8½	1
													104 – 8	2
													439 19 8	3
													128 8 1	4
													407 9 3	5
													262 2 11	6
													267 11 1½	7
													206 14 11	8
													311 16 3	9
													807 7 8	10
													779 – –	11
													138 14 10	12
													741 11 11	13
													705 – 1½	14
													251 2 10	15
													185 4 6	16
													337 3 2½	17
													180 11 –	18
													1,080 7 8½	19
													443 9 1	20
													229 5 7	21
													334 16 5	32
													417 6 –	23
– 8	– 8¾	– 8	34	110	144	187	709	896	221	819	2 7¾	1 6	8,979 3 5½	

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863, in respect of each Parish

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	Gross Estimated Rental, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Rateable Value, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount of Rates so Excused for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount expended for the Relief of the Poo for the Year ended Lady-day 1863.		
							In-door.	Out-door.	To
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
		£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	£.	£.	
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
	GARSTANG:								
1	Barnacre with Bonds	7,438	7,354	5,809	—	—	—	—	
2	Bilsborrow	2,244	2,020	1,455	—	—	—	—	
3	Bleasdale	1,371	1,147	2,418	—	—	—	—	
4	Cabus	2,191	2,076	2,266	—	—	—	—	
5	Catteral	3,451	2,301	3,851	—	—	—	—	
6	Claughton	6,550	4,367	4,690	—	—	—	—	
7	Cleveley	2,128	2,033	779	—	—	—	—	
8	Forton	2,429	2,215	2,663	1	- 5 6	—	—	
9	Garstang	2,373	1,581	2,684	—	—	—	—	
10	Great Eccleston	2,825	2,599	3,637	—	—	—	—	
11	Hambleton	2,689	2,177	2,493	—	—	—	—	
12	Holleth	377	342	459	—	—	—	—	
13	Inskip with Sowerby	3,232	3,232	3,748	—	—	—	—	
14	Kirkland	1,810	1,810	2,109	2	- 6 5	—	—	
15	Myerscough	4,960	3,720	4,623	—	—	—	—	
16	Nateby	2,621	2,440	2,547	1	- 4 6	—	—	
17	Nether Wyersdale	5,280	4,778	3,892	3	- 14 11½	—	—	
18	Out Rawcliffe	5,034	4,545	5,591	—	—	—	—	
19	Pilling	6,549	6,141	6,850	—	—	—	—	
20	Preesall and Hackensall	4,585	4,363	5,351	—	—	—	—	
21	Stalmine with Staynall	2,976	2,933	3,421	—	—	—	—	
22	Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre.	4,500	4,125	5,233	—	—	—	—	
23	Winmarleigh	2,432	2,278	2,483	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	80,045	70,577	79,052	7	1 11 4½	267	2,958	3
	HASLINGDEN:								
1	Cowpe Lenches Newhallhey and Hall Car.	7,477	6,437	Included in Lower Booths and Newchurch-in-Rossendale.			—	—	
2	Haslingden	21,639	18,776	25,479	44	13 19 7	—	—	
3	Henheads	813	710	Included in Whalley in Clitheroe Union.			—	—	
4	Higher Booths	15,419	13,028	21,097	10	2 - 6	—	—	
5	Lower Booths	10,043	8,083	12,102	—	—	—	—	
6	Musbury	2,773	2,403	3,090	90	40 - -	—	—	
7	New Accrington	29,983	26,400	37,596	—	—	—	—	
8	Newchurch-in-Rossendale	59,588	49,609	71,642	330 *	60 - -*	—	—	
9	Old Accrington	14,762	12,726	15,038	—	—	—	—	
10	Tottington Higher End	16,416	14,774	13,330	—	50 - -	—	—	
	TOTAL	178,913	152,946	199,374	474	166 - 1	1,175	18,276	19
	LANCASTER:								
1	Aldcliffe	1,197	1,027	1,425	—	—	—	—	
2	Ashton-with-Stodday	2,561	2,319	2,387	—	—	—	—	
3	Bulk	2,710	2,523	2,590	—	—	—	—	
4	Carnforth	4,574	4,377	2,269	—	—	—	—	
5	Cockerham	6,791	6,457	8,078	—	—	—	—	
6	Cockersand Abbey	436	400	Included in Thurnham.		—	—	—	
7	Ellel	17,067	11,214	9,138	—	—	—	—	
8	Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	2,531	2,382	2,609	—	—	—	—	
9	Lancaster	44,602	39,182	296,803	18	9 8 5	—	—	
10	Middleton	1,639	1,529	1,801	—	—	—	—	
11	Overton and Sunderland	1,592	1,514	2,042	—	—	—	—	
12	Over Wyersdale	4,938	4,177	4,728	—	—	—	—	
13	Priest Hutton	1,446	1,256	1,628	—	—	—	—	
14	Scotforth	10,476	8,183	6,117	11	1 1 -	—	—	
15	Silverdale	1,619	1,445	1,262	—	—	—	—	
16	Skerton	7,728	6,676	6,179	—	—	—	—	
17	Thurnham	2,964	2,734	3,345	—	—	—	—	
18	Warton-with-Lindeth	5,263	5,091	3,754	—	—	—	—	
19	Yealand Conyers	3,143	2,806	2,655	—	—	—	—	
20	Yealand Redmayne	3,007	2,809	2,250	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	126,284	108,101	361,060	29	10 9 5	673	3,654	4

* There are 2,115 rate-payers in arrear on account of poverty in this parish, but not legally excused, as a portion of the amount (2,200*l.*) m collected when trade revives.

Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, &c.—*continued*.

Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on			Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved in the Year ended Lady-day 1863.								Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union, Year ended Lady-day 1863.		Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Number.
Gross Rental.	Rateable Value.		In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.					
Year ended Lady-day 1863.	Year ended Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.		
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18	19.	20.	21.	22.	
d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*									*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	398 6 4½	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	117 17 1	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 7 1	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	172 18 5	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	360 3 9	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	490 18 11½	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76 4 1½	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	267 1 3	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	289 17 3	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	228 – 2½	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189 7 7½	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51 4 9½	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	267 12 9	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	247 11 7	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	309 16 6	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	162 9 9	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	338 – 10	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	378 7 –	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	557 18 4½	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	561 1 5½	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	460 17 6½	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	360 3 2	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	170 17 7	23
– 9¼	– 11	– 9¼	–	42	42	205	621	826	205	663	2 5½	1 4½	6,557 3 5½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	827 8 8	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,065 11 6½	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	101 10 8½	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,160 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,043 9 6	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	491 8 2	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,746 4 7	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,485 1 4	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,589 10 –	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,909 14 7½	10
2 2	2 6½	1 11½	9	140	149	1,704	3,144	4,848	1,713	3,284	3 –½	1 5½	28,419 19 1½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89 9 4	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	154 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	173 1 2	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	214 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	544 14 –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29 19 3	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	680 11 6½	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	178 13 5¼	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,289 2 8	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	118 – –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	144 17 –	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	381 13 1	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94 4 4	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	407 4 1½	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85 6 8	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	539 18 11½	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221 – –	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	269 10 3½	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	168 16 –½	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	155 8 11¼	20
– 8¼	– 9½	– 3	11	92	103	221	838	1,059	232	930	2 6¼	1 4	7,939 10 10¼	

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863, in respect of each Parish a

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	Gross Estimated Rental, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Rateable Value, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount of Rates so Excused for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor for the Year ended Lady-day 1863.		
							In-door.	Out-door.	Total
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
	LEIGH:								
1	Astley	8,473	6,970	11,967	—	—	—	—	—
2	Atherton	22,725	18,516	23,638	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bedford	14,817	13,663	18,201	—	—	—	—	—
4	Culcheth	13,114	11,051	10,339	11	2 19 –	—	—	—
5	Golborne	8,666	7,915	10,262	6	1 6 –	—	—	—
6	Kenyon	5,316	4,814	2,419	—	—	—	—	—
7	Lowton	6,098	5,640	6,148	15	3 18 9	—	—	—
8	Pennington	12,520	11,247	13,659	—	—	—	—	—
9	Tyldesley-cum-Shakerley	18,783	15,365	21,620	77	12 15 4	—	—	—
10	West Leigh	14,292	12,962	15,387	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	124,804	108,143	133,640	109	20 19 1	1,384	4,072	5,4
	LIVERPOOL:								
1	Liverpool	1,356,978	1,221,280	1,425,965	21,807	8,344 – –	28,093	40,660	68,7
	MANCHESTER:								
1	Manchester*	996,179	827,368	2,060,181	436	499 6 4	21,728	87,538	109,2
	OLDHAM:								
1	Alkrington	1,839	1,438	1,957	1	– 16 7½	—	—	—
2	Chadderton	33,310	24,983	29,757	144	55 14 9	—	—	—
3	Crompton	18,190	16,121	22,972	368	127 – –	—	—	—
4	Middleton	24,229	16,907	24,083	—	—	—	—	—
5	Oldham	176,479	168,076	230,050	6,072	2,118 10 –	—	—	—
6	Royton	22,233	15,783	20,566	—	—	—	—	—
7	Thornham	7,186	6,237	8,018	41	15 15 9	—	—	—
8	Tonge	10,668	7,650	10,774	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	294,134	257,195	348,177	6,626	2,417 17 1½	5,142	23,262	28,4
	ORMSKIRK:								
1	Altcar	6,420	6,031	5,988	—	—	—	—	—
2	Aughton	12,885	10,291	13,804	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bickerstaffe	11,327	9,232	10,733	—	—	—	—	—
4	Birkdale	9,053	7,773	4,952	—	—	—	—	—
5	Bispham	1,423	1,356	1,740	—	—	—	—	—
6	Burscough	11,838	11,274	12,115	4	1 – –	—	—	—
7	Down Holland	5,142	5,142	5,720	—	—	—	—	—
8	Formby	9,138	8,575	7,531	1	– 2 –	—	—	—
9	Halsall	9,433	9,064	10,661	—	—	—	—	—
10	Hesketh-with-Becconsall	1,871	1,782	2,927	—	—	—	—	—
11	Lathom	20,686	19,628	20,545	4	2 – –	—	—	—
12	Lydiate	5,884	5,303	6,018	—	—	—	—	—
13	Maghull	8,509	8,112	8,439	—	—	—	—	—
14	Melling	5,484	4,605	5,430	—	—	—	—	—
15	North Meols	55,279	47,496	48,226	25	4 10 –	—	—	—
16	Ormskirk	13,098	12,475	13,597	16	3 – –	—	—	—
17	Rufford	4,657	4,435	6,185	—	—	—	—	—
18	Scarisbrick	12,639	12,038	13,752	—	—	—	—	—
19	Simonswood	3,939	3,939	2,792	—	—	—	—	—
20	Skelmersdale	5,453	5,194	5,253	—	—	—	—	—
21	Tarleton	7,649	7,285	8,081	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	221,807	201,030	214,489	50	10 12 –	967	2,537	3,5
	PRESCOT:								
1	Bold	8,346	8,346	8,151	—	—	—	—	—
2	Cronton	2,267	1,953	2,599	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ditton	3,364	3,364	4,819	—	—	—	—	—
4	Eccleston	28,724	24,851	36,478	16	3 7 5	—	—	—
5	Hale	3,769	3,375	3,847	—	—	—	—	—
6	Halewood	6,717	6,049	7,250	—	—	—	—	—

* The rates on all houses at a rental of 12*l.* and under, in Manchester, are paid for by the landlord.

Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, &c.—*continued*.

Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on: Gross Rental. Year ended Lady-day 1863. 9.	Rateable Value. Year ended Lady-day 1863. 10.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860. 11.	Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved in the Year ended Lady-day 1863. In-door. Adult Able-bodied. 12.	In-door. Other Paupers and Children. 13.	In-door. Total. 14.	Out door. Adult Able-bodied. 15.	Out door. Other Paupers and Children. 16.	Out door. Total. 17.	Total In-door and Out-door. Adult Able-bodied. 18.	Total In-door and Out-door. Other Paupers and Children. 19.	Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union, Year ended Lady-day 1863. In-door. 20.	Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union, Year ended Lady-day 1863. Out-door. 21.	Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863. 22.	Number.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.									s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	826 1 –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,548 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,530 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,238 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	768 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	472 5 9	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	720 – –	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,277 – –	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,388 – –	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,196 11 5	10
– 10½	1 –	– 9¾	30	192	222	217	931	1,148	247	1,123	2 4¾	1 4½	10,963 18 2	
1 –¼	1 1½	– 11½	410	3,197	3,607	3,564	10,133	13,697	3,974	13,330	3 –	1 1¾	106,315 – –	1
2 2¼	2 7¾	1 –¾	477	2,493	2,970	9,554	13,238	22,792	10,031	15,731	2 9¾	1 5¾*	174,991 9 10	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	168 13 7	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,847 13 1	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,604 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,757 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38,826 17 5	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,659 – –	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,133 18 10½	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,121 – –	8
1 11¼	2 2½	1 7½	46	559	605	2,359	4,789	7,148	2,405	5,348	3 3¼	1 3	59,118 2 11½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	271 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	659 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	472 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	192 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	682 – –	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189 – –	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	452 – –	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	415 – –	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	117 – –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,440 – –	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	412 – –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	301 – –	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	280 – –	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,102 – –	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,086 – –	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	257 – –	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	687 – –	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	133 – –	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	122 – –	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	443 – –	21
– 3¾	– 4¼	– 4	13	82	95	113	635	748	126	717	3 11	1 3¾	10,790 – –	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	591 2 –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	293 8 –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	297 10 8	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,727 19 6	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	303 1 1	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	540 3 8	6

* This sum has been taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 346, Session 1863.

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863, in respect of each Parish and

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	Gross Estimated Rental, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Rateable Value, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount of Rates so Excused for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor, for the Year ended Lady-day 1863.		
							In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
	PRESCOT—*continued.*								
7	Huyton with Roby	21,755	19,423	15,770	—	—	—	—	—
8	Knowsley	10,085	10,085	12,549	—	—	—	—	—
9	Little Woolton	8,820	7,691	8,718	—	—	—	—	—
10	Much Woolton	16,097	13,858	14,636	—	—	—	—	—
11	Parr	16,697	13,956	35,208	—	—	—	—	—
12	Prescot	10,822	9,283	15,224	—	—	—	—	—
13	Rainford	12,242	11,347	12,623	—	—	—	—	—
14	Rainhill	11,605	10,072	8,959	—	—	—	—	—
15	Speke	4,920	3,740	5,165	—	—	—	—	—
16	Sutton	41,301	35,333	44,146	20	4 6 7	—	—	—
17	Tarbock	4,478	4,068	4,623	—	—	—	—	—
18	Whiston	9,343	8,732	10,867	—	—	—	—	—
19	Widnes	26,539	19,617	22,158	—	—	—	—	—
20	Windle	38,049	32,296	87,101	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	285,940	247,433	360,891	36	7 14 —	946	5,817	6,763
	PRESTON:								
1	Alston	4,158	3,345	5,268	3	1 10 6	—	—	—
2	Barton	5,560	4,849	3,782	—	—	—	—	—
3	Broughton	7,169	6,416	6,862	—	—	—	—	—
4	Cuerdale	839	770	1,098	—	—	—	—	—
5	Dilworth	3,439	3,128	3,586	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dutton	1,841	1,523	1,749	3	1 14 1	—	—	—
7	Elston	1,024	965	998	—	—	—	—	—
8	Farington	9,023	8,176	7,174	7	3 11 11	—	—	—
9	Fishwick	8,716	6,966	7,431	—	—	—	—	—
10	Fulwood	6,588	6,588	6,218	—	—	—	—	—
11	Goosnargh with Newsham	9,908	7,995	10,275	2	1 6 5½	—	—	—
12	Grimsargh and Brockholes	3,429	3,158	3,258	—	—	—	—	—
13	Haighton	1,595	1,491	1,554	—	—	—	—	—
14	Hothersall	1,315	1,230	Included with Alston.		—	—	—	—
15	Howick	1,017	1,017	1,210	—	—	—	—	—
16	Hutton	3,364	3,091	3,780	—	—	—	—	—
17	Lea, Ashton Ingol, and Cottam	10,385	9,099	9,883	—	—	—	—	—
18	Little Hoole	2,645	2,495	2,533	—	—	—	—	—
19	Longton	5,811	5,350	6,784	1	— 7 1	—	—	—
20	Much Hoole	3,217	2,920	3,511	—	—	—	—	—
21	Penwortham	8,965	7,597	7,221	1	1 7 6	—	—	—
22	Preston	225,411	208,645	314,390	5	15 4 5	—	—	—
23	Ribbleton	1,885	1,750	1,904	3	— 12 10	—	—	—
24	Ribchester	3,261	3,089	3,459	98	28 9 3	—	—	—
25	Samlesbury	5,886	5,145	6,951	10	8 11 8½	—	—	—
26	Walton-le-Dale	31,489	24,342	22,357	—	—	—	—	—
27	Whittingham	4,160	4,160	4,741	—	—	—	—	—
28	Wood Plumpton	9,870	9,057	9,516	2	1 1 3	—	—	—
	TOTAL	381,970	344,357	457,493	135	62 17 —	7,556	60,353	67,909
	PRESTWICH:								
1	Beswick	2,870	2,466	2,280	—	1 — 4	—	—	—
2	Blackley	10,483	7,980	10,955	5	1 2 5½	—	—	—
3	Bradford	10,802	9,087	9,536	—	—	—	—	—
4	Cheetham	85,621	71,152	77,917	98	90 15 9	—	—	—
5	Crumpsall	21,473	19,002	20,329	1	— 16 8	—	—	—
6	Failsworth	18,011	13,864	16,052	132	38 — —	—	—	—
7	Great Heaton	2,493	2,003	2,508	—	—	—	—	—
8	Harpurhey	3,615	2,880	3,476	—	—	—	—	—
9	Little Heaton	2,164	1,742	1,915	—	—	—	—	—
10	Moston	8,679	7,413	5,235	5	1 2 7	—	—	—
11	Newton	42,549	35,534	35,755	14	2 10 —	—	—	—
12	Prestwich	22,728	19,640	21,725	57	15 — —	—	—	—
	TOTAL	231,488	192,763	207,683	312	150 7 9½	546	5,428	5,974

Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, &c.—*continued*.

Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on			Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved in the Year ended Lady-day 1863.								Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union, Year ended Lady-day 1863.		Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Number.
Gross Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860.	In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.					
Year ended Lady-day 1863.	Year ended Lady-day 1863.		Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.		
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*									*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	755 12 2	7
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	688 4 10	8
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	365 16 6	9
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	940 13 8	10
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	959 11 8	11
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	981 4 1½	12
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	997 – –	13
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	716 9 7	14
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	295 – 6	15
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	2,175 16 10	16
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	246 12 6	17
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	868 9 11	18
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	980 11 6	19
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	3,117 18 6	20
– 5¾	– 6½	– 4½	4	156	160	366	1,463	1,829	370	1,619	2 3¼	1 2¾	17,842 7 2½	
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	857 15 5	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	812 13 3	2
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,348 17 10	3
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	243 – –	4
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	705 13 9	5
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	423 5 11	6
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	213 19 9	7
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,760 13 8	8
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,146 – –	9
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,287 16 9½	10
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	2,078 15 1	11
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	647 19 1	12
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	332 18 3	13
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	276 5 7	14
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	269 7 8½	15
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	799 16 11	16
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	2,184 1 2½	17
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	355 4 10½	18
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,426 16 5	19
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	648 16 10½	20
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,942 13 5	21
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	50,974 11 –½	22
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	354 1 2	23
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	963 11 3	24
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,616 – –	25
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	5,571 – –	26
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	866 13 10	27
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	2,023 3 3	28
3 6¾	3 11¼	2 11½	234	632	866	7,341	8,833	16,174	7,575	9,465	3 3¼	1 5¼	82,131 12 4	
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	340 11 1	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,225 8 –½	2
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	373 1 1	3
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	9,541 17 11	4
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,612 13 10	5
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,866 – –	6
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	214 5 6	7
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	195 – 11	8
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	178 4 8	9
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	714 9 11	10
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	2,815 2 5½	11
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	2,701 – –	12
– 6¼	– 7½	– 7	8	64	72	363	1,187	1,750	371	1,251	2 10	1 2¼	21,777 15 5½	

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863, in respect of each Parish a

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	Gross Estimated Rental, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Rateable Value, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under Act 54 Geo 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount of Rates so Excused for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor, for the Year ended Lady-day 1863.		
							In-door.	Out-door.	Total
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
	ROCHDALE:								
1	Blatchinworth-with-Calderbrook	15,091	13,377	14,551	85	42 - -	—	—	—
2	Butterworth	26,104	22,442	26,906	52	11 17 9	—	—	—
3	Castleton	91,410	73,866	102,077	71	21 14 6	—	—	—
4	Spotland	108,206	89,929	118,074	—	—	—	—	—
5	Wardleworth	57,551	43,767	61,924	34	19 17 7	—	—	—
6	Wuerdle-with-Wardle	25,504	20,831	26,308	11	2 1 -	—	—	—
	TOTAL	323,866	264,212	349,840	253	97 10 10	2,395	31,202	33,59
	SALFORD:								
1	Broughton	74,355	66,869	66,430	4	1 16 -	—	—	—
2	Pendlebury	17,764	16,318	17,439	—	—	—	—	—
3	Pendleton	89,113	80,784	85,080	—	—	—	—	—
4	Salford	200,057	175,046	199,407	127	109 10 6½	—	—	—
	TOTAL	381,289	339,017	368,356	131	111 6 6½	4,681	24,374	29,05
	TODMORDEN:								
1	Todmorden and Walsden	36,792	27,594	30,677	—	—	—	—	—
2	Erringden	12,910	8,697	4,960	—	—	—	—	—
3	Heptonstall	10,560	9,247	10,686	18	3 10 6	—	—	—
4	Langfield	18,003	12,025	15,484	—	—	—	—	—
5	Stansfield	22,496	22,178	25,419	—	- 15 6	—	—	—
6	Wadsworth	12,685	10,647	13,889	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	113,446	90,388	101,115	18	4 6 -	- -	9,583	9,58
1	TOXTETH PARK	267,627	227,298	238,532	—	—	3,865	5,499	9,36
	ULVERSTONE:								
1	Aldingham	8,117	7,039	6,820	4	- 14 8½	—	—	—
2	Angerton	437	359	Included in West Broughton		-	—	—	—
3	Blawith	941	829	1,082	—	—	—	—	—
4	Cartmel Fell	2,686	2,508	3,114	—	—	—	—	—
5	Church Coniston	2,237	1,790	8,631	85	4 19 10	—	—	—
6	Claife	3,192	2,395	3,688	11	- 8 -½	—	—	—
7	Colton	8,803	8,437	8,814	—	—	—	—	—
8	Dalton in Furness	36,100	26,742	64,492	—	—	—	—	—
9	Dunnerdale-with-Seathwaite	1,639	1,526	2,208	—	—	—	—	—
10	East Broughton	3,665	3,332	4,332	—	—	—	—	—
11	Egton-cum-Newland	4,694	4,470	5,502	—	—	—	—	—
12	Hawkshead and Monk Coniston with Skelwith.	4,774	4,539	6,720	54	2 9 8	—	—	—
13	Kirkby Ireleth	8,891	8,269	11,844	24	2 17 -	—	—	—
14	Lower Allithwaite	4,553	4,336	5,142	—	—	—	—	—
15	Lower Holker	4,478	4,263	4,600	—	—	—	—	—
16	Lowick	1,942	1,735	2,382	—	—	—	—	—
17	Mansriggs	533	511	709	—	—	—	—	—
18	Osmotherley	2,326	2,214	2,318	—	—	—	—	—
19	Pennington	3,690	3,205	18,436	—	—	—	—	—
20	Satterthwaite	2,762	2,072	2,811	—	—	—	—	—
21	Staveley	2,765	2,662	3,621	—	—	—	—	—
22	Subberthwaite	618	577	764	—	—	—	—	—
23	Torver	749	579	1,180	—	—	—	—	—
24	Ulverstone	25,260	22,965	27,611	6	2 17 6½	—	—	—
25	Upper Allithwaite	2,165	2,062	3,123	—	—	—	—	—
26	Upper Holker	5,616	5,616	5,726	—	—	—	—	—
27	Urswick	6,376	4,836	6,804	—	—	—	—	—
28	West Broughton	6,509	4,781	6,677	9	- 19 6	—	—	—
	TOTAL	156,518	134,669	219,151	193	15 6 3½	1,473	3,918	5,391
	WARRINGTON:								
1	Grappenhall	4,834	3,877	5,566	—	—	—	—	—
2	Latchford	8,660	7,747	8,872	12	9 6 7	—	—	—
3	Thelwall	3,493	3,222	3,766	—	—	—	—	—
4	Burton Wood	9,098	8,317	6,545	3	- 15 4	—	—	—
5	Cuerdley	3,233	2,927	2,412	—	8 - -	—	—	—
6	Great Sankey	3,846	3,838	3,842	—	—	—	—	—

Union in the Union County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, &c.—*continued*.

Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on			Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved in the Year ended Lady-day 1863.								Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union, Year ended Lady-day 1863.		Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Number.
Gross Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860.	In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.					
Year ended Lady-day 1863.	Year ended Lady day 1863.		Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.		
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*									*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	2,161 – –	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	3,676 – –	2
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	10,766 2 6	3
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	10,110 8 4	4
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	7,484 5 –	5
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	3,970 19 11	6
2 1	2 6½	1 11	20	339	359	2,940	5,482	8,422	2,960	5,821	2 6¾	1 5	38,168 15 9	
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	8,639 8 1	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,430 15 2	2
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	12,617 – 2	3
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	31,246 6 1½	4
1 6¼	1 8½	1 7	88	645	733	2,830	4,019	6,849	2,918	4,664	2 5½	1 4½	53,933 9 6½	
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	3,393 11 5	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,203 3 5	2
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,774 12 11½	3
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,276 – –	4
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	* 2,887 2 –	5
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	2,087 6 –	6
1 8¼	2 1½	1 10¾	–	–	–	718	1,916	2,634	718	1,916	–	1 4¾	12,621 15 9½	
– 8½	– 10	– 9½	43	406	449	363	1,370	1,733	406	1,776	3 3¼	1 2¾	19,155 – –	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	614 16 9	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	35 18 –	2
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	71 13 7¾	3
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	197 7 8½	4
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	247 14 2	5
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	238 5 9½	6
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	693 11 5	7
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,956 13 1	8
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	114 8 3	9
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	237 8 1	10
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	296 17 8	11
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	582 13 5	12
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	818 16 –	13
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	518 17 –½	14
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	423 8 10¼	15
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	195 3 9	16
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	36 12 4½	17
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	164 5 –	18
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	241 1 6	19
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	181 5 10½	20
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	265 9 10½	21
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	48 2 1	22
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	89 4 –	23
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,863 10 9	24
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	239 17 3	25
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	466 7 5	26
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	403 1 3	27
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	407 13 8¼	28
– 8¼	– 9½	– 6	29	203	232	160	880	1,040	189	1,083	2 5¼	1 5½	11,650 4 8¼	
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	334 15 2½	1
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	1,155 11 1½	2
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	313 4 1	3
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	831 – –	4
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	229 14 8	5
– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	356 5 9½	6

* This sum has been taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 346, Sess[io]n 1863.

489.

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863, in respect of each Parish an

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	Gross Estimated Rental, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Rateable Value, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount of Rates so Excused for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor, for the Year ended Lady-day 1863.		
							In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		£.	£.	£		£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
	COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
	WARRINGTON—*continued.*								
7	Haydock	11,341	10,090	14,266	37	5 19 6½	—	—	—
8	Houghton Middleton and Arbury	1,457	1,167	1,745	—	—	—	—	—
9	Newton in Mackerfield	25,199	20,467	17,061	32	3 18 –	—	—	—
10	Penketh	3,132	2,727	3,117	1	– 10 6	—	—	—
11	Poulton-with-Fearnhead	3,588	3,199	4,087	1	– 19 3	—	—	—
12	Rixton-with-Glazebrook	3,860	2,879	4,298	—	—	—	—	—
13	Southworth-with-Croft	4,386	3,771	4,255	16	6 4 7½	—	—	—
14	Warrington	71,273	64,674	67,188	20	17 17 2	—	—	—
15	Winwick-with-Hulme	6,402	5,669	3,579	4	– 18 11½	—	—	—
16	Woolston-with-Martinscroft	2,328	2,177	2,950	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	166,130	146,748	153,549	126	54 9 11¼	2,604	6,529	9,13
	WEST DERBY:								
1	Aintree	4,326	3,815	3,615	—	—	—	—	—
2	Allerton	8,709	7,768	8,361	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bootle-cum-Linacre	35,756	32,188	25,158	41	26 8 2	—	—	—
4	Childwall	3,777	3,400	3,198	—	—	—	—	—
5	Croxteth Park	No rate.	—	1,902	—	—	—	—	—
6	Everton	224,473	187,061	162,758	5,423	1,507 – –	—	—	—
7	Fazakerley	6,493	5,797	5,479	8	1 15 4	—	—	—
8	Garston	34,872	31,386	31,643	2	– 16 3	—	—	—
9	Great Crosby	25,783	23,625	22,495	—	—	—	—	—
10	Ince Blundell	4,697	4,608	5,022	2	– 13 5	—	—	—
11	Kirkby	8,313	8,313	7,421	14	5 7 4	—	—	—
12	Kirkdale	100,059	90,053	63,674	110	31 3 7	—	—	—
13	Litherland	24,058	20,640	19,961	3	1 4 –	—	—	—
14	Little Crosby	3,833	3,622	4,190	—	—	—	—	—
15	Lunt	1,210	1,111	1,200	2	2 2 –	—	—	—
16	Netherton	3,121	2,812	2,661	—	—	—	—	—
17	Orrell and Ford	2,531	2,265	2,753	—	—	—	—	—
18	Sefton or Sephton	3,244	2,813	3,491	—	—	—	—	—
19	Thornton	2,310	2,072	2,401	—	—	—	—	—
20	Walton-on-the-Hill	22,998	19,796	20,570	3	3 8 –	—	—	—
21	Wavertree	45,677	41,046	36,743	9	6 4 11	—	—	—
22	West Derby	235,962	214,512	198,490	135	73 – 8	—	—	—
	TOTAL	802,202	708,703	633,186	5,752	1,659 3 8	4,228	10,198	14,42
	WIGAN:								
1	Abram	6,226	5,666	8,925	5	– 9 11	—	—	—
2	Ashton-in-Mackerfield, or Ashton-le-Willows.	33,679	31,506	28,364	120	18 15 11	—	—	—
3	Aspull	10,239	9,014	27,184	—	—	—	—	—
4	Billinge Chapel End	5,200	4,617	11,309	—	—	—	—	—
5	Billinge Higher End	2,573	2,378	5,616	—	—	—	—	—
6	Blackrod	11,195	9,913	14,264	117	11 16 1	—	—	—
7	Dalton	2,889	2,616	3,747	—	—	—	—	—
8	Haigh	8,383	7,727	13,086	—	—	—	—	—
9	Hindley	23,975	20,046	32,550	—	—	—	—	—
10	Ince-in-Mackerfield	26,443	24,634	69,829	—	—	—	—	—
11	Orrell	6,030	5,189	6,016	—	—	—	—	—
12	Parbold	3,920	3,716	3,031	6	1 8 4	—	—	—
13	Pemberton	22,182	16,712	31,319	—	—	—	—	—
14	Shevington	8,188	7,648	7,742	9	2 18 7	—	—	—
15	Standish-with-Langtree	19,856	19,305	15,788	54	17 – –	—	—	—
16	Upholland	15,158	12,407	16,912	—	—	—	—	—
17	Wigan	87,976	72,650	107,134	13	10 8 7½	—	—	—
18	Winstanley	6,691	6,595	6,913	—	—	—	—	—
19	Worthington	2,162	2,061	1,606	—	—	—	—	—
20	Wrightington	7,805	7,090	7,423	18	10 – –	—	—	—
	TOTAL	310,770	271,490	418,758	342	72 17 5½	3,120	14,372	17,492
	COUNTY OF CHESTER:								
	MACCLESFIELD:								
1	Adlington	6,711	6,278	7,583	7	1 7 5	—	—	—
2	Birtles	934	834	989	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bollington	15,398	12,947	16,184	240	118 6 2	—	—	—
4	Bosley	3,749	3,157	3,351	—	—	—	—	—
5	Butley	3,838	3,730	3,930	9	3 12 –	—	—	—
6	Capesthorne	859	782	1,294	—	—	—	—	—

Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield*, *Stockport*, and *Glossop*, &c.—*continued.*

Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on			Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved in the Year ended Lady-day 1863.								Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union, Year ended Lady-day 1863.		Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish, for the Year ended Lady day 1863.	
			In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.					
Gross Rental. Year ended Lady-day 1863.	Rateable Value. Year ended Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.), Year ended 1860.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	In-door.	Out-door.		Number.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*									*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	909 6 1	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130 18 10	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,551 3 –	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400 19 5	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	431 1 4½	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	687 8 5	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	430 19 7½	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,192 10 11	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	354 13 7½	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	468 4 11½	16
1 1¼	1 3	1 2¼	51	271	322	325	1,326	1,651	376	1,597	3 1¼	1 6¼	19,777 17 1¼	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	313 – –	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	339 16 11	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,875 6 11	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114 19 5	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,874 – –	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	386 9 4	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,562 4 2¼	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,041 – –½	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	516 7 6	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	681 19 10	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,014 – –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	716 8 1	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	362 3 –	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64 14 11	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	353 7 7	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	226 – 6	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	207 13 4	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	154 18 8	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,082 6 8	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,097 11 5	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,688 3 1	22
– 4¼	– 5	– 5½	182	297	479	730	2,502	3,232	912	2,799	3 4¾	1 2½	36,672 11 4¾	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	429 3 2	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,513 14 10½	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,477 2 8½	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	611 18 11	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	605 6 10	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	953 3 5	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	387 – 1	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	942 3 7	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,063 12 7½	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,812 18 11	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	932 1 4	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	259 18 10	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,668 5 9	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	650 6 –	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,557 – –	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,007 19 1	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,807 7 9	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	638 18 8	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130 – –	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,076 – –	20
1 1½	1 3½	– 10	50	408	458	1,359	2,886	4,245	1,409	3 294	2 7½	1 3¾	35,524 2 6½	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	753 5 2	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62 11 –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,556 9 2½	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	273 8 2	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	373 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97 13 9	6

RETURN of the undermentioned Particulars, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863, in respect of each Parish a

Number.	UNION AND PARISH.	Gross Estimated Rental, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Rateable Value, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Gross Annual Value of Property Assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule (A.) in 1860.	Number of Rate-payers Legally Excused Payment of their Rates on the Ground of Poverty, under Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 170, or under any Local Act, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount of Rates so Excused for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor for the Year ended Lady-day 1863.		
							In-door.	Out-door.	To
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
		£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	£.	£.	
	COUNTY OF CHESTER—*continued.*								
	MACCLESFIELD—*continued.*								
7	Chelford	2,537	2,537	2,318	—	—	—	—	
8	Chorley	15,025	10,013	12,409	—	—	—	—	
9	Eaton	2,961	1,980	3,078	—	—	—	—	
10	Fallybroome, or Fallibroome	611	581	554	—	—	—	—	
11	Gawsworth	6,893	6,266	7,038	—	—	—	—	
12	Great Warford	2,783	2,155	2,835	2	- 8 5½	—	—	
13	Henbury with Pexhall	3,732	3,109	4,067	—	—	—	—	
14	Hurdsfield	9,371	8,702	10,239	3	6 15 10	—	—	
15	Kettleshulme	1,040	928	1,591	—	—	—	—	
16	Lower Withington	3,894	3,412	4,244	1	- 2 6	—	—	
17	Lyme Handley	2,635	2,424	3,145	—	—	—	—	
18	Macclesfield	68,742	58,785	75,801	51	139 9 -	—	—	
19	Macclesfield Forest	1,524	1,455	2,128	—	—	—	—	
20	Marton	2,017	2,064	3,947	—	—	—	—	
21	Mottram St. Andrew	2,597	2,539	3,170	—	—	—	—	
22	Nether Alderley	5,008	4,755	8,708	—	—	—	—	
23	Newton	410	389	598	2	- 4 -	—	—	
24	North Rode	3,072	2,723	2,623	—	—	—	—	
25	Old Withington	1,064	1,064	1,270	—	—	—	—	
26	Over Alderley	3,043	3,026	3,388	—	—	—	—	
27	Pott Shrigley	2,612	2,361	2,833	4	- 8 8	—	—	
28	Poynton, or Pointon	6,410	6,410	12,655	—	—	—	—	
29	Prestbury	2,280	2,037	2,017	3	- 7 6	—	—	
30	Rainow	4,295	3,449	7,619	—	—	—	—	
31	Siddington	3,108	2,861	4,014	—	—	—	—	
32	Snelson	920	920	907	—	—	—	—	
33	Sutton	26,537	19,455	21,374	—	—	—	—	
34	Taxal	1,434	1,270	2,014	—	—	—	—	
35	Tytherington	3,129	2,172	3,010	21	7 3 6	—	—	
36	Upton	2,000	1,550	2,208	—	—	—	—	
37	Whaley-cum-Yeardsley	3,326	2,614	3,952	52	9 5 3	—	—	
38	Wildboarclough	1,565	1,427	2,730	—	—	—	—	
39	Wincle	2,080	1,964	3,120	—	—	—	—	
40	Woodford	2,444	2,302	3,379	4	1 7 -	—	—	
41	Worth	4,041	2,571	6,083	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	236,629	199,998	264,397	399	288 17 3½	2,872	10,952	13,
	STOCKPORT:								
1	Bramhall	7,180	5,805	7,819	104	17 7 10	—	—	
2	Bredbury	16,442	13,893	15,075	5	4 5 7	—	—	
3	Brinnington	17,799	13,876	18,101	402	254 - -	—	—	
4	Cheadle Bulkeley	21,099	15,953	19,555	430	105 - -	—	—	
5	Cheadle Moseley	11,847	8,796	9,688	118	24 - -	—	—	
6	Handforth-cum-Bosden	8,588	6,428	7,966	182	25 17 6	—	—	
7	Hyde	38,500	30,782	42,586	8	10 14 6	—	—	
8	Marple	10,397	9,424	11,808	77	13 8 1	—	—	
9	Norbury	5,334	3,987	7,172	39	6 17 5	—	—	
10	Offerton	1,650	1,445	1,709	13	2 12 2	—	—	
11	Romiley, or Chadkirk	7,895	6,643	6,817	1	- 9 9	—	—	
12	Stockport	80,111	62,448	87,011	4,911	3,523 - -	—	—	
13	Stockport Etchells	4,841	4,160	9,032	10	2 - -	—	—	
14	Torkington	1,806	1,436	1,627	—	—	—	—	
15	Werneth	10,511	8,724	12,893	—	—	—	—	
16	Heaton Norris	56,138	44,181	52,750	1,000	232 - -	—	—	
17	Reddish	7,562	6,335	8,444	36	8 - -	—	—	
	TOTAL	307,700	244,316	320,053	7,336	4,229 12 10	3,729	28,193	31,
	COUNTY OF DERBY:								
	GLOSSOP:								
1	Charlesworth*								
2	Chunall*								
3	Dinting*								
4	Glossop or Glossop Dale*	59,615	49,683	50,263	1,492	587 18 3	—	—	
5	Hadfield*								
6	Padfield*								
7	Simmondley*								
8	Whitfield*								
9	Chisworth	5,038	4,665	7,394	30	18 3 7½	—	—	
10	Ludworth								
	TOTAL	64,653	54,348	57,657	1,522	606 1 10½	646	11,175	11,
	TOTAL of the 32 Unions	10,339,895	8,896,565	12,244,396	50,481	20,125 14 10	125,058	628,911	753,

* The amount disbursed for emigration from these townships for the year ended Lady-day

Union in the Union-County of *Lancaster*, and for the Unions of *Macclesfield, Stockport*, and *Glossop*, &c.—*continued*.

Rate in the £. of Relief to the Poor on			Weekly Average Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) relieved in the Year ended Lady-day 1863.								Average Weekly Cost per Head in each Union, Year ended Lady-day 1863.		Total Amount of Poor Rates actually raised in each Parish, for the Year ended with Lady-day 1863.	Number.
Gross Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Annual Value Schedule (A.) Year ended 1860.	In-door.			Out-door.			Total In-door and Out-door.		In-door.	Out-door.		
Year ended Lady-day 1863.	Year ended Lady-day 1863.		Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.	Total.	Adult Able-bodied.	Other Paupers and Children.				
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*									*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	190 5 6	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	731 8 2	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	156 4 8	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33 – –	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	587 7 4½	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250 14 10½	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	258 – 7½	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	707 – –	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	103 3 9½	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	383 4 9	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	222 3 4	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,155 8 7	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	109 2 6	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	206 8 –	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	264 – 10¼	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	356 14 8	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72 9 10½	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	209 17 9½	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93 – –	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	201 4 10	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	196 – –	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	533 – –	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	204 – –	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	603 3 8¼	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	285 19 3	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88 4 1	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,535 – 6	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	137 6 7	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189 18 4	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	135 11 7½	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	244 18 –½	37
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	248 11 –	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221 1 4	39
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	257 16 6	40
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	330 18 2	41
1 2	1 4½	1 –½	49	339	388	654	2,297	2,951	703	2,636	2 10¼	1 5¼	22,618 16 7	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	978 9 3	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,063 – –	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,416 – –	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,480 – –	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,419 – –	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	934 7 4	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,703 – –	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,576 1 3	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	726 18 5	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	231 1 10	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	831 – –	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,987 – –	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	528 – –	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	228 1 8	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,342 – –	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,342 – –	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,133 – –	17
2 1	2 7½	2 –	167	358	525	2,861	4,452	7,313	3,028	4,810	2 8¾	1 5¾	45,918 19 9	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,909 18 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	688 3 1	9 10
3 8	4 4¼	4 1¼	8	72	80	944	1,491	2,435	952	1,563	3 1¼	1 9¼	13,598 1 4	
1 5½	1 8¼	1 2¾	2,404	14,244	16,648	63,917	117,426	181,343	66,321	131,670	2 10½	1 4	1,197,479 15 0¾	

was 8 *l.* 5 *s.*, and the number of persons assisted to emigrate was 9.

RETURNS

RELATING TO

LANCASHIRE, &c., UNIONS.

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *July* 1863.

489.

Under 3 *oz.*

POOR REMOVAL.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 July 1862;—*for*,

NOMINAL RETURN "of DESTITUTE POOR Removed from *England** and *Scotland* to *Ireland*, from the 1st day of December 1860 till the 1st day of December 1862; the PORT in *England* and *Scotland* from which, and the PORT in *Ireland* to which each such Person was Removed; also, as far as possible, the Number of YEARS each such Person had resided in *England* or *Scotland* respectively; and the Cause or Authority for, and Date of each Removal, according to the following Form:—

NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
Patrick Devlin -	Glasgow -	Belfast -	20	Magistrate's Order	24 December 1860.

* This Return relates to removals from England to Ireland only.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
11 March 1863.

C. GILPIN,
Secretary.

(*Sir Hervey Bruce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *March* 1863.

RETURN of DESTITUTE POOR Removed from *England* to *Ireland*, from the 1st day of December 1860 till the 1st day of December 1862; the Port in *England* from which, and the Port in *Ireland* to which, each such Person was removed; also, as far as possible, the Number of Years each such Person had resided in *England*; and the Cause or Authority for and Date of each Removal.

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
ENGLAND:						
CHESTER:						
Altrincham	Patrick Moran	Liverpool	Dublin	2 years	Magistrate's order.	5 Feb. 1861
	James Killeen	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	5 Feb. „
	Mary Lavey	ditto	ditto	Not known	ditto	12 April „
	John Flannagan	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	14 June „
	John Walsh	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	17 July „
	Mary Kervan	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	17 July „
	Peter M'Farlane	ditto	Sligo	„	ditto	29 Nov. „
	Francis M'Nieve	ditto	Dublin	„	ditto	27 Dec. „
	Jane Owen	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	21 Feb. 1862
	Ann Hannagan	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	12 Mar. „
Chester Incorporation	Isabella Carroll	Liverpool	Dublin	9 years	Receiving relief.	5 Dec. 1860
	John Carroll	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	5 Dec. „
	Thomas Carroll	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	5 Dec. „
	James Carroll	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	5 Dec. „
	Mary Ann Carroll	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	5 Dec. „
	Thomas Butler	ditto	ditto	11 „	ditto	8 June 1861
	Mary Butler	ditto	ditto	11 „	ditto	8 June „
	Ellen Butler	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	8 June „
	Thomas Butler	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	8 June „
	John Butler	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	8 June „
	James Butler	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	8 June „
	Ellen Cain	ditto	ditto	14 years	ditto	8 June „
	Thomas Cain	ditto	ditto	9 months	ditto	8 June „
	Patrick Leonard	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	18 July „
	Ann Rayney	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	15 Aug. „
	Anthony Rayney	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	15 Aug. „
Northwich	Mary Ann Reynolds 5 children, viz.:—John, Kate, Elizabeth, Thomas, James.	Liverpool	Dublin	33 years	Warrant by two justices.	14 Dec. 1861
	Eliza Madden 3 children, viz.:—Elizabeth, Catherine, Mary Ann.	ditto	ditto	15 „	ditto	14 Dec. „
Stockport	Thady Larvin	Liverpool	Sligo	6 months	Magistrate's order.	30 Jan. 1861
	Honor Riley	ditto	ditto	8 years	ditto	30 Jan. „
	Bridget Duffey	ditto	Dublin	9 „	ditto	20 Feb. „
	Bernard Kay	ditto	ditto	31 „	ditto	19 April „
	John Fyte	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	19 April „
	Catherine Johnstone	ditto	ditto	8 „	ditto	6 July „
	Mary Pendergrast and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	10 months	ditto	26 Sept. „
	Peter M'Gough	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	26 Sept. „
	Ann Currigan	Holyhead	ditto	20 years	ditto	9 Oct. „
	Bridget Cain and child	ditto	ditto	7 months	ditto	Nov. „
	Catherine Welsh	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	2 Jan. 1862
	Margaret Foy and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	11 years	ditto	3 Jan. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
CHESTER—*continued.*						
Stockport—*continued.*	Mary Ann Burgon	Holyhead	Dublin	18 months	Magistrate's order.	14 Feb. 18
	Hannah Maloy	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	18 Feb. ,,
	Mary Burns	ditto	ditto	10 months	ditto	28 Feb. ,,
	Charles Meakin and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	1 Mar. ,,
	Emma Duffey and child	ditto	ditto	Unknown	ditto	21 Mar. ,,
	Mary Stanton and 2 children	ditto	ditto	14 years	ditto	21 Mar. ,,
	Thomas Flynn	ditto	ditto	14 ,,	ditto	21 Mar. ,,
	Ann Stanton and child	ditto	ditto	12 ,,	ditto	21 Mar. ,,
	Mary Sewell and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	45 ,,	ditto	22 Mar. ,,
	Mary Corbett	ditto	ditto	3 ,,	ditto	25 Mar. ,,
	Ann Gilfoy and child	ditto	ditto	13 ,,	ditto	30 April ,,
	Mary Kennedy and child	ditto	ditto	2 ,,	ditto	30 April ,,
	Catherine Price	ditto	ditto	2 ,,	ditto	1 May ,,
	Ann Price	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	1 May ,,
	Patrick Finnagan	Liverpool	ditto	6 ,,	ditto	6 Sept. ,,
	Bridget Cardon and child	ditto	ditto	14 ,,	ditto	6 Sept. ,,
	Mary M'Gowen and 4 children.	ditto	ditto	25 years	ditto	5 Sept. ,,
	John Kennagh	ditto	ditto	18 years	ditto	28 Nov. ,,
	Patrick Brophy	ditto	ditto	27 years	ditto	28 Nov. ,,
CUMBERLAND:						
Carlisle	Susan Fox and 3 children.	Silloth	Belfast	6 weeks	Magistrate's order.	17 July 18
Whitehaven	William Hannay	Whitehaven	Belfast	Unknown	ditto	21 Jan. ,,
	Elizabeth Herbert	ditto	ditto	,,	ditto	8 Aug. ,,
	Catherine Christie	ditto	ditto	,,	ditto	2 Sept. ,,
	Margaret Hennsey and child.	ditto	Dublin	,,	ditto	9 Sept. ,,
DERBY:						
Bakewell	Michael Towey	Holyhead	Dublin	9 months	Magistrate's order.	11 Mar. 18
Derby	Catherine Lane and child	Liverpool	Dublin	2 years	Magistrate's order.	7 Dec. 18
	Bridget Kern	ditto	ditto	6 months, in All Saints parish, Derby; previous residence not known.	ditto	19 July 18
	Livinia Taylor 4 children, viz.:—James, Mary, Ann, John.	ditto	Belfast	Not known	ditto	14 Sept. 18
DEVON:						
East Stonehouse	J. H. Clark	Plymouth	Glasgow	12 months	Magistrate's order.	22 Aug. 18
	Emily M'Horg	ditto	ditto	3 ,,	ditto	29 Aug. ,,
	Elizabeth Stewart	ditto	Belfast	4 years	ditto	31 Oct. ,,
	Mary Donovan	ditto	Dublin	6 months	ditto	7 Nov. ,,
	Mary Harley	ditto	Cork	2 years	ditto	28 June 18
Plymouth	Mary Ann Bird	Plymouth	Cork	8 months	Magistrate's order.	16 Feb. 18
	Ellen Keating and child	ditto	Dublin	9 years	ditto	15 Feb. ,,
	Alice Amharr	ditto	Cork	8 ,,	ditto	16 Feb. ,,
	Mary Keef	ditto	ditto	1 week	ditto	16 Feb. ,,
	David Shears	ditto	ditto	7 years	ditto	2 Mar. ,,
	John Blackler	ditto	Dublin	1 month	ditto	8 Mar. ,,
	John Courtney	ditto	Cork	1 week	ditto	16 Mar. ,,
	James Courtney	ditto	ditto	1 ,,	ditto	16 Mar. ,,
	Patrick Easton	ditto	ditto	12 years	ditto	6 April ,,
	Richard Congdon	ditto	ditto	4 ,,	ditto	27 April ,,

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
DEVON—*continued.*						
Plymouth—*continued.*	Ellen Brown and 3 children.	Plymouth -	Cork - -	3 months	Magistrate's order.	8 June 1861
	Catherine Manning -	ditto - -	ditto - -	14 years -	ditto -	24 June „
	William Cain - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 weeks	ditto -	27 June „
	Cornelius Fitzpatrick -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „	ditto -	6 July „
	Michael Hanhahan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 years -	ditto -	20 July „
	Thomas Kelly and wife -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 months	ditto -	27 July „
	Patrick Mugan and wife -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 weeks	ditto -	27 July „
	Bridget Wright - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	6 months	ditto -	2 Aug. „
	David Hely - - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	17 years -	ditto -	17 Aug. „
	Thos. Ryan - - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	13 „ -	ditto -	26 Oct. „
	Dennis Sullivan - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	7 months	ditto -	30 Nov. „
	Thomas Glynn - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	7 years -	ditto -	21 Dec. „
	Mary Connell - -	ditto - -	Dublin -	9 „ -	ditto -	23 Dec. „
	Mary Kelley - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 „ -	ditto -	6 Jan. 1862
	Catherine Daley - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	1 month	ditto -	11 Jan. „
	Margaret Carlyon and child.	ditto - -	Cork - -	12 years -	ditto -	1 Feb. „
	Michael Murphy - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 months	ditto -	5 Feb. „
	John Shea - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 „ -	ditto -	15 Feb. „
	Catherine Beckley - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	3 years -	ditto -	3 April „
	Wm. M'Tigh - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	8 months	ditto -	2 May „
	Margaret Redding - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	2 „ -	ditto -	24 May „
	William O'Brien - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	9 „ -	ditto -	2 June „
	John Leakey - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 weeks	ditto -	19 June „
	Mary Buckley - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 years -	ditto -	19 July „
	Timothy Donnelly - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	8 weeks	ditto -	19 July „
	Margaret Carl and 5 children.	ditto - -	Belfast - -	5 „ -	ditto -	30 Oct. „
	Mary Duncan - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	5 „ -	ditto -	1 Nov. „
DURHAM:						
Auckland - -	Patrick Garrity - -	Whitehaven -	Belfast - -	1 year -	Magistrate's order.	24 April 1861
	Catherine M'Gahan -	ditto - -	ditto - -	10 years -	ditto -	24 April „
Easington - -	Timothy Flynn - -	Whitehaven -	Dublin - -	20 years -	Permanent disability.	23 Dec. 1861
Gateshead - -	Michael Mullen - -	Liverpool -	Limerick -	20 years -	Magistrate's order.	1 Mar. 1862
Hartlepool - -	Bridget M'Laughlan -	Liverpool -	Dundalk -	5 months	Magistrate's order.	27 Dec. 1860
	Catherine Campbell -	ditto - -	ditto - -	About 70 years.	ditto „	5 Aug. 1861
	Peter Kilbride - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2¾ years -	ditto „	17 Sept. „
	John Manley - - -	ditto - -	Sligo - -	24 „ -	ditto „	23 April 1862
	5 children, viz.:—Thomas, William, Ellen, Patrick, Margaret - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	Probably from birth.	ditto „	23 April „
Lanchester - -	Jane Ann Robinson -	Glasgow -	Old Monkton, Lanark.	3 months	Destitution	17 Jan. 1862
South Shields -	John Newman, and his wife Winifred.	South Shields	Cork - -	2 years -	Magistrate's order.	21 Mar. 1862
Stockton - -	Bridget Keegan - -	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	7 months	Magistrate's order.	12 Dec. 1860
	Michael Keegan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	7 „	ditto „	12 Dec. „
	Mary Wright - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	28 years -	ditto „	14 May 1862
	Mary Wright - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	7 „	ditto „	14 May „
	Thos. Wright - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 months	ditto „	14 May „
	Jane Feetam - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 year -	ditto „	11 Aug. „
	Michael Feetam - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 month	ditto „	11 Aug. „

COUNTY. and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
DURHAM—*continued.*						
Sunderland - -	William Jackson - - -	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	7 years -	Magistrate's order.	31 Aug. 186
	Margaret Barr and 5 children.	Whitehaven -	ditto - -	17 „	ditto „	16 Jan. 186
	Charles Johnson, wife, and 3 children.	Carlisle -	Belfast - -	11 „	ditto „	28 June „
	Patrick Short and 2 children.	Morecambe -	ditto - -	10 „	ditto „	8 Oct. „
	James Nugent - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 „	ditto „	8 Oct. „
	Bridget Cairn - -	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	5 „	ditto „	14 Nov. „
GLOUCESTER:						
Bristol Incorporation	Mary Flinn - - -	Bristol - -	Dublin - -	Unknown	An order of two Justices.	18 Dec. 186
	M. Minchin and 3 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	21 Dec. „
	Ann Gilbertson and Norah Brien - - - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	„	ditto -	25 Dec. „
	Bridget Cashman - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	„	ditto -	25 Dec. „
	Lucy Larkin and child -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	„	ditto -	25 Jan. 186
	Margaret James - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	„	ditto -	9 Feb. „
	Catherine Welsh - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	5 Feb. „
	Patrick Lyons and 4 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	15 Feb. „
	Julia Boyle - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	26 Feb. „
	Catherine Coglan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	22 Mar. „
	Bridget Conner - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	12 April „
	Mary West - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	12 April „
	John and Julia Humphreys	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	14 May „
	Thomas Walker - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	„	ditto -	12 July „
	Catherine Keiffe - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	„	ditto -	16 July „
	Mary O'Heran - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	„	ditto -	30 July „
	Dennis O'Leary - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	23 July „
Cheltenham - -	Michael Murphy - -	Bristol - -	Dublin - -	15 years -	Magistrate's order.	20 July 186
	Patrick Donoghue, wife and 7 children.	ditto - -	Cork - -	7 months	ditto -	15 Oct. „
Clifton - - -	Hannah Hagan - -	Bristol - -	Waterford -	1 year -	Magistrate's order.	5 Dec. 186
	John Quirk - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 „ -	ditto -	17 April 186
	Jane Caffrey - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2 years -	ditto -	26 June „
	Patrick Caffrey, and wife Johanna and child, Christopher.	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 „ -	ditto -	26 June „
	Richard Wigla, and wife Margaret and child, Thomas.	ditto - -	Cork - -	5 „ -	ditto -	30 July „
	Thomas Boyle - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	9 months	ditto -	4 Oct. „
	Mary Moore and child Ellen.	ditto - -	Cork - -	1 month	ditto -	2 Oct. „
	Thomas Coffee - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	3 months	ditto -	29 Nov. „
KENT:						
Greenwich - -	Margaret Wall - -	London -	Waterford -	2 years -	Magistrate's order.	27 Feb. 186
	Catherine Garrahay -	ditto - -	Limerick -	1 year -	ditto -	17 June „
	Catherine Ready and 4 children.	ditto - -	- -	- -	ditto -	14 Dec. „
	Hannah Callighan - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	4 years -	ditto -	16 Dec. „
	Mary Murphy - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	11 years -	ditto -	25 Feb. 186
	Catherine Ogilsby - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	9 months	ditto -	9 June „
	Elizabeth Gauley - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	11 years -	ditto -	4 Oct. „
	Mary O'Ragan - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	5 „ -	ditto -	4 Oct. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
KENT—*continued.*						
Greenwich—*cont^d.*	Patrick Slater	London	Cork	3 months	Magistrate's order.	8 Oct. 1862
	Mary Lambert and child	ditto	Dublin	10 years	ditto	14 Oct. „
	Bridget Sculley and 4 children.	ditto	Limerick	5 „	ditto	15 Oct. „
	Kate Collis	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	18 Oct. „
	John Egan	ditto	Dublin	1½ years	ditto	3 Nov. „
	Honora Keif	ditto	Cork	6 months	ditto	7 Nov. „
	Joyce, Ellen	ditto	Dublin	10 years	ditto	7 Nov. „
	Mary Bryant and 3 children.	ditto	Limerick	8 „	ditto	7 Nov. „
	Daniel Graney	ditto	Cork	2½ „	ditto	21 Nov. „
	Margaret Hickley	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	22 Nov. „
Lewisham	Bridget Hourrigan	London	Limerick	About 6 months.	From her husband deserting her.	3 Sept. 1862
	Mary Hourrigan, otherwise Mary Alton her child.	ditto	ditto	„		3 Sept. „
Medway	William Saul	Liverpool	Dublin	4 years	Order of Justices.	30 Aug. 1862
LANCASTER:						
Ashton-under-Lyne	Mary Campbell and 2 children.	Liverpool	Dublin	2½ years	Magistrate's order.	21 Dec. 1860
	James Caton	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	5 Mar. 1861
	Mary Smith	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	2 April „
	Catherine Worrall	ditto	ditto	12 months	ditto	9 April „
	John Maloney	ditto	ditto	14 „	ditto	7 June „
	Ann Kelly and 4 children	ditto	Galway	9 „	ditto	25 June „
	Margaret Archibald	ditto	Drogheda	6 years	ditto	12 Aug. „
	John Gilroy	ditto	Dublin	12 „	ditto	13 July „
	Peter Trite	ditto	ditto	9 months	ditto	23 July „
	Thomas Collins	ditto	Drogheda	6 years	ditto	13 Sept. „
	Mary Ann Collins	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	13 Sept. „
	Lawrence Cunningham, wife and 3 children.	ditto	Dundalk	6 months	ditto	29 Nov. „
	Bridget Collins	ditto	Drogheda	6 years	ditto	29 Nov. „
Blackburn	Mary Paton	Liverpool	Sligo	11 years	Magistrate's order.	6 April 1861
	Margaret Galloway	ditto	Dublin	1 „	ditto	11 July „
	Michael Gorman	ditto	Sligo	2 „	ditto	13 July „
	Patrick Lynch	ditto	Dublin	4 months	ditto	27 July „
	Ann Cummings	ditto	Cork	12 years	ditto	27 July „
	Nancy Boyle	ditto	Londonderry	2 months	ditto	23 Aug. „
	Abigail Degnall	ditto	Drogheda		ditto	3 Dec. „
	Patrick Maloney	ditto	Waterford	8 years	ditto	7 Dec. „
	Daniel Hearn	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	7 Dec. „
	Luke Monaghan	ditto	Dublin	6 months	ditto	4 Feb. 1862
	James Clark	ditto	Drogheda	14 years	ditto	22 Feb. „
	Bridget Kelly	ditto	Sligo	2 „	ditto	15 Mar. „
	Margaret Bell	ditto	Dublin	10 „	ditto	19 Mar. „
	John Foley	ditto	Sligo	4 „	ditto	22 Mar. „
	John Hughes	Fleetwood	Belfast	5 „	ditto	4 April „
Bolton	Catherine Mann and 2 children.	Liverpool	Sligo	20 years	Magistrate's order.	18 April 1861
	Eliza Williams and child	ditto	Dublin	8 „	ditto	15 May „
	Margaret Cunliffe	ditto	ditto	20 „	ditto	16 July „
	Mark Byrne, wife and 4 children.	ditto	ditto	18 months	ditto	8 Aug. „
	Michael Tate	ditto	ditto	50 years	ditto	10 Aug. „
	Alexander Sweeney	ditto	Sligo	6 „	ditto	8 Mar. 1862
	Henry Lee	ditto	Dublin	9 months	ditto	18 Mar. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Bolton—*continued.*	Bridget Conroy	Liverpool	Dublin	17 years	Magistrate's order.	18 Mar. 18
	Bridget Kilcoyne	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	18 Mar. „
	Ann Burns	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	18 Mar. „
	Charles Irvin, wife and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	17 April „
	Catherine Carmody and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	can't say	ditto	29 April „
	Bridget Caughan	ditto	Sligo	„	ditto	14 June „
	Michael Igo, wife and 6 children.	ditto	Dublin	26 years	ditto	12 July „
	Margaret Larkin	ditto	ditto	12 months	ditto	14 July „
	Catherine Murray	ditto	ditto	4 years	ditto	25 July „
	Catherine McTiernan	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	25 July „
	James Killcullen, wife and 5 children.	ditto	Sligo	6 weeks	ditto	15 Oct. „
	David McGraith	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	15 Oct. „
	Margaret Dillon	ditto	Waterford	2 „	ditto	31 Oct. „
	Daniel Rock, wife and 4 children.	ditto	Dublin	20 „	ditto	15 Nov. „
	John Hussey, wife and child.	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	15 Nov. „
Bury	Eliza Waters	Liverpool	Dublin	12 years since she left Ireland.	Magistrate's order.	26 April 18
	Thomas Atkins	ditto	ditto	Left Ireland 24 years ago.	ditto	26 April „
	John Butler Margaret Butler Ellen Butler Catherine Butler	ditto	ditto	Left Ireland about 2 years ago	ditto	11 June „
	Margaret Byrns	ditto	ditto	14 months since she left Ireland.	ditto	11 June „
	Helen Byrns	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	11 June „
Fylde	Susanna Hughes	Fleetwood	Belfast	Under 1 year.	Magistrate's order.	23 Jan. 18
	Susanna Hughes	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	23 Jan. „
	Mary Ann Hughes	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	23 Jan. „
	Jane Green	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	29 April „
	Sophia Short	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	29 April „
	Mary Jane Patten	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	29 April „
	Ann Moffat	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	10 July „
Chorlton	John Bentley	Liverpool	Dublin	Not known	Magistrate's order.	21 Jan. 18
	Mary McGrath	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	15 Feb. „
	Ellen Fogarty	ditto	ditto	4 years	ditto	4 Mar. „
	Matilda Havern and three children (Eliza Jane, John, and Sarah Ann).	ditto	Belfast	6 weeks	ditto	4 Mar. „
	Mary Murphy	ditto	Sligo	12 months	ditto	1 June „
	David Hollywood	ditto	Dublin	Not known	ditto	8 July „
	Elizabeth Galagerl and child (John).	ditto	Londonderry	„	ditto	11 July „
	Patrick Fitzpatrick	ditto	Dublin	1 month	ditto	19 July „
	Mary Houlton and Agnes Houlton.	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	19 July „
	Mary Connell	ditto	ditto	12 months	ditto	24 Mar. 18
	Mary Luckman	ditto	Waterford	3 months	ditto	21 Mar. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Chorlton—*continued.*	Elizabeth Carnan	Liverpool	Dublin	3 months	Magistrate's order.	24 Mar. 186
	Ann M'Gee and 3 children (Dennis, John, and Edward)	ditto	Belfast	Not known	ditto	6 May „
	Charles Masterson	ditto	Dublin	2 years	ditto	31 May „
	Fanny Black and child (Alexander.)	ditto	ditto	7 months	ditto	6 June „
	Alex. Kyle	Holyhead	ditto	Not known	ditto	12 Aug. „
	John Casey	ditto	ditto	5½ years	ditto	12 Aug. „
	Walter Dillon, and Margaret his wife.	ditto	ditto	8 months	ditto	13 Aug. „
	Margaret Cahill	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	13 Aug. „
	Catherine Cahill	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	13 Aug. „
	John Murphy	ditto	ditto	9 months	ditto	12 Aug. „
	Thomas M'Namara	ditto	ditto	18 months	ditto	12 Aug. „
Haslingden	James Byrne, wife and 4 children.	Liverpool	Dublin	1½ years	Magistrate's order.	7 Nov. 186
	Eliza Bond	ditto	ditto	11 years	ditto	18 Feb. 186
	Margaret Doddy, Ann Doddy, and Thomas Doddy.	ditto	ditto	-	ditto	20 Aug. „
	Thomas Nolan	ditto	ditto	10 months	ditto	29 Sept. „
Lancaster	Sarah Keegan	Morecambe	Belfast	20 years	- - Loss of husband; removed under order of justices.	24 July 186
	Mary Keegan	ditto	ditto	10 „		
	Catherine Keegan	ditto	ditto	8 „		
	Joseph Keegan	ditto	ditto	6 „		
	Cornelius Keegan	ditto	ditto	4 „		
	John Keegan	ditto	ditto	2 „	- -	
	Bridget Keegan	ditto	ditto	9 months	- -	
Leigh	Bridget Riley and 3 children.	Liverpool	Dublin	Not known	Magistrate's order.	7 Feb. 186
	Catherine Griffin and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	15 Oct. „
	Mary Rooney and 2 children	ditto	Dundalk	2 years	ditto	11 Dec. „
	Ann Bond and 5 children	ditto	Dublin	Not known	ditto	22 Feb. 186
Liverpool (Parish)	Pat Durcan	Liverpool	Sligo	3 months	Magistrate's order.	1 Dec. 186
	Pat Sullivan	ditto	Cork	9 „	ditto	1 Dec. „
	John Nulan	ditto	Dublin	8 „	ditto	1 Dec. „
	John Hayes	ditto	Cork	2 „	ditto	1 Dec. „
	James Foggerty	ditto	Dublin	5 weeks	ditto	1 Dec. „
	James Carr	ditto	Sligo	5 months	ditto	1 Dec. „
	Timothy Connor	ditto	Cork	5 „	ditto	1 Dec. „
	Philip Smith	ditto	Dublin	2 weeks	ditto	1 Dec. „
	Thomas Farrell, wife and child.	ditto	Waterford	3 months	ditto	3 Dec. „
	John Young	ditto	Dublin	1 year	ditto	3 Dec. „
	Bernard Quinn	ditto	Newry	5 weeks	ditto	3 Dec. „
	William Daley	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	3 Dec. „
	Bridget Mooney	ditto	Sligo	5 weeks	ditto	3 Dec. „
	Bessy Higgins	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	3 Dec. „
	Bridget Davies	ditto	Dublin	4 months	ditto	3 Dec. „
	James Welsh	ditto	Cork	5 „	ditto	4 Dec. „
	William Stewart	ditto	Belfast	3 weeks	ditto	4 Dec. „
	John M'Dermott	ditto	Dublin	1 year	ditto	4 Dec. „
	James Wilson	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	4 Dec. „
	Brian Martin and wife	ditto	Wexford	3 months	ditto	4 Dec. „
	James Russell	ditto	Cork	6 years	ditto	4 Dec. „
	Pat. Gallaghan	ditto	Belfast	5 months	ditto	4 Dec. „
	Maria Wenthwall	ditto	Dublin	3 years	ditto	4 Dec. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish)—*continued.*	John M'Intyre	Liverpool	Newry	6 years	Magistrate's order.	6 Dec. 18
	William Riley	ditto	Londonderry	3 months	ditto	6 Dec. ,,
	Sarah M'Nally	ditto	Belfast	1 year	ditto	6 Dec. ,,
	Ann Cavanagh and child	ditto	Dublin	10 days	ditto	6 Dec. ,,
	Thomas Jones	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	6 Dec. ,,
	John Glynn	ditto	Belfast	15 ,,	ditto	6 Dec. ,,
	Rose Cullen	ditto	Dublin	5 weeks	ditto	6 Dec. ,,
	Thomas Higgins, wife, and child.	ditto	ditto	15 months	ditto	6 Dec. ,,
	John M'Farlin	ditto	ditto	5 ,,	ditto	6 Dec. ,,
	Ann Riley and 5 children	ditto	ditto	7 years	ditto	6 Dec. ,,
	Bridget Burgess	ditto	ditto	9 weeks	ditto	6 Dec. ,,
	Mathew Mitchell	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	6 Dec. ,,
	Martin Flynn and wife	ditto	ditto	6 years	ditto	6 Dec. ,,
	Mary Murray	ditto	ditto	months	ditto	8 Dec. ,,
	Richard Collins	ditto	ditto	17 ,,	ditto	8 Dec. ,,
	John Colman	ditto	Limerick	2 ,,	ditto	8 Dec. ,,
	William Miller	ditto	Belfast	2 years	ditto	8 Dec. ,,
	Martin Maurice	ditto	Dublin	6 months	ditto	8 Dec. ,,
	Peter Dalton	ditto	ditto	4 ,,	ditto	8 Dec. ,,
	Jane Smith	ditto	Cork	2 weeks	ditto	8 Dec. ,,
	Catharine Foley and 2 children.	ditto	Dublin	2 years	ditto	8 Dec. ,,
	Caroline Hutchinson	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	8 Dec. ,,
	Mary O'Brien	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	8 Dec. ,,
	Ann Larrenson	ditto	ditto	3 ,,	ditto	8 Dec. ,,
	Joseph Dunbar	ditto	Cork	2 years	ditto	8 Dec. ,,
	James Farrell	ditto	Dublin	4 months	ditto	10 Dec. ,,
	John Curtney	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	10 Dec. ,,
	Thomas Burke	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	10 Dec. ,,
	Charles M'Donald	ditto	ditto	3 ,,	ditto	10 Dec. ,,
	Anastatia Fitzpatrick and 2 children.	ditto	Waterford	1 month	ditto	10 Dec. ,,
	Catharine Clark	ditto	Drogheda	8 months	ditto	10 Dec. ,,
	Thomas Byrne	ditto	Dublin	3 ,,	ditto	11 Dec. ,,
	Michael Donally	ditto	Sligo	11 ,,	ditto	11 Dec. ,,
	Charles Mayberry	ditto	Cork	4½ years	ditto	11 Dec. ,,
	Pat Maher	ditto	Dublin	3 months	ditto	11 Dec ,,
	Francis Shields	ditto	Belfast	14 years	ditto	11 Dec. ,,
	Michael Brannan	ditto	Dublin	11 ,,	ditto	11 Dec. ,,
	James Cain	ditto	Sligo	3 months	ditto	11 Dec. ,,
	Thomas Waldron	ditto	ditto	7 ,,	ditto	11 Dec. ,,
	Michael Mahon	ditto	ditto	15 years	ditto	11 Dec. ,,
	Pat Downey	ditto	Waterford	1 year	ditto	11 Dec. ,,
	Pat Conway	ditto	Cork	6 years	ditto	11 Dec. ,,
	John Dixon	ditto	ditto	18 months	ditto	11 Dec. ,,
	Thomas Hyland	ditto	Dublin	2 weeks	ditto	14 Dec. ,,
	Bridget Collins and child	ditto	ditto	4 years	ditto	14 Dec. ,,
	James Lynch	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	14 Dec. ,,
	William Smith	ditto	Belfast	5 weeks	ditto	14 Dec. ,,
	William Donnolly	ditto	Dublin	3 months	ditto	14 Dec. ,,
	John Hamilton	ditto	ditto	8 years	ditto	14 Dec. ,,
	Edward Dockworth	ditto	ditto	1 week	ditto	14 Dec. ,,
	Pat Hagan and wife	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	14 Dec. ,,
	Ann Pursall and child	ditto	ditto	2½ years	ditto	14 Dec. ,,
	Robert Sherman	ditto	ditto	8 ,,	ditto	15 Dec. ,,
	Michael Purrell	ditto	ditto	13 ,,	ditto	15 Dec. ,,
	Martin Henney	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	15 Dec. ,,
	James Ridgway	ditto	ditto	1 week	ditto	15 Dec. ,,
	Catharine Bolan	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	17 Dec. ,,
	James Carr	ditto	Sligo	8 months	ditto	17 Dec. ,,
	James Redman and wife	ditto	Dublin	9 ,,	ditto	17 Dec. ,,
	Mathew Martin	ditto	Sligo	3 ,,	ditto	17 Dec. ,,
	Thomas Guffney	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	18 Dec. ,,
	Emily Leader	ditto	Dublin	6 months	ditto	18 Dec. ,,
	Thomas Brennan and child	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	18 Dec. ,,
	William Colman	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	18 Dec. ,,

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish)—*continued.*	Alexander Kelly, wife, and child.	Liverpool	Sligo	2 years	Magistrate's order.	18 Dec. 1860
	Pat Welsh	ditto	Cork	9 months	ditto	18 Dec. ,,
	Dominick Mulranney	ditto	Sligo	6 ,,	ditto	18 Dec. ,,
	Cornelius Mahoney	ditto	Cork	5 years	ditto	18 Dec. ,,
	Maria Boland	ditto	Waterford	2 ,,	ditto	18 Dec. ,,
	Eliza Duffy	ditto	Dublin	3 months	ditto	18 Dec. ,,
	John Smith	ditto	ditto	2 ,,	ditto	18 Dec. ,,
	Francis Dolan	ditto	ditto	3 ,,	ditto	18 Dec. ,,
	John Smith	ditto	ditto	18 years	ditto	21 Dec. ,,
	Phœbe M'Gahey and 2 children.	ditto	Londonderry	9 months	ditto	21 Dec. ,,
	John Connolly	ditto	Dublin	5 ,,	ditto	21 Dec. ,,
	Michael Lynch	ditto	ditto	6 ,,	ditto	21 Dec. ,,
	John Coleman	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	21 Dec. ,,
	John Griffin	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	21 Dec. ,,
	Margaret Murray and child.	ditto	ditto	4 years	ditto	21 Dec. ,,
	Bridget Kelly	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	21 Dec. ,,
	Thomas Smith	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	21 Dec. ,,
	Bridget Hardy and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	8 ,,	ditto	21 Dec. ,,
	James Martin	ditto	ditto	6 ,,	ditto	22 Dec. ,,
	John Mulvaney	ditto	ditto	5 years	ditto	22 Dec. ,,
	John Hickey	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	22 Dec. ,,
	John Egan	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	22 Dec. ,,
	John Naughton and wife	ditto	ditto	6 ,,	ditto	22 Dec. ,,
	Farrall Curran	ditto	Drogheda	8 ,,	ditto	22 Dec. ,,
	John M'Farlane	ditto	Belfast	6 ,,	ditto	22 Dec. ,,
	John Kelly	ditto	ditto	5 years	ditto	22 Dec. ,,
	Pat Cahill	ditto	Dublin	9 months	ditto	22 Dec. ,,
	Pat Clahasey	ditto	ditto	3 ,,	ditto	22 Dec. ,,
	James Smith	ditto	ditto	4 years	ditto	27 Dec. ,,
	Thomas Hurley	ditto	Waterford	2 ,,	ditto	27 Dec. ,,
	John Cavannagh	ditto	Dublin	4 months	ditto	27 Dec. ,,
	Pat Kilboy	ditto	ditto	7 ,,	ditto	27 Dec. ,,
	Michael Glynn	ditto	ditto	9 ,,	ditto	27 Dec. ,,
	Simon Glynn	ditto	Waterford	2 ,,	ditto	27 Dec. ,,
	Pat Farrall	ditto	Dublin	8 years	ditto	27 Dec. ,,
	Michael O'Neal	ditto	ditto	7 days	ditto	27 Dec. ,,
	William Doolan	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	27 Dec. ,,
	Elizabeth Cunningham	ditto	Drogheda	2 weeks	ditto	27 Dec. ,,
	Ann Birmingham	ditto	Dublin	1 ,,	ditto	27 Dec. ,,
	John Kenna	ditto	Londonderry	6 months	ditto	27 Dec. ,,
	John Bryan	ditto	Dublin	3 ,,	ditto	29 Dec. ,,
	Richard Savage	ditto	Belfast	8 ,,	ditto	29 Dec. ,,
	Bernard M'Mahon	ditto	ditto	8 ,,	ditto	29 Dec. ,,
	John M'Kenna	ditto	ditto	6 ,,	ditto	29 Dec. ,,
	Pat Farley	ditto	Dublin	4 ,,	ditto	29 Dec. ,,
	James Hawley	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	29 Dec. ,,
	Thomas Skipp	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	29 Dec. ,,
	Pat O'Hare	ditto	ditto	6 ,,	ditto	29 Dec. ,,
	Margaret Killahy	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	29 Dec. ,,
	Eliza Mallan	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	29 Dec. ,,
	James Doran	ditto	Newry	1 year	ditto	31 Dec. ,,
	James English	ditto	Dublin	1½ years	ditto	31 Dec. ,,
	Pat Tomkins	ditto	Waterford	4 months	ditto	31 Dec. ,,
	Thomas Brown	ditto	Dublin	3 ,,	ditto	31 Dec. ,,
	Agnes Macbeth	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	1 Jan. 1861
	Margaret M'Namara	ditto	Cork	2 ,,	ditto	1 Jan. ,,
	Mary Riley and child	ditto	Dublin	1 month	ditto	1 Jan. ,,
	Maurice Phelan	ditto	Waterford	1 ,,	ditto	1 Jan. ,,
	Ellen King and child	ditto	Sligo	2 months	ditto	1 Jan. ,,
	Michael Eagan	ditto	Dublin	6 ,,	ditto	1 Jan. ,,
	Mary Conway	ditto	Sligo	2 ,,	ditto	1 Jan. ,,
	John Stokes	ditto	Dublin	5 years	ditto	1 Jan. ,,
	Bridget Wallace	ditto	Waterford	3 weeks	ditto	1 Jan. ,,
	Denis Mullen	ditto	ditto	10 ,,	ditto	3 Jan. ,,
	Peter Mesley	ditto	Dublin	6 weeks	ditto	3 Jan. ,,
	Thomas O'Neal	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	3 Jan. ,,
	John Higgins	ditto	ditto	20 years	ditto	3 Jan. ,,

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish)—*continued.*	Henry Cleary	Liverpool	Dublin	3 weeks	Magistrate's order.	3 Jan. 18
	Bernard Mara	ditto	Waterford	3 „	ditto	3 Jan. „
	Henry Clark	ditto	Cork	9 months	ditto	5 Jan. „
	Margaret M'Manus	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	5 Jan. „
	Michael Ruddy	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	5 Jan. „
	Sarah Melly and child	ditto	Dublin	1 year and 3 mths.	ditto	5 Jan. „
	John Furlong	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	5 Jan. „
	John Redman	ditto	ditto	5 years	ditto	5 Jan „
	Maria Chapman	ditto	Cork	6 months	ditto	5 Jan. „
	Peter Keogh, wife and 2 children.	ditto	Dublin	3 weeks	ditto	5 Jan. „
	James Norman	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	5 Jan. „
	Bridget Hodgson	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Catharine Murphy	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Owen Carroll	ditto	Drogheda	1 year	ditto	7 Jan. „
	James Murphy and child	ditto	Waterford	3 „	ditto	7 Jan. „
	John M'Gunn	ditto	Sligo	5 months	ditto	7 Jan. „
	John Hiskin	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Martin Tansey	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Robert Hannah	ditto	Belfast	1 month	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Mark Stenson	ditto	Sligo	6 months	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Pat O'Reilly	ditto	Waterford	4 „	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Henry Weir	ditto	Belfast	1 month	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Pat Maxwell	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Denis Buckley	ditto	Dublin	9 days	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Daniel Brady	ditto	ditto	8 months	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Mary M'Anally and child	ditto	Sligo	7 „	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Eliza Carroll	ditto	Dublin	2 weeks	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Michael Noon	ditto	Waterford	2½ years	ditto	8 Jan. „
	Pat Clark, wife and child	ditto	Cork	9 months	ditto	8 Jan. „
	Pat Byrns	ditto	Dublin	6 „	ditto	8 Jan. „
	Catharine Welsh	ditto	ditto	5 weeks	ditto	8 Jan. „
	Thomas Adams	ditto	Waterford	4 months	ditto	8 Jan. „
	Mary Dwyer	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	8 Jan. „
	Owen Callaghan	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	10 Jan. „
	Alexander Kidd and 3 children.	ditto	Dublin	7 „	ditto	10 Jan. „
	Samuel Arthers	ditto	ditto	12 weeks	ditto	10 Jan. „
	Anthony M'Nulty, wife and 3 children.	ditto	Sligo	2 months	ditto	11 Jan. „
	Catharine Kelly	ditto	Dublin	3 „	ditto	11 Jan. „
	Luke Tyrrell	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	11 Jan. „
	John Dunn	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	11 Jan. „
	John Morris	ditto	ditto	12 years	ditto	11 Jan. „
	Honora M'Coy	ditto	Limerick	3 weeks	ditto	14 Jan. „
	Ellen Mulholland	ditto	Dublin	3 months	ditto	14 Jan. „
	Jane M'Henry	ditto	Dundalk	1 month	ditto	14 Jan. „
	Pat Roach	ditto	Waterford	7 months	ditto	14 Jan. „
	John Hartley	ditto	Dublin	9 „	ditto	14 Jan. „
	Alice Woods	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	14 Jan. „
	James Foggerty	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	15 Jan. „
	John Heaney	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	15 Jan. „
	Andrew Garretty and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	7 years	ditto	15 Jan. „
	John M'Dermott	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	15 Jan. „
	Denis Hogan, wife and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	15 Jan. „
	James M'Anally	ditto	Sligo	3 years	ditto	16 Jan. „
	John Weldren	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	17 Jan. „
	Daniel Hanson	ditto	Dublin	5 years	ditto	17 Jan. „
	Catharine Murphy and 6 children.	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	17 Jan. „
	Ann Mullin and child	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	17 Jan. „
	Thomas Malone	ditto	Sligo	8 „	ditto	17 Jan. „
	John Flannagan	ditto	Dublin	5 „	ditto	17 Jan. „
	Joseph M'Donald	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	17 Jan. „
	Pat Crowe	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	17 Jan. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish) —*continued.*	Denis Phelin	Liverpool	Waterford	5 months	Magistrate's order.	17 Jan. 1861
	Michael Finnigan	ditto	Dundalk	1 month	ditto	19 Jan. „
	John M'Anulty	ditto	Belfast	1 „	ditto	19 Jan. „
	Mary Fleming and child	ditto	Drogheda	2 weeks	ditto	19 Jan. „
	Ann Fullerton	ditto	Dundalk	2 „	ditto	19 Jan. „
	John Flannagan and child	ditto	Dublin	19 years	ditto	21 Jan. „
	John Cunningham, wife, and child.	ditto	Sligo	7½ „	ditto	22 Jan. „
	William Fenton	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	22 Jan. „
	Michael Foley	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	22 Jan. „
	Ann Rossiter and child	ditto	Wexford	5 „	ditto	22 Jan. „
	George Kelly	ditto	Dublin	8 years	ditto	22 Jan. „
	Bridget Lacey	ditto	Wexford	6 months	ditto	22 Jan. „
	James Barry	ditto	Limerick	3 weeks	ditto	23 Jan. „
	Mary Campion	ditto	Waterford	1 week	ditto	24 Jan. „
	Pat Burns	ditto	Dublin	3 months	ditto	24 Jan. „
	Catharine Mooney	ditto	ditto	1 week	ditto	24 Jan. „
	Pat Killeen	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	24 Jan. „
	James Dempsey	ditto	ditto	12 years	ditto	24 Jan. „
	Michael Dowd	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	24 Jan. „
	William Fitzpatrick	ditto	Cork	8 years	ditto	24 Jan. „
	Rosanna Graham and 2 children.	ditto	Dublin	2 „	ditto	26 Jan. „
	George Sullivan	ditto	Belfast	1½ „	ditto	26 Jan. „
	Pat Doyle	ditto	Drogheda	6 „	ditto	26 Jan. „
	William Martin	ditto	Belfast	8 months	ditto	26 Jan. „
	James Riley	ditto	Dublin	2½ years	ditto	26 Jan. „
	John Maxwell	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	26 Jan. „
	James Lynch	ditto	Drogheda	1 month	ditto	26 Jan. „
	John Connor	ditto	Dublin	1½ years	ditto	26 Jan. „
	William M'Cluney	ditto	Belfast	13 months	ditto	26 Jan. „
	Michael Riley	ditto	Dublin	1 year	ditto	26 Jan. „
	Jane Mooney	ditto	Belfast	1 month	ditto	26 Jan. „
	Ann Farrell	ditto	Dublin	2½ years	ditto	26 Jan. „
	Rose Riley	ditto	Drogheda	6 weeks	ditto	26 Jan. „
	James Hart	ditto	Dublin	7 months	ditto	28 Jan. „
	Richard Burchell	ditto	ditto	1 week	ditto	28 Jan. „
	Bridget Gaffney	ditto	Wexford	1 year and 2 months.	ditto	28 Jan. „
	Isabella Cain	ditto	Belfast	3 weeks	ditto	29 Jan. „
	Catharine Leary	ditto	Wexford	15 months	ditto	29 Jan. „
	Jane Stewart	ditto	Belfast	3 weeks	ditto	29 Jan. „
	John Bain	ditto	Dublin	3 „	ditto	29 Jan. „
	George Shannon	ditto	Belfast	6 months	ditto	29 Jan. „
	Thomas Cullen	ditto	Dublin	1 month	ditto	29 Jan. „
	Wm. Nother	ditto	Cork	5 weeks	ditto	29 Jan. „
	Thomas Welsh	ditto	ditto	14 years	ditto	29 Jan. „
	John Wilson	ditto	Waterford	2 months	ditto	29 Jan. „
	Mark Henry	ditto	Sligo	6 „	ditto	29 Jan. „
	Pat Bradley	ditto	ditto	1 year and 2 months.	ditto	29 Jan. „
	James Lee	ditto	Dublin	1 year and 9 months.	ditto	29 Jan. „
	William Kelly	ditto	ditto	7 months	ditto	29 Jan. „
	Pat M'Donald	ditto	Sligo	6 weeks	ditto	29 Jan. „
	Edward Daly	ditto	Belfast	10 years	ditto	31 Jan. „
	Mathew Byrnes	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	31 Jan. „
	Charlotte Cox	ditto	Dublin	4 months	ditto	31 Jan. „
	Grace Adamson	ditto	Belfast	3 weeks	ditto	31 Jan. „
	Sarah M'Cambridge	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	31 Jan. „
	Thomas M'Ardle	ditto	Dundalk	1 month	ditto	2 Feb. „
	Michael O'Neal	ditto	Dublin	2 weeks	ditto	2 Feb. „
	Andrew Clarke	ditto	Belfast	5 „	ditto	2 Feb. „
	Pat Kelly	ditto	Dublin	3 „	ditto	2 Feb. „
	Thomas Kelly	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	2 Feb. „
	John Monaghan	ditto	Drogheda	2 years	ditto	2 Feb. „
	Elizabeth Coleman	ditto	Cork	2 „	ditto	2 Feb. „
	Ellen Finn and child	ditto	Limerick	10 days	ditto	2 Feb. „
	James Schofield, wife, and child.	ditto	Dublin	15 months	ditto	2 Feb. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish)—*continued.*	Joseph Green	Liverpool	Belfast	5 weeks	Magistrate's order.	2 Feb. 1
	Mary Green	ditto	Waterford	2 months	ditto	4 Feb.
	Felix Mullathan	ditto	Belfast	14 years	ditto	4 Feb.
	Andrew Neal	ditto	Wexford	10 days	ditto	5 Feb.
	Michael Cockran	ditto	Sligo	3 years	ditto	5 Feb.
	Pat McDonagh	ditto	Dublin	3 weeks	ditto	5 Feb.
	Charles Flynn	ditto	Belfast	1 month	ditto	5 Feb.
	Mary Brett and child	ditto	Sligo	3 years	ditto	5 Feb.
	John Smyth	ditto	Belfast	3 weeks	ditto	7 Feb.
	John Kelly	ditto	ditto	9 months	ditto	7 Feb.
	James Griffin, wife, and 2 children.	ditto	Dublin	10 „	ditto	7 Feb.
	Michael Farrell	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	7 Feb.
	Pat Lynch	ditto	ditto	17 years	ditto	7 Feb.
	John Boyd	ditto	Belfast	7 months	ditto	7 Feb.
	Thomas Davies	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	7 Feb.
	Timothy Desmond	ditto	Waterford	3 years	ditto	7 Feb.
	Julia Lynch	ditto	Dublin	7 „	ditto	7 Feb.
	John Caffrey	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	7 Feb.
	Joseph Fitzpatrick	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	9 Feb.
	Roderick Kenny	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	9 Feb.
	John V. Stevens	ditto	ditto	25 years	ditto	9 Feb.
	Frederick Lyons	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	11 Feb.
	Pat Riley	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	11 Feb.
	Michael Fry	ditto	Sligo	1 week	ditto	11 Feb.
	Pat Owens	ditto	ditto	4 years	ditto	11 Feb.
	Pat Toner and wife	ditto	Belfast	6 months	ditto	12 Feb.
	Michael Larkin	ditto	ditto	8 „	ditto	12 Feb.
	Bridget M'Gafferty and child.	ditto	Sligo	2½ years	ditto	12 Feb.
	Mary Vallelly	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	12 Feb.
	Mary Gillooley	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	12 Feb.
	Catharine Tobin and child	ditto	Waterford	3 „	ditto	13 Feb.
	Thomas Rogers	ditto	Drogheda	3 „	ditto	14 Feb.
	John Batchelor	ditto	Dublin	2 weeks	ditto	14 Feb.
	Catharine Maher and 3 children.	ditto	Waterford	3 months	ditto	14 Feb.
	Mary Gullivan	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	14 Feb.
	Ann Orr	ditto	Belfast	5 weeks	ditto	14 Feb.
	Mary Ann Chase and child	ditto	Newry	4 years	ditto	14 Feb.
	Pat Kennaley	ditto	Dublin	2 months	ditto	16 Feb.
	Cornelius Dacey	ditto	Cork	2 „	ditto	16 Feb.
	Thomas Burke, wife, and child.	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	16 Feb.
	James Casey and child	ditto	Dublin	2 months	ditto	16 Feb.
	Pat Flannagan	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	18 Feb.
	John Fitzgerald, wife, and child.	ditto	Waterford	9 months	ditto	18 Feb.
	Mary J. Dooling	ditto	Newry	6 „	ditto	18 Feb.
	Anthony Bradley	ditto	Londonderry	2 weeks	ditto	18 Feb.
	John Daley	ditto	Limerick	1 year	ditto	18 Feb.
	Richard Lambert	ditto	Dublin	6 weeks	ditto	18 Feb.
	Singleton Carmichael	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	18 Feb.
	Michael Pepper	ditto	ditto	9 months	ditto	18 Feb.
	Thomas Albert	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	18 Feb.
	William Faulkner	ditto	Waterford	2 weeks	ditto	18 Feb.
	James Tierney	ditto	Sligo	6 months	ditto	19 Feb.
	Ellen Gollogher	ditto	Dublin	10 „	ditto	19 Feb.
	John Degan	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	21 Feb.
	William Butler	ditto	Belfast	3 weeks	ditto	21 Feb.
	Ann M'Cann	ditto	Dublin	7 months	ditto	21 Feb.
	Ann Shelly and 2 children	ditto	Waterford	3 weeks	ditto	21 Feb.
	Joseph Cook	ditto	Drogheda	2 months	ditto	21 Feb.
	Rose Cahill and 3 children	ditto	Dublin	3½ years	ditto	23 Feb.
	John Devine	ditto	ditto	10 days	ditto	23 Feb.
	Michael Welsh	ditto	ditto	9 months	ditto	23 Feb.
	Mary Ann Murphy	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	23 Feb.
	Joseph Murphy	ditto	Cork	2 „	ditto	25 Feb.
	John Foley	ditto	Sligo	3 weeks	ditto	25 Feb.
	John Maloney	ditto	Limerick	15 years	ditto	25 Feb.
	Edward Roach	ditto	Sligo	2 months	ditto	25 Feb.
	Catharine Wall	ditto	Cork	10 years	ditto	25 Feb.

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish)—*continued.*	Pat O'Neal	Liverpool	Dublin	2 weeks	Magistrate's order.	25 Feb. 1861
	James Smith	ditto	ditto	16 years	ditto	25 Feb. „
	Daniel Murphy	ditto	Cork	4 „	ditto	25 Feb. „
	Thomas Broshan	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	26 Feb. „
	John Callaghan	ditto	Dublin	3 „	ditto	26 Feb. „
	Thomas Caffrey	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	26 Feb. „
	John Lenahan	ditto	Cork	10 „	ditto	26 Feb. „
	Bridget Ellis	ditto	Waterford	5 weeks	ditto	28 Feb. „
	Thomas Murphy	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	28 Feb. „
	John Wilson	ditto	Dublin	2 „	ditto	28 Feb. „
	William John Quinn	ditto	Belfast	6 „	ditto	28 Feb. „
	Thomas Kelly	ditto	Dublin	3 „	ditto	28 Feb. „
	Timothy Gray	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	28 Feb. „
	James Welsh	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	28 Feb. „
	William Dwyer	ditto	Limerick	4 years	ditto	28 Feb. „
	Ann Parsons	ditto	Dublin	5 months	ditto	28 Feb. „
	James Colgan	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	2 Mar. „
	Margaret Finnerty and child.	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	2 Mar. „
	Pat Mullin and wife	ditto	ditto	11 months	ditto	2 Mar. „
	Samuel Newell	ditto	Londonderry	13 years	ditto	4 Mar. „
	Pat Farrell	ditto	Drogheda	3 months	ditto	4 Mar. „
	Bernard Cook	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	4 Mar. „
	John Brown and wife	ditto	Sligo	3 years	ditto	4 Mar. „
	Esther Parnell	ditto	Dublin	1 month	ditto	4 Mar. „
	Mary Byrne	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	4 Mar. „
	John Lenahan	ditto	Sligo	1 „	ditto	5 Mar. „
	Thomas O'Bern	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	5 Mar. „
	Thomas Welsh	ditto	Dublin	1 year	ditto	5 Mar. „
	Thomas Riley	ditto	Belfast	2 months	ditto	7 Mar. „
	Samuel Sullivan	ditto	Dublin	1 week	ditto	7 Mar. „
	Charles Watson	ditto	Belfast	3 weeks	ditto	7 Mar. „
	William Henderson	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	7 Mar. „
	Michael Hibbins	ditto	Dublin	2 months	ditto	7 Mar. „
	Thomas Graham	ditto	Belfast	3 years	ditto	7 Mar. „
	George Moran	ditto	Dublin	3 weeks	ditto	9 Mar. „
	John Gilchrist	ditto	ditto	10 years	ditto	9 Mar. „
	James Kennedy	ditto	Belfast	4 „	ditto	11 Mar. „
	James Naylor	ditto	Dublin	1 month	ditto	11 Mar. „
	Pat Mooney	ditto	ditto	9 weeks	ditto	11 Mar. „
	John Smith	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	11 Mar. „
	Mary Wilkinson	ditto	Waterford	1 year	ditto	12 Mar. „
	Ellen Hayes	ditto	Cork	2 months	ditto	12 Mar. „
	Timothy Creamer	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	12 Mar. „
	John Toney	ditto	Dublin	2 months	ditto	12 Mar. „
	Thomas Clarke	ditto	ditto	1 week	ditto	12 Mar. „
	Alexander Logue	ditto	ditto	10 years	ditto	12 Mar. „
	William Johnston	ditto	Belfast	1 year	ditto	14 Mar. „
	Martin Gilbrath and child	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	14 Mar. „
	John Dunn	ditto	Dublin	4 years	ditto	16 Mar. „
	Pat Cavannagh, wife, and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	4½ „	ditto	16 Mar. „
	Pat Lally	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	16 Mar. „
	John Brown and wife	ditto	Limerick	3 „	ditto	18 Mar. „
	Bridget Burke	ditto	Dublin	1 year	ditto	18 Mar. „
	James M'Convill	ditto	Newry	14 months	ditto	18 Mar. „
	Catharine Reed	ditto	Belfast	4 years	ditto	18 Mar. „
	John Doyle	ditto	Dublin	2 months	ditto	19 Mar. „
	Pat Phillips	ditto	Wexford	2 „	ditto	19 Mar. „
	Michael Lonergan	ditto	Waterford	2 „	ditto	19 Mar. „
	George Walker	ditto	Sligo	4 „	ditto	19 Mar. „
	Mary A. Dalton	ditto	Waterford	1 week	ditto	19 Mar. „
	William M'Allister	ditto	Belfast	1 month	ditto	19 Mar. „
	William Hegan	ditto	Limerick	2 months	ditto	19 Mar. „
	James Dirkin	ditto	Sligo	4 „	ditto	19 Mar. „
	William Jones	ditto	Belfast	2 „	ditto	21 Mar. „
	John M'Allister	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	21 Mar. „
	Michael Kinally	ditto	Dublin	4 months	ditto	21 Mar. „
	John Leary	ditto	ditto	7 weeks	ditto	21 Mar. „
	Bridget Long	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	22 Mar. „
	John Norton	ditto	ditto	1 week	ditto	23 Mar. „
	Pat Keeley	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	23 Mar. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish)—*continued.*	Ann Fury and 3 children	Liverpool	Dublin	3 months	Magistrate's order.	23 Mar.
	Ann M'Manus	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	23 Mar.
	John Foy and 3 children	ditto	ditto	1 year and 9 months	ditto	25 Mar.
	Cornelius Noonan	ditto	Cork	7 months	ditto	25 Mar.
	Hannah Bolland and child	ditto	Dublin	2 weeks	ditto	25 Mar.
	John Dunlaney	ditto	Sligo	2 ,,	ditto	26 Mar.
	Ellen Burk	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	26 Mar.
	Ann Jackson	ditto	Dublin	6 months	ditto	26 Mar.
	Benjamin Jackson	ditto	ditto	6 ,,	ditto	26 Mar.
	Henry Woodhouse	ditto	ditto	11 ,,	ditto	28 Mar.
	John Murphy	ditto	ditto	4 ,,	ditto	28 Mar.
	George Dawson	ditto	Belfast	3 years	ditto	28 Mar.
	Thomas Smith	ditto	Dublin	2 weeks	ditto	28 Mar.
	Ellen Maher	ditto	Waterford	2 months	ditto	28 Mar.
	John Flannegan	ditto	Dublin	3 ,,	ditto	30 Mar.
	William Wisdom	ditto	ditto	2 ,,	ditto	30 Mar.
	Mary Gillyan	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	30 Mar.
	Mary Smith	ditto	Drogheda	2 weeks	ditto	1 April
	William Carney	ditto	Dublin	3 ,,	ditto	1 April
	Pat Doyle	ditto	Wexford	3 ,,	ditto	1 April
	Thomas Darling	ditto	Dublin	3 ,,	ditto	1 April
	Pat Brogan and 2 children	ditto	Sligo	2 months	ditto	1 April
	William Derling and brother.	ditto	Newry	10 days	ditto	1 April
	James Finlay	ditto	Dublin	3 weeks	ditto	1 April
	Pat Foster	ditto	ditto	2 ,,	ditto	1 April
	James M'Cann	ditto	ditto	5 years	ditto	2 April
	Mary Jane Kayes	ditto	Belfast	2 weeks	ditto	2 April
	John M'Cabe	ditto	Sligo	9 months	ditto	2 April
	Henry Cain	ditto	ditto	9 ,,	ditto	2 April
	James Sorley and child	ditto	Belfast	15 years	ditto	6 April
	Thomas Riley	ditto	Limerick	5 weeks	ditto	6 April
	John M'Cann	ditto	Belfast	1 month	ditto	6 April
	Thomas Davie	ditto	ditto	9 months	ditto	6 April
	John Bowden	ditto	ditto	3 ,,	ditto	6 April
	Mary Ann Evans	ditto	Dublin	3 weeks	ditto	6 April
	Ann Barry and child	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	6 April
	Sarah Bateman	ditto	Waterford	4 ,,	ditto	8 April
	Johanna Walsh	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	8 April
	Margaret Griffin	ditto	Dublin	1 year	ditto	8 April
	Connor Redding	ditto	Limerick	1 month	ditto	8 April
	Thomas Foggerty	ditto	Dublin	6 weeks	ditto	8 April
	Michael Lanagan and child	ditto	ditto	6 ,,	ditto	8 April
	Bernard Mack	ditto	ditto	5 ,,	ditto	8 April
	William Moore	ditto	ditto	7 ,,	ditto	8 April
	John Ross	ditto	Londonderry	7 ,,	ditto	8 April
	Elizabeth Curran and sister.	ditto	Wexford	2 months	ditto	9 April
	William Redmond	ditto	Dublin	2 ,,	ditto	9 April
	Pat Crane	ditto	Wexford	11 years	ditto	9 April
	William Hamilton	ditto	Sligo	3 months	ditto	9 April
	Mary Murphy	ditto	Waterford	3 weeks	ditto	11 April
	John M'Lean, wife and 2 children.	ditto	Belfast	13 months	ditto	11 April
	Pat Darcey	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	11 April
	John Dempsey	ditto	Dublin	5 weeks	ditto	13 April
	Henry M'Barden	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	13 April
	Michael Kearns, wife and child.	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	13 April
	John Morris	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	15 April
	Benjamin Donovan	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	15 April
	Margaret O'Gorman	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	15 April
	Martin Jordon	ditto	Sligo	7 years	ditto	16 April
	Pat Savage	ditto	Dublin	10 days	ditto	16 April
	Emma Grace	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	16 April
	Mary Irwin	ditto	ditto	1 ,,	ditto	16 April
	Pat Callagan, wife and child.	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	16 April
	John Collaghan and wife	ditto	Sligo	4½ years	ditto	16 April
	Mary Jane Steel	ditto	Belfast	1 month	ditto	16 April
	Bridget Corless	ditto	Dublin	11 months	ditto	18 April

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish)—*continued.*	Mary Durcan and 2 children.	Liverpool -	Newry - -	6 weeks	Magistrate's order.	18 April 1861
	Thomas Jordan - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	6 „	ditto -	18 April „
	John Donohoe - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 „	ditto -	18 April „
	John McCann - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 months	ditto -	18 April „
	Mary Stanton and child -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 month	ditto -	20 April „
	David Hanlon - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 year -	ditto -	20 April „
	Pat Buckley - - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	1 year and 4 months	ditto -	20 April „
	William Dwyer - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 years -	ditto -	20 April „
	John O'Donohoe - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	3 months	ditto -	20 April „
	Pat Sullivan - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 „	ditto -	20 April „
	George Strong - -	ditto - -	Newry -	6 „	ditto -	22 April „
	Joseph Murphy - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2 weeks	ditto -	22 April „
	Pat Rohan - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 years -	ditto -	22 April „
	Peter Toole - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 years and 8 months	ditto -	22 April „
	Ann Sweeney - -	ditto - -	Londonderry -	2 weeks	ditto -	22 April „
	Bridget Roach - -	ditto - -	Sligo - -	2 months	ditto -	22 April „
	Edward Grannely - -	ditto - -	Wexford -	1 year -	ditto -	22 April „
	Catharine Wallace and child.	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2½ years	ditto -	25 April „
	Richard Kane, wife and 4 children.	ditto - -	Waterford -	2 „	ditto -	25 April „
	John M'Cormick - -	ditto - -	Drogheda	2 months	ditto -	25 April „
	Bridget Daly - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	1 week -	ditto -	25 April „
	James Brady and child -	ditto - -	Drogheda -	3 weeks	ditto -	25 April „
	Catharine Dowlan and child.	ditto - -	Dublin -	3 „	ditto -	25 April „
	Patrick Lee and wife -	ditto - -	Waterford -	2 years -	ditto -	25 April „
	Philip Whelan - -	ditto - -	Dublin -	5 weeks	ditto -	27 April „
	John Glynn - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 month	ditto -	27 April „
	Martin Tighe - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 months	ditto -	27 April „
	George Skelton - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 weeks	ditto -	27 April „
	William Byrne - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 „	ditto -	27 April „
	John Magrath - -	ditto - -	Drogheda -	2 months	ditto -	27 April „
	Timothy Carey, wife and child.	ditto - -	Waterford -	2 „	ditto -	29 April „
	Michael Murphy - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „	ditto -	29 April „
	William Waters - -	ditto - -	Newry - -	2 years -	ditto -	29 April „
	Martin Foy - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2 months	ditto -	29 April „
	James Corney, wife and 4 children.	ditto - -	Dundalk -	5 „	ditto -	29 April „
	Mary Ryan - - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	1 year -	ditto -	29 April „
	Honora Walsh - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	11 years -	ditto -	29 April „
	Patrick Murphy, wife and 2 children.	ditto - -	Sligo - -	2 months	ditto -	30 April „
	Mary M'Grail and child -	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 „	ditto -	30 April „
	Margaret Maguire and child.	ditto - -	Wexford -	3 years -	ditto -	30 April „
	Andrew Pitt - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	7 weeks	ditto -	30 April „
	David Burk and wife -	ditto - -	Sligo - -	3 months	ditto -	30 April „
	Mary Riley - - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	4 „	ditto -	30 April „
	Margaret Doyle - -	ditto - -	Dublin -	3 weeks	ditto -	30 April „
	Eliza Cain - - -	ditto - -	Wexford -	10 days -	ditto -	30 April „
	Michael Cunningham -	ditto - -	Sligo - -	5 weeks	ditto -	30 April „
	Hugh Clark, wife and child.	ditto - -	Belfast - -	7 months	ditto -	30 April „
	John Henderson - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	15 years -	ditto -	2 May „
	Bridget Cain - -	ditto - -	Drogheda -	2 months	ditto -	2 May „
	Catharine M'Govern -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 years -	ditto -	2 May „
	Bridget Dougherty -	ditto - -	Limerick -	11 months	ditto -	2 May „
	Catharine Holden - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 weeks	ditto -	2 May „
	Joseph Elliott - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 months	ditto -	2 May „
	Rebecca Murray and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 „	ditto -	4 May „
	Ann Gollaghan - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	6 months	ditto -	4 May „
	Pat Carroll - - -	ditto - -	Drogheda -	6 weeks	ditto -	6 May „
	William Donovan, wife and 2 children.	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2 years -	ditto -	6 May „
	Mary Owens - - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	11 days	ditto -	6 May „
	Michael M'Bride - -	ditto - -	Londonderry -	2½ years	ditto -	6 May „
	George Fisher - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	9 months	ditto -	6 May „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish)—*continued.*	Mary Fitzgerald	Liverpool	Waterford	2 weeks	Magistrate's order.	6 May 1861
	Philip Carroll	ditto	Belfast	3 months	ditto	7 May "
	Mary M'Manus	ditto	Dublin	7 weeks	ditto	7 May "
	Mary Donnolly	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	7 May "
	Thomas Loiden and wife	ditto	Sligo	2 weeks	ditto	7 May "
	Catharine Gibling	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	7 May "
	John Rossiter	ditto	Dublin	1 year	ditto	7 May "
	Catharine Edwards	ditto	ditto	10 months	ditto	9 May "
	Mary Ann Kilihar	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	9 May "
	Ann Arnan	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	9 May "
	John Smith	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	9 May "
	Pat Gleeson and wife	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	9 May "
	Richard Smith	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	11 May "
	Catharine Grady	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	11 May "
	Thomas Murphy	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	11 May "
	George Drought	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	11 May "
	Jane Gibson and child	ditto	ditto	2 "	ditto	13 May "
	Mary A. M'Donald	ditto	ditto	4 years	ditto	13 May "
	Mary Wilson	ditto	Drogheda	6 months	ditto	13 May "
	Mary Stack	ditto	Waterford	6 "	ditto	13 May "
	John Casey	ditto	Dublin	2 weeks	ditto	13 May "
	Ann Williams	ditto	Limerick	10 days	ditto	14 May "
	Timothy Martin	ditto	Cork	2 years	ditto	14 May "
	Mary Heaney	ditto	Dublin	6 weeks	ditto	14 May "
	Bridget Shannon	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	14 May "
	Margaret Carr and 4 children.	ditto	Drogheda	2 weeks	ditto	14 May "
	Margaret Trainor	ditto	Dublin	6 "	ditto	14 May "
	James Kelly	ditto	Limerick	3 "	ditto	14 May "
	Pat Deenen	ditto	Cork	2 "	ditto	14 May "
	Sylvester Doolan	ditto	Dublin	2 years	ditto	16 May "
	Charlotte Taylor	ditto	ditto	7 weeks	ditto	16 May "
	Pat Kelly	ditto	ditto	6 "	ditto	16 May "
	George Sinnett	ditto	ditto	5 years	ditto	16 May "
	George Archibald	ditto	ditto	4 "	ditto	16 May "
	Pat Kelly	ditto	ditto	12 "	ditto	16 May "
	Pat M'Carty	ditto	Cork	6 "	ditto	18 May "
	John Welsh	ditto	Dublin	2 months	ditto	18 May "
	Pat Dinneen	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	18 May "
	James M'Bride	ditto	Belfast	5 months	ditto	18 May "
	Pat O'Brean	ditto	Dublin	5 years	ditto	18 May "
	Peter Fegan	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	18 May "
	Edward Butterfield	ditto	Limerick	1 "	ditto	18 May "
	Elizabeth Sullivan and child.	ditto	Wexford	2 weeks	ditto	20 May "
	Honora Carty	ditto	Waterford	5 months	ditto	20 May "
	James Murray	ditto	Dundalk	1 month	ditto	20 May "
	Mary Willy and child	ditto	Dublin	9 months	ditto	21 May "
	Mary Kelly	ditto	ditto	2 "	ditto	21 May "
	Ann Flynn and 4 children.	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	21 May "
	John Daley	ditto	Cork	3 weeks	ditto	21 May "
	Mary Hutchinson	ditto	Belfast	4 months	ditto	21 May "
	Mary Burke	ditto	Sligo	1 year	ditto	21 May "
	Michael Curran	ditto	Limerick	1 month	ditto	23 May "
	William Higgins	ditto	Drogheda	5 weeks	ditto	23 May "
	James Sullivan	ditto	Dublin	3 "	ditto	23 May "
	John M'Ginty	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	23 May "
	Edward Moriarty	ditto	Limerick	8 "	ditto	23 May "
	Catharine Boyle	ditto	Belfast	2 weeks	ditto	23 May "
	Mary Stevens and child	ditto	Dublin	2 "	ditto	23 May "
	Mary Dugnan	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	23 May "
	Ann Noon	ditto	ditto	5 weeks	ditto	23 May "
	Pat Cunningham	ditto	Limerick	4 months	ditto	23 May "
	Owen Kelly, wife and 3 children.	ditto	Dundalk	2 weeks	ditto	23 May "
	John Murphy	ditto	Dublin	8 months	ditto	25 May "
	Catharine Quinn	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	25 May "
	Julia King	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	25 May "
	Pat Singleton	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	25 May "
	Pat M'Donald	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	25 May "
	Henry Keys	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	25 May "

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause of Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish)—*continued.*	James Riley	Liverpool	Dublin	1 month	Magistrate's order.	25 May 1861
	Mary Malone	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	25 May ,,
	Thomas Armstrong	ditto	ditto	6 ,,	ditto	27 May ,,
	Timothy Calahan	ditto	ditto	2 ,,	ditto	27 May ,,
	John Frazer	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	27 May ,,
	Michael Rourke	ditto	Cork	2 weeks	ditto	28 May ,,
	Mary Skelly	ditto	Sligo	1 month	ditto	28 May ,,
	Edward Moriarty	ditto	Limerick	6 months	ditto	28 May ,,
	Michael Lacey	ditto	Cork	3 weeks	ditto	28 May ,,
	James Shannon	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	28 May ,,
	John Keogh, wife and 2 children.	ditto	Drogheda	3 weeks	ditto	28 May ,,
	Austin Henoughan	ditto	Sligo	10 months	ditto	28 May ,,
	Mary Fitzpatrick and child.	ditto	Waterford	3 ,,	ditto	28 May ,,
	Patrick Quirk	ditto	Dublin	2 ,,	ditto	28 May ,,
	George Charleton	ditto	Belfast	1 month	ditto	28 May ,,
	Margaret Byrne	ditto	Dublin	15 months	ditto	30 May ,,
	Catherine M'Cormick and child.	ditto	Drogheda	1 week	ditto	30 May ,,
	Michael Dunn and wife	ditto	Dublin	1 month	ditto	30 May ,,
	Winefred Cassiday and child.	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	30 May ,,
	Pat Phillips, wife and 6 children.	ditto	Drogheda	2 years	ditto	30 May ,,
	Thomas Rourke, wife and 2 children.	ditto	Belfast	4 ,,	ditto	30 May ,,
	John Birmingham	ditto	Waterford	3 months	ditto	30 May ,,
	John Sullivan	ditto	Cork	2½ years	ditto	1 June ,,
	James Ward	ditto	Dublin	21 ,,	ditto	1 June ,,
	James M'Caffery	ditto	Belfast	2 months	ditto	1 June ,,
	William May	ditto	Sligo	3 days	ditto	3 June ,,
	James Coleman	ditto	Dublin	1 month	ditto	3 June ,,
	Maria Kelly	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	3 June ,,
	William Quinn	ditto	Londonderry	1 year	ditto	3 June ,,
	James M'Loughlin, wife and child.	ditto	Belfast	6 months	ditto	3 June ,,
	Thomas Reynolds	ditto	Dublin	3 ,,	ditto	4 June ,,
	Pat Killeen	ditto	Sligo	2 weeks	ditto	4 June ,,
	John Kehoe	ditto	Wexford	3 ,,	ditto	4 June ,,
	Thomas Kelly, wife and child.	ditto	Sligo	7 months	ditto	4 June ,,
	David Whelan	ditto	Cork	7 ,,	ditto	4 June ,,
	Johanna Furlong	ditto	Wexford	2 ,,	ditto	4 June ,,
	Ann Quinn and 3 children	ditto	Dublin	2 years	ditto	4 June ,,
	Julia Braid	ditto	Waterford	1 week	ditto	6 June ,,
	James Mulloy, wife and 3 children.	ditto	Drogheda	14 years	ditto	6 June ,,
	Patrick Daley	ditto	Dundalk	3 months	ditto	6 June ,,
	James Wilson	ditto	Belfast	8 years	ditto	6 June ,,
	Bridget Delahunty and child.	ditto	Waterford	3 months	ditto	6 June ,,
	Michael Cregan, wife and 3 children.	ditto	Dublin	10 years	ditto	6 June ,,
	Edward Henry	ditto	ditto	2 ,,	ditto	6 June ,,
	William Harper	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	6 June ,,
	William Maher	ditto	ditto	2 ,,	ditto	8 June ,,
	Michael M'Mahon	ditto	ditto	2 ,,	ditto	8 June ,,
	Mary Callan	ditto	ditto	2 ,,	ditto	8 June ,,
	Michael Russell	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	8 June ,,
	Martin M'Garry	ditto	Sligo	5 months	ditto	10 June ,,
	John Witters	ditto	Dublin	6 ,,	ditto	10 June ,,
	Mary Finn and child	ditto	Sligo	6 weeks	ditto	10 June ,,
	Elizabeth Jennings and child.	ditto	Dublin	3 ,,	ditto	10 June ,,
	Pat Duggan	ditto	Cork	2 months	ditto	10 June ,,
	George Clark	ditto	Dublin	2 ,,	ditto	10 June ,,
	William Logan	ditto	Belfast	3 days	ditto	11 June ,,
	George Long	ditto	Sligo	7 weeks	ditto	11 June ,,
	John M'Anally	ditto	Belfast	2 years	ditto	11 June ,,
	Mary Moore	ditto	ditto	1 week	ditto	13 June ,,
	James O'Neil	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	13 June ,,

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish)—*continued.*	Pat Glynn, wife and child.	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	1 month	Magistrate's order.	13 June 18
	Julia Dutton - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 months	ditto -	13 June „
	John Johnston - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	6 weeks	ditto -	13 June „
	Owen Meehan - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 „ -	ditto -	13 June „
	Mathew Riley - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	13 June „
	William Boden - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 month	ditto -	15 June „
	William Burke and wife -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 months	ditto -	15 June „
	Robert Riley - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	15 June „
	Robert Flood - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 year -	ditto -	15 June „
	Ephraim Henry - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	6 weeks	ditto -	15 June „
	Bridget Connolly and 3 children.	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 „ -	ditto -	15 June „
	Julia Hayes - - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	9 years -	ditto -	15 June „
	Thomas Wolfenden - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	1 month	ditto -	15 June „
	Charles Lyons - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2 weeks	ditto -	17 June „
	Richard Dunn - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	14 years -	ditto -	17 June „
	Mary Kelly - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 „ -	ditto -	17 June „
	Margaret Cruse - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	9 months	ditto -	17 June „
	Bridget Davies and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	17 June „
	Joseph Gardiner - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	12 years -	ditto -	17 June „
	David Best - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 year -	ditto -	17 June „
	Ellen Power - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 week -	ditto -	18 June „
	Andrew Fitzpatrick - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 months	ditto -	18 June „
	Richard Lundy - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 years -	ditto -	18 June „
	Peter Dutton - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 week -	ditto -	18 June „
	Joseph Lawless - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 „ -	ditto -	18 June „
	John Brady, wife and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	7 years -	ditto -	18 June „
	Pat O'Hara, wife and 3 children.	ditto - -	Cork - -	2 months	ditto -	18 June „
	James Conway - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	7 „ -	ditto -	18 June „
	Catharine M'Cormick -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 weeks	ditto -	22 June „
	William Smith - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 „ -	ditto -	22 June „
	Daniel Bryan - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 month	ditto -	24 June „
	John Bryan - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 years -	ditto -	24 June „
	Michael Day - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	8 „ -	ditto -	24 June „
	Pat Houghey - - -	ditto - -	Londonderry -	1 month	ditto -	24 June „
	Mary King - - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	3 weeks	ditto -	24 June „
	John Kennedy - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 months	ditto -	25 June „
	Michael Purcell - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	7 weeks	ditto -	25 June „
	James Kelly - - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	2 „ -	ditto -	25 June „
	George Crane - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 years -	ditto -	27 June „
	Pat Hickey, wife and two children.	ditto - -	Drogheda -	2 „ -	ditto -	27 June „
	John Nolan - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 „ -	ditto -	27 June „
	John Evans - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 weeks	ditto -	29 June „
	James Warren - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	8 months	ditto -	29 June „
	John Carbine - - -	ditto - -	Londonderry -	3 weeks	ditto -	1 July „
	Ellen Slattery - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 „ -	ditto -	1 July „
	James Maguire - -	ditto - -	Londonderry -	2½ years	ditto -	1 July „
	Catharine Hall - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 weeks	ditto -	1 July „
	Mary Butler - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	1 July „
	Honora Melia - -	ditto - -	Sligo - -	2 years -	ditto -	2 July „
	John Shea - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 months	ditto -	2 July „
	Joseph Paton - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 „ -	ditto -	2 July „
	Pat Laughlin - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 weeks	ditto -	2 July „
	Pat Moran - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 months	ditto -	2 July „
	Richard Daley - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	1 month	ditto -	2 July „
	Thomas Elliott, wife, and child.	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 months	ditto -	2 July „
	Letitia Atkinson - -	ditto - -	Dundalk -	1 month	ditto -	4 July „
	Honora Harrington - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	2 months	ditto -	4 July „
	Julia Kelly - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 „ -	ditto -	4 July „
	Jane Sloan - - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	2 years -	ditto -	4 July „
	John Green - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	7 „ -	ditto -	4 July „
	Ann Martin and 3 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 months	ditto -	4 July „
	Johanna Coughlin and child.	ditto - -	Cork - -	1 month	ditto -	4 July „
	James Maloney and child	ditto - -	Waterford -	2 months	ditto -	4 July „
	Eliza Ann Latham - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	2 weeks	ditto -	4 July „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish)—*continued.*	Margaret M'Crory	Liverpool	Belfast	4 months	Magistrate's order.	6 July 1861
	Mary Ann Keogh and 2 children.	ditto	Dublin	1 week	ditto	6 July ,,
	Mary Judge and 3 children.	ditto	Belfast	1 year	ditto	6 July ,,
	Jane Nicholson	ditto	Dublin	2 weeks	ditto	6 July ,,
	Agatha Lloyd	ditto	ditto	14 years	ditto	6 July ,,
	Pat Chambers and child	ditto	Sligo	6 months	ditto	9 July ,,
	Thomas Grogan	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	9 July ,,
	John Devaney	ditto	ditto	1 ,,	ditto	9 July ,,
	Pat Corcoran and wife	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	9 July ,,
	Ann Glynn	ditto	ditto	7 ,,	ditto	9 July ,,
	William O'Neil, wife and 2 children.	ditto	Dublin	6 ,,	ditto	9 July ,,
	John Hope	ditto	Sligo	5 ,,	ditto	9 July ,,
	Pat Shields, wife and 2 children.	ditto	Dublin	6 ,,	ditto	11 July ,,
	Ann Armstrong	ditto	ditto	5 ,,	ditto	11 July ,,
	Joseph Ferguson	ditto	ditto	13 months	ditto	11 July ,,
	John Murdock, wife and 2 children.	ditto	Belfast	10 ,,	ditto	11 July ,,
	James Doyle, wife and 3 children.	ditto	Dublin	6 years	ditto	11 July ,,
	John Pert	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	11 July ,,
	Thomas Timmins	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	13 July ,,
	Ann Cleary and child	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	13 July ,,
	Pat M'Grean and wife	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	13 July ,,
	Joseph Black	ditto	Belfast	3 weeks	ditto	13 July ,,
	Denis Burns	ditto	Dublin	3 ,,	ditto	13 July ,,
	Mary May	ditto	Belfast	15 months	ditto	15 July ,,
	James M'Mullin	ditto	ditto	32 years	ditto	15 July ,,
	John Kelly	ditto	ditto	2 ,,	ditto	15 July ,,
	Thomas Kenny	ditto	Dublin	6 ,,	ditto	15 July ,,
	Arthur M'Cormick	ditto	Londonderry	2 weeks	ditto	15 July ,,
	James Bradley	ditto	Dublin	2 months	ditto	15 July ,,
	Thomas Burrows and child	ditto	ditto	5 weeks	ditto	15 July ,,
	Charles Jones	ditto	ditto	3½ years	ditto	15 July ,,
	Margaret Kelly	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	16 July ,,
	Michael Mooney	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	16 July ,,
	Michael Doogan	ditto	Sligo	1½ years	ditto	16 July ,,
	Bridget Carlin	ditto	Dublin	11 months	ditto	16 July ,,
	James Byrne	ditto	ditto	2 ,,	ditto	16 July ,,
	Michael Tool	ditto	Sligo	6 weeks	ditto	16 July ,,
	William Breen, wife and 3 children.	ditto	Wexford	4 months	ditto	16 July ,,
	Margaret Breen	ditto	ditto	5 weeks	ditto	16 July ,,
	Rebecca M'Devitt	ditto	Sligo	1 week	ditto	17 July ,,
	Walter Dillon and 2 children.	ditto	Waterford	6 weeks	ditto	18 July ,,
	William Smith	ditto	Belfast	2 years	ditto	18 July ,,
	Margaret Trotter	ditto	Dublin	4 months	ditto	18 July ,,
	Luke Holly	ditto	Waterford	4 ,,	ditto	18 July ,,
	Ann Quinn	ditto	Dublin	5 weeks	ditto	18 July ,,
	Maria Wilson	ditto	ditto	10 years	ditto	20 July ,,
	John Scully	ditto	ditto	1 ,,	ditto	20 July ,,
	John Hinnigan	ditto	ditto	13 ,,	ditto	20 July ,,
	Matilda Cavanagh and child.	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	20 July ,,
	Mary Connor	ditto	ditto	3 ,,	ditto	20 July ,,
	Sarah M'Cartney and child.	ditto	Belfast	3 ,,	ditto	22 July ,,
	Ann Kelly	ditto	Dublin	5 months	ditto	22 July ,,
	Ann Anderson	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	22 July ,,
	Ann Whelan	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	22 July ,,
	Michael M'Cormick	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	23 July ,,
	Frederick M'Carty	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	23 July ,,
	Stephen Thornton	ditto	Sligo	4 months	ditto	23 July ,,
	John Wade	ditto	Dublin	6 weeks	ditto	23 July ,,
	William Morris	ditto	Sligo	6 months	ditto	23 July ,,
	Ellen Carrol and child	ditto	Dublin	7 ,,	ditto	23 July ,,

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Liverpool (Parish)—*continued.*	George Tully, wife and child.	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	6 months	Magistrate's order.	25 July 1
	Maria M'Laughlin and child.	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 year -	ditto -	25 July
	Bridget Mathews and 2 children.	ditto - -	Waterford -	8 years -	ditto -	25 July
	Pat Hennessy - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	7 months	ditto -	27 July
	Pat M'Carty - - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	20 years -	ditto -	27 July
	Margaret Ward - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	2 months	ditto -	27 July
	Edward Power - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	10 years -	ditto -	29 July
	Richard Burke - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 month	ditto -	29 July
	John Slater - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	1 „ -	ditto -	29 July
	Pat Byrns - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 weeks	ditto -	29 July
	John M'Mahon - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	29 July
	Mary Melving - -	ditto - -	Sligo - -	1½ years	ditto -	29 July
	Simon Keogh, wife and 4 children.	ditto - -	Dublin - -	7 weeks	ditto -	30 July
	Ann M'Court and child -	ditto - -	Newry - -	2 months	ditto -	1 Aug.
	John Brown - - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	1 year -	ditto -	1 Aug.
	Daniel Ryan - - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	3 months	ditto -	1 Aug.
	Ellen Strapp - - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	8 „ -	ditto -	3 Aug.
	William Strapp - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 weeks	ditto -	3 Aug.
	Edward Reardon - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	7 months	ditto -	3 Aug.
	Hugh Simmons - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	4 „ -	ditto -	3 Aug.
	Mary Ann Stewart - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	5 weeks	ditto -	3 Aug.
	Margaret Murphy - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	1 week -	ditto -	5 Aug.
	Mary Power - - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	1 year -	ditto -	5 Aug.
	Mary M'Lean and 2 children.	ditto - -	Londonderry -	1 week -	ditto -	5 Aug.
	William Thompson -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 months	ditto -	5 Aug.
	Mary Scott and 2 children.	ditto - -	Sligo - -	3 „ -	ditto -	6 Aug.
	Eliza M'Alpin and 3 children.	ditto - -	Belfast - -	1 week -	ditto -	6 Aug.
	Patrick Cadden - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 months	ditto -	6 Aug.
	Benjamin Keenan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 month	ditto -	6 Aug.
	Hugh Fuller - - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	1 yr. & 4 mos.	ditto -	6 Aug.
	Mary Gilligan - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	4 months	ditto -	8 Aug.
	Pat Hayes, wife and child.	ditto - -	ditto - -	13 „ -	ditto -	8 Aug.
	Joseph Armstrong - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	11 years -	ditto -	8 Aug.
	Thomas Dwyer and wife -	ditto - -	ditto - -	8 months	ditto -	10 Aug.
	Catharine Byrnes - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 month	ditto -	10 Aug.
	William Kelly - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 months	ditto -	10 Aug.
	Thomas Hessen - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 month	ditto -	10 Aug.
	Edward Kennedy - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 months	ditto -	10 Aug.
	Mary O'Neill - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	9 „ -	ditto -	10 Aug.
	Mary M'Cormick and child.	ditto - -	Dublin - -	9 weeks	ditto -	10 Aug.
	Sarah Dunn - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 „ -	ditto -	10 Aug.
	William Martin and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 months	ditto -	12 Aug.
	John Brown - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 month	ditto -	12 Aug.
	Bridget Brown and child.	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 months	ditto -	12 Aug.
	Pat March and wife -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	12 Aug.
	Ann Fitzsimmons - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 weeks	ditto -	12 Aug.
	Mary Thomas - -	ditto - -	Sligo - -	3 months	ditto -	13 Aug.
	David Lawler - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 years -	ditto -	13 Aug.
	Charles Williams - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2½ „ -	ditto -	13 Aug.
	Pat M'Govern - -	ditto - -	Sligo - -	3 weeks	ditto -	13 Aug.
	James Duffy - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2 „ -	ditto -	13 Aug.
	William Fox - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	13 Aug.
	John Doran - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 months	ditto -	15 Aug.
	Margaret Mulloy - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2½ years	ditto -	15 Aug.
	Winefred Mulloy - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2½ years	ditto -	15 Aug.
	Rosetta Walsh - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 months	ditto -	15 Aug.
	Hannah Cooney and 4 children.	ditto - -	Drogheda -	2 „ -	ditto -	15 Aug.
	Pat Kennard, wife and 4 children.	ditto - -	Waterford -	6 „ -	ditto -	15 Aug.

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Manchester (Township).	Mary Kelly and child (Rosann).	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	3 months	Magistrate's order.	3 Dec. 1860
	Mary Ellen Jones and child (Frederick).	ditto - -	Limerick -	12 „ -	ditto -	3 Dec. „
	John Hawkins - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2 weeks, 15 years, England.	ditto -	3 Dec. „
	Peter Campbell - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	3 weeks,	ditto -	3 Dec. „
	Mary Power - - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	3 weeks	ditto -	3 Dec. „
	William Livesey - -	ditto - -	Dublin -	5 months	ditto -	11 Dec. „
	Ellen Murphy - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 years	ditto -	2 Jan. 1861
	Michael Connor - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 months	ditto -	2 Jan. „
	Mary Dillon - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 „	ditto -	2 Jan. „
	Mary Reynolds and child (Mary Ellen).	ditto - -	ditto - -	14 years -	ditto -	2 Jan. „
	Luke Tyrrell - - -	ditto -	ditto - -	8 months	ditto -	2 Jan. „
	Mary Moyland - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 „ -	ditto -	5 Jan. „
	Sabina M'Loughlin and child (Robert James).	ditto - -	Belfast - -	3 „ -	ditto -	5 Jan. „
	Mary Ann Mathews -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 „ -	ditto -	5 Jan. „
	Elizabeth Clinch and child (Stephen).	ditto - -	Dublin - -	5 days -	ditto -	8 Jan. „
	John Bryan - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 months	ditto -	14 Jan. „
	Eliza Wall - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 weeks	ditto -	14 Jan. „
	Michael M'Mahon, wife (Catharine), and child (Margaret).	ditto - -	Waterford -	6 „ -	ditto -	14 Jan. „
	Patrick Curley - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	6 months	ditto -	19 Jan. „
	Patrick Murphy, wife (Maria), and child (Esther).	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	30 Jan. „
	Mary Smith - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 years -	ditto -	30 Jan. „
	Mary Murray - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 months	ditto -	2 Feb. „
	Thomas Burke, wife (Sarah), and 3 children (Mary, Patrick, and John).	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 years -	ditto -	8 Feb. „
	Ann Collins and child (Margaret).	ditto - -	ditto - -	2½ „ -	ditto -	8 Feb. „
	Thomas Mullen - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	11 „ -	ditto -	8 Feb. „
	Mary Ryan - - -	ditto - -	Drogheda -	3 weeks	ditto -	11 Feb. „
	John Moriarty - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	2 years -	ditto -	11 Feb. „
	Jane James and child (Robert).	ditto - -	ditto - -	12 months	ditto -	11 Feb. „
	Elizabeth M'Gowan -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	12 „ -	ditto -	19 Feb. „
	Margaret Lawler - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	6 „ -	ditto -	19 Feb. „
	Margaret Powell and child (Joseph).	ditto - -	Waterford -	2 weeks	ditto -	21 Feb. „
	James Kelly - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	4 days -	ditto -	21 Feb. „
	Catherine Bryan and child (Mary).	ditto - -	Waterford -	1 month	ditto -	21 Feb. „
	Jane Thompson - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	3 months	ditto -	5 Mar. „
	Mary Kelly - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	4 years -	ditto -	5 Mar. „
	Bridget Mulreany - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 „ -	ditto -	5 Mar. „
	Mary Begden - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 week -	ditto -	8 Mar. „
	Eliza Brady - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 years -	ditto -	8 Mar. „
	Owen Wielden - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 „ -	ditto -	8 Mar. „
	Peter Horner and 3 children (William, James, and Thomas).	ditto - -	Dundalk -	28 „ -	ditto -	16 Mar. „
	Andrew Morgan - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	2 months	ditto -	16 Mar. „
	James Skealion and child (John).	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 weeks	ditto -	16 Mar. „
	James Waters - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 years -	ditto -	22 Mar. „
	Patrick Carty - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 „ -	ditto -	22 Mar. „
	Cecelia Kelly and child (John).	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 months	ditto -	22 Mar. „
	James Manning, wife (Margaret), and 2 children (Mary and John).	ditto - -	ditto - -	9 weeks	ditto -	22 Mar. „
	Patrick Connor, wife (Bridget), and child (Bridget).	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 months	ditto -	22 Mar. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Manchester (Township)—*continued.*	Bridget Grannon	Liverpool	Dublin	9 months	Magistrate's order.	26 Mar. 1
	Timothy Dunn, wife (Margaret), and 4 children (Stephen, James, Mary, and Lawrence).	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	26 Mar.
	Terence Halpin, wife (Margaret), and 2 children (James and Thomas)	ditto	Belfast	2 years	ditto	28 Mar.
	William Nash	ditto	Dublin	6 days	ditto	28 Mar.
	Catherine Paton and child (Catherine).	ditto	ditto	12 months	ditto	28 Mar.
	Mary Downing	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	4 April
	Ann Lynch	ditto	ditto	1 week	ditto	4 April
	Catherine Brady	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	11 April
	Mary Flynn	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	11 April
	Bridget Spellman	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	11 April
	Ellen Waldron and child (Mary Ann).	ditto	ditto	8 months	ditto	11 April
	William Ridall	ditto	ditto	11 „	ditto	11 April
	Honor Manion	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	11 April
	Mary Worty	ditto	Newry	10 years	ditto	11 April
	Patrick Quale	ditto	Cork	10 days	ditto	16 April
	William Garley and child (Mary Ann).	ditto	Belfast	2 years	ditto	16 April
	Jeremiah Glancy	ditto	Cork	2 „	ditto	16 April
	Mary Welsh and 5 children (Martin James, Hannah, John, Miles and Thomas).	ditto	Dublin	8 „	ditto	22 April
	Winifred Brannon	ditto	ditto	10 weeks	ditto	29 April
	David Brannon	ditto	ditto	10 „	ditto	29 April
	Henry Lee and child (George)	ditto	ditto	10 months	ditto	29 April
	James Farrance	ditto	ditto	10 weeks	ditto	29 April
	Ann Routledge	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	4 May
	Ann M'Auliff and 3 children (Christopher, William and Mary).	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	4 May
	Mary Ann Francis	ditto	Waterford	2 months	ditto	7 May
	Mathias Smith	ditto	Drogheda	2 „	ditto	11 May
	Jane M'Loughlin and 4 children (Catherine, Sarah, Isabella and Jane).	ditto	Cork	4 years	ditto	11 May
	Julia Cahill	ditto	Dublin	4 months	ditto	15 May
	Sabina Sheridan and child (John).	ditto	ditto	8 years	ditto	15 May
	Catherine Breean and child (Sarah).	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	15 May
	Mary M'Evoy and 3 children (Julia, Mary and Eliza).	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	18 May
	Sarah Burk	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	18 May
	Catherine Boyle	ditto	Drogheda	2 „	ditto	18 May
	Maria Connor	ditto	Dublin	5 days	ditto	18 May
	Hannah Pigott	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	18 May
	Eliza Jackson and child (Joseph).	ditto	ditto	7 months	ditto	18 May
	William Doherty	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	25 May
	Sarah Kernan	ditto	ditto	13 years	ditto	25 May
	Margaret Henderson	ditto	ditto	6 years	ditto	1 June
	Owen Boyle	ditto	Dundalk	2 weeks	ditto	1 June
	Bridget Drummond	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	1 June
	Bridget Lynch	ditto	Dublin	12 months	ditto	7 June
	Mary Carroll and child (Rosann).	ditto	Cork	3 years	ditto	7 June
	Mary Cavanah	ditto	Dublin	5 weeks	ditto	7 June
	Margaret Flannigan and 3 children (Mary, Margaret and Hannah).	ditto	ditto	9 years	ditto	7 June
	Mary Grimes	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	7 June
	Mary Griffin	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	7 June
	Bridget Griffin	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	7 June
	Winifred Mulroney	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	7 June

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Manchester (Township)—*continued.*	Bridget Cranny	Liverpool	Dublin	4 months	Magistrate's order.	13 June 1861
	Eliza Edmundson and child (James).	ditto	Belfast	1 month	ditto	13 June „
	William Henshaw	ditto	Dublin	4½ years	ditto	13 June „
	Eliza M'Clean and 4 children (James, Thomas, John and Mary).	ditto	Belfast	20 „	ditto	20 June „
	Mary Baines	ditto	Dublin	10 months	ditto	22 June „
	Sarah Robinson and 4 children (Isabella, Mary Ann, Sarah and Margaret).	ditto	Belfast	6 „	ditto	22 June „
	Margaret Fielding and child (James).	ditto	Dublin	3 years	ditto	29 June „
	Mary Lowe	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	29 June „
	Margaret Murphy	ditto	Cork	9 „	ditto	29 June „
	William Bolton	ditto	Dublin	9 „	ditto	29 June „
	Bridget Toohey and 2 children (Bridget and Edward).	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	29 June „
	George Williams	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	6 July „
	Ellen Carrigan	ditto	Cork	3 years	ditto	6 July „
	Eliza Thompson	ditto	ditto	12 months	ditto	9 July „
	Anthony M'Hale	ditto	Dublin	3 „	ditto	9 July „
	Catherine Hackett and child (Joseph).	ditto	ditto	4 years	ditto	9 July „
	Thomas Fitzgerald	ditto	ditto	4 weeks	ditto	9 July „
	James Kelly	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	19 July „
	Mary Smith and child (William).	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	19 July „
	John Byrne and wife (Catherine).	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	19 July „
	Ann Waleron	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	27 July „
	Mary Ann Hamilton and child (John).	ditto	Belfast	1 week	ditto	27 July „
	Henry Turner	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	27 July „
	John Whittaker	ditto	Dublin	10 weeks	ditto	27 July „
	John Tilsworth, wife and child (Robert).	ditto	ditto	10 months	ditto	27 July „
	John Doran	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	27 July „
	Margaret Russell	ditto	Dundalk	3 years	ditto	27 July „
	Mary Phibbin	ditto	Dublin	13 months	ditto	31 July „
	James Cahill, wife (Ellen) and 4 children (Jeremiah, James, Francis and Patrick.)	ditto	Waterford	12 „	ditto	31 July „
	Catherine Melia	ditto	Dublin	1 month	ditto	31 July „
	Richard Conoly, wife (Julia), and 4 children (Thomas, William, Jeremiah and Mary).	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	31 July „
	Ann Warren	ditto	ditto	8 years	ditto	10 Aug. „
	Bridget Welsh and child (Margaret).	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	10 Aug. „
	Ann Coleman	ditto	ditto	8 years	ditto	10 Aug. „
	Margaret Flinter	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	10 Aug. „
	Eliza Poston and 3 children (Martin, Catherine and Francis).	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	10 Aug. „
	Bridget Connor and child (Jeremiah).	ditto	Drogheda	3 years	ditto	10 Aug. „
	Austin Mitchell	ditto	Dublin	16 months	ditto	17 Aug. „
	Dennis Connolly	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	17 Aug. „
	Harriet Laden	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	17 Aug. „
	Ann Rogers and child (Dominic).	ditto	ditto	10 weeks	ditto	17 Aug. „
	Eliza Donlan and 2 children (Mary Jane and Margaret).	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	21 Aug. „
	Mary Magrath	ditto	Waterford	6 months	ditto	21 Aug. „
	Margaret Brodrick	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	21 Aug. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Manchester (Township)—*continued.*	Ellen Doyle and child (Joseph).	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	6 months	Magistrate's order.	9 Oct. 186
	Patrick M'Nulty - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	10 years	ditto -	9 Oct. „
	Ellen Lawler - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 years -	ditto -	9 Oct. „
	Martin Halligan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 month	ditto -	9 Oct. „
	Richard Crosby - -	ditto - -	Drogheda -	15 months	ditto -	9 Oct. „
	John Kennedy - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	6 weeks	ditto -	12 Oct. „
	Margaret M'Nulty and child (Mary).	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2 years -	ditto -	12 Oct. „
	John Lowther - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „	ditto -	12 Oct. „
	Catherine Doolan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 weeks	ditto -	12 Oct. „
	William Gallagher - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 months	ditto -	12 Oct. „
	Thomas Burns - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „	ditto -	12 Oct. „
	Patrick Keenan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „	ditto -	12 Oct. „
	Margaret Hynan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 weeks	ditto -	12 Oct. „
	Elizabeth M'Vicker and 4 children (Arthur, Elizabeth, David & Rachael).	ditto - -	Belfast - -	14 years	ditto -	17 Oct. „
	Bridget Costigan and child (Charles).	ditto - -	Dublin - -	4 years -	ditto -	17 Oct. „
	John Green - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	10 years	ditto -	23 Oct. „
	Michael Murphy - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	4½ years	ditto -	23 Oct. „
	Mary Warren - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	6 months	ditto -	23 Oct. „
	Theresa Dunn - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 „	ditto -	23 Oct. „
	Catherine Goodchild and 2 children (John and Maria).	ditto - -	Waterford -	2 years -	ditto -	28 Oct. „
	Patrick Taylor - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 months	ditto -	1 Nov. „
	Peter Riley - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 „	ditto -	1 Nov. „
	Ellen Crowley - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	6 weeks	ditto -	2 Nov. „
	Margaret Mahoney - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	4 months	ditto -	8 Nov. „
	James Navin - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	7 years	ditto -	8 Nov. „
	Margaret Bruan - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	2 years	ditto -	8 Nov. „
	Thomas Jordan - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	7 months	ditto -	15 Nov. „
	Mary Ann Heally - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	8 years	ditto -	15 Nov. „
	Eliza Murray and child (Catherine).	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 years	ditto -	15 Nov. „
	Margaret Toole and child (Mary).	ditto - -	Drogheda -	9 months	ditto -	23 Nov. „
	Ann Cahill - - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	3 „	ditto -	4 Dec. „
	Catherine Morris & 2 children (William and Kate).	ditto - -	Dublin - -	10 years	ditto -	6 Dec. „
	Rose Dalton and 2 children, Thomas and Patrick	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 months	ditto -	6 Dec. „
	Julia M'Cormack - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 weeks	ditto -	6 Dec. „
	Catherine Turner - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 months	ditto -	21 Dec. „
	Mary Kilkelly and child (John).	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „	ditto -	21 Dec. „
	Michael Cullen - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 „	ditto -	21 Dec. „
	Patrick Lavin - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	10 „	ditto -	21 Dec. „
	John Moore - - -	ditto - -	Dundalk -	6 years	ditto -	21 Dec. „
	Ann Carroll - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 months	ditto -	21 Dec. „
	Mary Meakin - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	6 „	ditto -	21 Dec. „
	Agnes Conway - -	ditto - -	Dundalk -	2 „	ditto -	4 Jan. 186
	Patrick Collins - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2 „	ditto -	4 Jan. „
	Patrick Brodrick - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 „	ditto -	4 Jan. „
	Betty Murphy - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	8 „	ditto -	4 Jan. „
	Ann Dwyer - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 „	ditto -	4 Jan. „
	John Delany - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2½ years	ditto -	9 Jan. „
	Hugh Morrison - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2½ „	ditto -	9 Jan. „
	Bridget Cooke and 2 children (Eliza and Samuel).	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „	ditto -	9 Jan. „
	Thomas Farrar and child (John).	ditto - -	Belfast - -	3 months	ditto -	16 Jan. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Manchester (Township)—*continued.*	Peter Toole	Liverpool	Dublin	3 years	Magistrate's order.	16 Jan. 1862
	Sophia Curo	ditto	Belfast	2 weeks	ditto	16 Jan. „
	Bridget Murphy	ditto	Waterford	2 months	ditto	17 Jan. „
	Mary Lacey and child (Elizabeth Ann).	ditto	Dublin	4 years	ditto	22 Jan. „
	Margaret Brennan	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	22 Jan. „
	Susan Moore	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	22 Jan. „
	Ann Jennings	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	22 Jan. „
	Mary Dillon	ditto	Belfast	2½ years	ditto	25 Jan. „
	Mary Warren	ditto	Cork	9 weeks	ditto	25 Jan. „
	John Higgins	ditto	Dublin	10 days	ditto	24 Jan. „
	Sarah Fitzpatrick and 4 children (Mary Ann, Harriet, Sarah and Catherine).	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	4 Feb. „
	Augustus Wall and wife (Mary).	ditto	Waterford	10 days	ditto	4 Feb. „
	Ann Fitzpatrick	ditto	Dublin	2 years	ditto	4 Feb. „
	John Cawfield	ditto	ditto	8 months	ditto	7 Feb. „
	Margaret Kelly	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	7 Feb. „
	Bridget Haydon	ditto	ditto	4½ years	ditto	7 Feb. „
	Catherine Campbell and child (Mary Jane).	ditto	ditto	2½ „	ditto	15 Feb. „
	Mary Curley	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	15 Feb. „
	Bernard Monaghan	ditto	Drogheda	9 months	ditto	15 Feb. „
	Catherine Cassidy	ditto	Derry	6 „	ditto	20 Feb. „
	Catherine Murphy and 2 children (Patrick and John).	ditto	Dublin	4 „	ditto	20 Feb. „
	Ann Taylor	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	20 Feb. „
	Bernard Gallagher	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	4 Mar. „
	Mary Henright	ditto	Limerick	2½ years	ditto	4 Mar. „
	Bridget Burns	ditto	Dublin	3 months	ditto	4 Mar. „
	William Fitzpatrick	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	20 Mar. „
	Jane M'Gee and child (George).	ditto	Belfast	4 months	ditto	20 Mar. „
	Eliza Nolan	ditto	Dublin	5 weeks	ditto	20 Mar. „
	Mary Smith	ditto	Drogheda	18 months	ditto	20 Mar. „
	Bridget Smith	ditto	Dublin	5 weeks	ditto	20 Mar. „
	John M'Cormack	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	31 Mar. „
	Philip Kenny	ditto	ditto	1 yr. 10 ms.	ditto	31 Mar. „
	Catherine Creary	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	31 Mar. „
	Dennis Eagan	ditto	ditto	4 yrs. 10 ms.	ditto	5 April „
	Nicholas Jones	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	5 April „
	Eliza Whelan and child (Patrick).	ditto	ditto	14 months	ditto	15 April „
	Julia Moore	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	19 April „
	Margaret Wilson and child (Marinda).	ditto	Cork	3 „	ditto	19 April „
	Eliza Gilbert	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	19 April „
	Mary Bryan	ditto	Waterford	3 „	ditto	22 April „
	Ellen Freeman and 4 children (Bridget, Mary, Patrick and Margaret).	ditto	Dublin	5 years	ditto	22 April „
	John Yates	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	22 April „
	Margaret Wright	ditto	ditto	2½ „	ditto	22 April „
	Mary Ann Grace	ditto	ditto	9 weeks	ditto	28 April „
	Thomas Coleman	ditto	ditto	18 months	ditto	28 April „
	Catherine Lawler	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	3 May „
	William Flemming	ditto	Cork	3 weeks	ditto	3 May „
	James Wells, wife (Mary Ann), and child (Isabella).	ditto	Belfast	23 years	ditto	5 May „
	Ann Crane	ditto	Belfast	23 years	ditto	20 May „
	Bridget M'Donald	ditto	Limerick	10 weeks	ditto	20 May „
	Mary Cassidy	ditto	Dublin	18 months	ditto	20 May „
	Ann Burke	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	20 May „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Manchester (Township)—*continued.*	Patrick Kennedy	Liverpool	Waterford	4 months	Magistrate's order.	23 May 1862
	John Purcell	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	23 May „
	Thomas Rooney	ditto	Dublin	6 „	ditto	22 May „
	George Rooney	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	22 May „
	Ann Dunn	ditto	Cork	2 „	ditto	31 May „
	Ellen Sheehan	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	31 May „
	Hannah Haynes	ditto	Sligo	14 days	ditto	4 June „
	Margaret Organ	ditto	Waterford	12 months	ditto	6 June „
	Catherine O'Donnel	ditto	ditto	2 yrs. 10 mo.	ditto	6 June „
	Farrell M'Nulty	ditto	Dublin	12 months	ditto	11 June „
	Mary M'Carty and 3 children (William, Michael and Daniel)	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	11 June „
	Mary Paul	ditto	Belfast	10 „	ditto	15 July „
	Francis Holloran and child (Belinda).	ditto	Sligo	2 „	ditto	15 July „
	Bridget Foy	ditto	Dublin	2 years	ditto	25 July „
	Mary Hoyland and 6 children (Mary, John, Margaret, Ann, William and Joseph).	ditto	ditto	18 months	ditto	11 Aug. „
	Margaret Maher	ditto	ditto	4 mos. about	ditto	13 Aug. „
	Catherine Gleeson, and 2 children (Owen and Maria Theresa).	ditto	ditto	9 months about.	ditto	12 Aug. „
Oldham	Honor Faney	Liverpool	Sligo	4½ years	Magistrate's order.	24 April 1861
	Mary Collins	ditto	Dublin	4 „	Sent for by husband.	12 June „
	Mary Readen	ditto	Cork	5 „	Magistrate's order.	19 July „
	Alice Wood and 2 children	ditto	Sligo	4 „	ditto	27 July „
	Thomas Lahey	Holyhead	Dublin	15 months	ditto	4 Sept. „
	James Coine	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	4 Sept. „
	James Omera, wife and child	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	4 Sept. „
	Margaret Blake	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	4 Sept. „
	Catherine Kelly	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	4 Sept. „
	Michael M'Dermot	ditto	ditto	2¼ „	ditto	4 Sept. „
Preston	Mary Quin and 2 children	Liverpool	Limerick	6 months	ditto	26 Dec. 1860
	John Magee	Fleetwood	Belfast	9 weeks	ditto	7 Jan. 1861
	Ann M'Keewin	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	26 Jan. „
	Catherine Adams	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	8 Feb. „
	John Morris	ditto	ditto	9 weeks	ditto	23 Feb. „
	Elizabeth Swithenbank	ditto	ditto	15 months	ditto	23 Feb. „
	Ann English	ditto	ditto	2¾ years	ditto	16 Mar. „
	Mary Kelly and child	Liverpool	Limerick	18 months	ditto	16 Mar. „
	Hugh Davy, wife and 3 children.	ditto	Derry	7 weeks	ditto	23 Mar. „
	Catherine Connolly and child.	ditto	Limerick	8 months	ditto	23 Mar. „
	Mary Brett and 4 children	ditto	Derry	6 weeks	ditto	6 April „
	Margaret Campbell and 4 children.	Fleetwood	Belfast	10 „	ditto	25 April „
	Ellen Leonard and child	Liverpool	Dundalk	2 years	ditto	25 May „
	Elizabeth M'Donald	ditto	Dublin	5 weeks	ditto	25 May „
	Catherine Fitzpatrick	ditto	Dundalk	9 „	ditto	25 May „
	Mary Murray	Fleetwood	Belfast	7 months	ditto	13 June „
	Catherine Gennand and 2 children.	Liverpool	Derry	15 „	ditto	26 June „
	Mary Flood	ditto	Dublin	1 year	ditto	29 June „
	Margaret Caton	ditto	Limerick	5 weeks	ditto	20 July „
	Catherine Smith	ditto	Belfast	1½ year	ditto	20 July „
	Rose Hall	ditto	Dundalk	2 months	ditto	27 July „
	Margaret Husson	Fleetwood	Belfast	9 „	ditto	27 July „
	Mary Fauns	ditto	ditto	7 weeks	ditto	27 July „
	Ann Ferguson	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	15 Aug. „
	Mary Ann Ferguson	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	15 Aug. „
	Ann Bumer and child	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	15 Aug. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Preston—*continued.*	Ellen Burnes	Liverpool	Dublin	1 year	Magistrate's order.	17 Aug. 1861
	Mary Dunsheath	Fleetwood	Belfast	5 weeks	ditto	7 Sept. „
	Catherine Kingsmile	ditto	ditto	11 „	ditto	7 Sept. „
	Bridget Cathley and child	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	7 Sept. „
	Rose Collins and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	18 „	ditto	7 Sept. „
	Mary Gavin	ditto	ditto	11 weeks	ditto	7 Sept. „
	Mary Hanaghan and 3 children.	Liverpool	Dundalk	2 years	ditto	7 Sept. „
	Catherine Sweeney and 4 children.	ditto	Derry	8 weeks	ditto	14 Sept. „
	Elizabeth M'Ardes	ditto	Dublin	3 months	ditto	14 Sept. „
	Catherine Madigan	ditto	Limerick	12 weeks	ditto	28 Sept. „
	Jane Madigan	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	28 Sept. „
	Ann Fannan	ditto	Waterford	4 months	ditto	8 May 1862
	Catherine Johnson	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	24 May „
	Mary Murray	Fleetwood	Belfast	6 months	ditto	24 May „
	Mary Ann M'Lochlan	ditto	ditto	7 weeks	ditto	24 May „
	Mary Williams	ditto	ditto	18 months	ditto	24 May „
	Sarah Ann Gardner	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	24 May „
	Mary Dunn	Liverpool	Dublin	15 „	ditto	7 June „
	Mary Gallagher	ditto	ditto	5 weeks	ditto	7 June „
	Mary Brennan	Fleetwood	Belfast	1 year	ditto	7 June „
	Francis Englishly	ditto	ditto	18 months	ditto	7 June „
	William M'Mahon	ditto	ditto	2½ years	ditto	7 June „
	Mary Barrett	ditto	ditto	11 weeks	ditto	7 June „
	Margaret Brankin	ditto	ditto	8 „	ditto	7 June „
	Mary M'Donald	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	7 June „
	Honor Gibbons	Liverpool	Waterford	2 years	ditto	25 June „
	Catherine Gallagher	ditto	ditto	13 months	ditto	25 June „
	Margaret M'Kilroy	Fleetwood	Belfast	10 weeks	ditto	27 June „
	Ann Lowther	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	27 June „
	Betsy Lowther	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	27 June „
	Catherine Conway	ditto	ditto	2½ years	ditto	18 July „
	James Hughes, wife and child.	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	18 July „
	James Murphy	Liverpool	Dundalk	2 years	ditto	23 Aug. „
	Mary Dillon	ditto	ditto	5 weeks	ditto	23 Aug. „
	Bridget Boyle	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	23 Aug. „
	Margaret M'Lean	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	23 Aug. „
	David Capper, wife and 5 children.	Fleetwood	Belfast	2 „	ditto	6 Sept. „
	Ellen Whiteley and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	18 months	ditto	6 Sept. „
	Michael Connell and wife	Liverpool	Dublin	7 „	ditto	2 Oct. „
	Catherine Clarke	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	2 Oct. „
	Alexander Johnson	Fleetwood	Belfast	3 „	ditto	2 Oct. „
	Margaret Campbell and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	18 „	ditto	2 Oct. „
	Ellen Dean	ditto	ditto	15 „	ditto	2 Oct. „
Prestwich	Thomas M'Gaw	Liverpool	Belfast	3 years	Magistrate's order.	29 July 1862
	Ann Bell	ditto	Dublin	3 „	ditto	29 July „
	Ellen Cavanagh	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	15 Aug. „
	Catherine Gilltrap	ditto	ditto	1½ „	ditto	6 Sept. „
Rochdale	Winefred Malia and 2 children.	Liverpool	Dublin	under 3 yrs.	Chargeability and order of justices.	14 July 1862
	Mary Fleming	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	14 July „
	Bridget Fleming	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	14 July „
	William Kilroy and wife.	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	14 July „
	Mary Kelly and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	14 July „
	Martin Rose and child	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	14 July „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Rochdale - - (*continued*)	Betty M'Kilroy - -	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	under 3 yrs.	Chargeability and order of justices.	14 July 186
	Ellen Cafferty - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	14 July „
	Mary Coyne and 3 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	14 July „
	Bridget Collins - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	2 Sept. „
	Thomas Costello, wife and 6 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	2 Sept. „
	Mary Riley - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	2 Sept. „
	Thomas Whelan, wife and 7 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	2 Sept. „
	Mary Kilroy - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	2 Sept. „
	Michael Nayling, wife and 5 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 year - -	ditto -	18 Sept. „
	Bridget Farrell, wife and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	under 3 yrs.	ditto -	18 Sept. „
	Margaret O'Hara and child.	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	18 Sept. „
	James Needham, wife, and 4 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	18 Sept. „
	Bridget Toughen - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	18 Sept. „
	Bridget Lynn - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	18 Sept. „
Salford - - -	Mary M'Turk and child	Liverpool -	Belfast - -	4½ years	Magistrate's order.	13 July 186
	Isabella Osburn - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	1 year -	ditto -	13 July „
	Eliza Currie - - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	3 years -	ditto -	10 Aug. „
	Margaret Wilson - -	ditto - -	Taken to Cavan	9 months	ditto -	28 Dec. „
	John Dunn - - -	Fleetwood -	Belfast - -	6 „	ditto -	25 July 186
	Patrick Fitzpatrick -	Holyhead -	Dublin - -	9 „	ditto -	17 Aug. „
	Julia Dunn - - -	Holyhead -	Dublin - -	1½ year	ditto -	19 Sept. „
Toxteth Park (Township).	Elizabeth Drummond -	Liverpool -	Newry - -	20 years -	Order of justices.	23 Nov. 186
	John Heaton, wife, and 3 children.	ditto - -	Dublin - -	30 „ -	ditto -	1 Feb. 186
	Daniel Henry - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	6 months	ditto -	1 Feb. „
	Jane Burnett and child -	ditto - -	ditto - -	8 years -	ditto -	6 Mar. „
	Mary Beckett and 2 children.	ditto - -	Limerick -	7 weeks	ditto -	21 June „
	John Boyd, wife, and 5 children.	ditto - -	Dundalk -	4 years -	ditto -	19 July „
	Ellen Keenleven - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	6 weeks	ditto -	4 Oct. „
Ulverstone -	Theresa Sloan and 6 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	10 years -	Magistrate's order -	21 July 186
	John M'Donald - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	6 months	ditto -	7 Aug. „
Warrington - -	Patrick Walsh - -	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	7 years -	Magistrate's order.	23 Feb. 1861
	Margaret Doyle - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2½ „ -	ditto -	23 Feb. „
	Thomas Flynn - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	8 „ -	ditto -	23 Feb. „
	Henry Murphy, Jane his wife, and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	10 months	ditto -	23 Feb. „
	Catherine Maley - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 year -	ditto -	23 Feb. „
	Henry Thomas, and Catherine his wife.	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 years -	ditto -	19 June „
	Ellen Murphy - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 months	ditto -	19 June „
	Margaret Quinn and child	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 years -	ditto -	20 Feb. 186
	Catherine M'Giff - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 months	ditto -	20 Feb. „
	Michael Larvin - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 „	ditto -	20 Feb. „
	Thomas Jordan, wife, and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 years -	ditto -	20 Feb. „
	Margaret Conlon and 3 children.	Holyhead -	ditto - -	19 „	ditto -	22 Mar. „
	Mary Finn - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 „	ditto -	22 Mar. „
	Ellen Mannion - -	Liverpool -	ditto - -	2 „	ditto -	2 June „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Rsidence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
LANCASTER—*continued.*						
Warrington - - (*continued*)	Winifred Kelly and 2 children.	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	4 years	Magistrate's order.	3 June 1862
	Bridget Flynn - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 year -	ditto -	4 June „
	Bridget M'Andrew and child.	ditto - -	ditto - -	1½ „ -	ditto -	4 June „
	Ann Connell - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	7 years	ditto -	4 June „
	Mary O'Brien - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	4 June „
	Eliza M'Grath and child	Fleetwood -	Belfast - -	5 „ -	ditto -	19 Sept. „
	Mary Connolly and 4 children.	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	1 year -	ditto -	24 Nov. „
	Ellen Dwyer and 4 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 years	ditto -	25 Nov. „
	Bridget O'Loughlin and child.	ditto - -	ditto - -	8 „ -	ditto -	25 Nov. „
West Derby - -	Robert Taylor - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry	4 months	Order of justices.	5 Oct. 1861
	Mary Cunningham -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	54 years	ditto -	17 Dec. „
	Mary Quinn and child -	ditto - -	ditto - -	20 „	ditto -	17 Dec. „
	Robert Tomkinson - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	9 months	ditto -	17 Dec. „
	John Conlon - - -	ditto - -	Dundalk -	3 years	ditto -	11 Jan. 1862
	Mary M'Donald - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	2 „ -	ditto -	6 Feb. „
	Thomas Keays - -	ditto - -	Dundalk -	10 months	ditto -	6 Feb. „
	Mary Smith and 2 children.	ditto - -	Belfast - -	13 years	ditto -	6 Feb. „
	Michael O'Neal, wife, and child.	ditto - -	Dundalk -	17 „ -	ditto -	6 Mar. „
	Mary M'Carthy and child	ditto - -	Dublin - -	21 years	ditto -	13 Mar. „
	Catherine Fox - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 months	ditto -	21 June „
	Mary M'Cormick and 3 children.	ditto - -	Dundalk -	12 „ -	ditto -	3 July „
	Mary Delaney and child	ditto - -	Wexford -	3 „ -	ditto -	11 July „
Wigan - - -	William Armstrong -	Liverpool -	Drogheda -	1 year -	Magistrate's order.	19 Jan. 1861
	Patrick Donnelly - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	6 months	ditto -	18 April „
	Johanna Connell and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	17 May „
	James Sixsmith - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1½ year	ditto -	12 June „
	Patrick M'Cardle - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	9 months	ditto -	17 June „
	Bridget Murray - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2 years	ditto -	25 June „
	Peter Corrigan - -	ditto - -	Drogheda -	6 months	ditto -	29 June „
LINCOLN:						
Spalding - -	Catherine Gordenby -	Liverpool -	Dundalk -	23 years	Magistrate's order.	20 May 1862
	William Gordenby - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	12 „ -	ditto -	20 May „
MIDDLESEX:						
Bethnal-green -	Peter Burke - - -	London - -	Limerick -	52 years	Order of justices.	8 July 1862
Brentford - -	Ann Sullivan - -	Wapping, London.	Cork - -	2 years	Magistrate's order.	13 April 1861
	Timothy Bressnan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1½ year	ditto -	27 April „
	Mary Callaghan and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 years	ditto -	12 Oct. „
	John Sullivan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 „ -	ditto -	4 Jan. 1862
	Jeremiah Hickey - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	13 „ -	ditto -	19 April „
	John Shehan - - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	6 months	ditto -	25 Oct. „
	Martin Cummings - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	6 „ -	ditto -	25 Oct. „
	Michael Kelehae - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	8 „ -	ditto -	25 Oct. „
	Dennis Collins, wife, and 4 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 years	ditto -	25 Oct. „
	Ellen Cronin - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 months	ditto -	25 Oct. „
	Ellen Leary and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 „ -	ditto -	25 Oct. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*						
Chelsea, St. Luke, (Parish).	Sophia Bella Massey and child (Margaret).	London -	Belfast - -	6 months	Magistrate's order.	18 Dec.
	Julia Haley - - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	25 years -	ditto -	30 July
	Louisa Roach - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 year -	ditto -	30 July
Clerkenwell, St. James, (Parish).	John Lynes - - -	London -	Cork - -	4 months	Magistrate's order.	18 Dec.
	Catherine Connor - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	7 „ -	ditto -	12 Nov.
	Charles Logan - -	ditto - -	Dundalk -	38 years -	ditto -	3 Feb.
George, St., East, (Parish).	Sarah O'Brien - -	London -	Cork - -	1 year -	Destitution	7 Dec.
	Honora Hanan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 years -	ditto -	10 Dec.
	Ellen Hurley - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	7 weeks	ditto -	10 Jan.
	Mary Ryan - - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	1 year -	ditto -	10 Jan.
	Margaret Lynch - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	19 years -	ditto -	10 Jan.
	Ann M'Kay - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	4 „ -	ditto -	20 Feb.
	Esther Maloney - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	18 „ -	ditto -	20 Feb.
	Johanna Roach - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	8 months	ditto -	7 Mar.
	Esther M'Mahon - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	5 „ -	ditto -	7 Mar.
	Catherine Henessy and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	8 years -	ditto -	7 Mar.
	Catherine Lyons - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	14 months	ditto -	16 Mar.
	Margaret M'Cann - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	5 „ -	ditto -	13 April
	Catherine Caldan - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	3 years -	ditto -	8 May
	Ellen Morrison - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	9 „ -	ditto -	16 May
	Honora Donovan and 4 children.	ditto - -	Limerick -	10 months	ditto -	3 July
	Mary Alcock and child -	ditto - -	Queenstown -	1 month	ditto -	31 July
	Ann Friselle - - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	1 „ -	ditto -	11 Sept.
	Bridget Paterson and 3 children.	ditto - -	Cork - -	2 months	ditto -	16 Oct.
	Michael Hogan, wife, and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	23 Oct.
	Michael Smith, wife, and child.	ditto - -	ditto - -	13 years -	ditto -	27 Nov.
	Ellen Quinlan and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	14 „ -	ditto -	27 Nov.
	Julia M'Carthy - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 „ -	ditto -	16 Dec.
	Mary Leary - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 weeks	ditto -	10 Mar.
	Ann Sullivan - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	9 months	ditto -	24 Mar.
	Ellen Connor - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	2 „ -	ditto -	12 June
	Mary A. Anderson and 4 children.	ditto - -	Newry - -	16 years -	ditto -	30 July
	Mary Hanlon - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	6 months	ditto -	21 Oct.
	William Buckley - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	17 Nov.
George, St., Hanover-square (Parish).	Dennis Harrington -	London -	Cork - -	3 months	Magistrate's order.	21 Jan.
	John Fitzgerald - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	37 years -	ditto -	9 April
	Ellen Griffen and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	35 „ -	ditto -	29 May
	Johanna Farrell - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	6 weeks	ditto -	23 July
	Lawrence Quin - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	34 years -	ditto -	25 Sept.
	Margaret Collins - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	8 „ -	ditto -	23 Oct.
	Honora Hartley - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	14 „ -	ditto -	23 Oct.
	John Welch, wife, and child.	ditto - -	Cork - -	1 year -	ditto -	27 Nov.
	Mary Shannon - -	ditto - -	Limerick -	10 years -	ditto -	4 Dec.
	Ellen Collins and bastard child.	ditto - -	Cork - -	12 „ -	ditto -	4 Dec.
	Catherine Murphy - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 week -	ditto -	1 Jan.
	Edward Bowler - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	12 years -	ditto -	1 Jan.
	John Coyle, wife, and child.	ditto - -	Dundalk -	35 „ -	ditto -	1 Jan.
	Michael M'Donnell -	ditto - -	Limerick -	4 months	ditto -	3 Feb.
	Patrick Coleman - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 weeks	ditto -	11 Mar.
	Patrick Hogan and 2 children.	ditto - -	Dublin - -	12 years -	ditto -	25 Mar.
	Michael Conden - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	1 week -	ditto -	1 April
	William Smith - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	3 months	ditto -	22 Aug.

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*						
George, St., Hanover-sq. (Parish)—*continued.*	George Blackwell	London	Dublin	6 months	Magistrates's order.	7 Oct. 1862
	James M'Donald	ditto	Waterford	3 „	ditto	7 Oct. „
	Mary O'Brien	ditto	Cork	8 years	ditto	8 Oct. „
	Patrick Connolly	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	8 Oct. „
	Daniel Sheen, wife, and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	22 Oct. „
	Patrick Moore	ditto	Limerick	18 years	ditto	11 Nov. „
	Catherine Kelly and bastard child.	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	18 Nov. „
Giles, St., in the Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury (Parishes).	James Murphy and 2 children (Mary and Julia).	London	Cork	8 months	Magistrate's order.	5 Dec. 1860
	Ellen Collins	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	15 May 1861
	Mary Stack and child (Ellen).	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	27 June „
Hackney	Bridgett Connor and 3 children (Ann, John, and Michael).	London	Dublin	about 4 years.	Charge as poor to the Hackney Union.	21 Feb. 1862
Holborn	Ellen Leary and child	London	Cork	8 months	Magistrate's order.	6 Mar. 1861
	Catherine Riordon and child.	ditto	ditto	8 „	ditto	6 Mar. „
	Catherine Lanahan and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	10 April „
	James Hussey	ditto	Limerick	36 years	ditto	1 May „
	Mary Kinchla	ditto	Dublin	44 „	ditto	12 April „
	Margaret M'Killegat and child.	ditto	Limerick	6 months	ditto	15 May „
	Ellen Bryan and 4 children.	ditto	Cork	12 years	ditto	12 June „
	Mary Ann Beglin	ditto	Dublin	12 „	ditto	21 June „
	Ellen Quirk	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	6 Nov. „
	Winifred Ryan	ditto	Waterford	1 year	ditto	3 Dec. „
	Denis Regan	ditto	Cork	11 years	ditto	5 Feb. 1862
	Ellen Bryan and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	20 Aug. „
	Jonas Payne and wife	ditto	Dublin	2 years	ditto	14 Nov. „
Mary, St., Islington (Parish).	James Powell	London	Dublin	17 months	Magistrate's order.	24 Jan. 1861
	Margaret Cummings	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	24 Jan. „
	Ellen Healey	ditto	Cork	3 „	ditto	19 Mar. „
	Mary Duke	ditto	Dublin	2 years	ditto	22 Mar. „
	Peter Duke					
	Catherine Tangney	ditto	Cork	3 months	ditto	27 May „
	Margaret Golding	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	27 May „
	Edith Collins	ditto	Limerick	2 weeks	ditto	3 July „
	Margaret Crean	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	17 Dec. „
	Margaret Nelligan	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	17 Dec. „
	Julia M'Sweeney	ditto	Cork	6 years	ditto	26 Nov. 1862
James, St., Westminster (Parish).	John Cein	London	Limerick	16 years	Magistrate's order.	22 Jan. 1861
	Ellen Grote and 2 children.	ditto	Cork	14 „	ditto	20 Feb. „
	Michael Moran, wife, and 2 children.	ditto	Limerick	10 „	ditto	17 May „
	William Sullivan, wife, and child.	ditto	Cork	13 „	ditto	3 July „
	Margaret Gillgallon	ditto	Limerick	27 „	ditto	5 July „
	Ellen Lines	ditto	Cork	1 „	ditto	10 July „
	Ann Stokes and child	ditto	Limerick	13 „	ditto	14 Aug. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*						
James, St., Westminster (Parish)—*continued.*	Catherine Daniels and child.	London	Cork	18 months	Magistrate's order.	14 Aug.
	Daniel Regan, wife, and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	18 Sept.
	Esther Childs and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	18 Sept.
	Henry Connor	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	9 Oct.
	Ellen Barrow	ditto	ditto	10 years	ditto	4 Dec.
	Catherine Kinhavy	ditto	Limerick	10 „	ditto	10 Dec.
	Mary King and child	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	20 Dec.
	Daniel Dunn and wife	ditto	Dublin	40 years	ditto	27 June
	Ann Dunne and daughter	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	27 June
	James Hurley and wife	ditto	Cork	2 „	ditto	23 July
	Ann Preston and 2 children.	ditto	Limerick	2 years	ditto	29 July
	Eliza Palmer and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	10 „	ditto	12 Aug.
	Thomas Field	ditto	Dublin	7 months	ditto	2 Sept.
	Patrick Haverty	ditto	Limerick	7 years	ditto	2 Sept.
	Stephen Holland, wife, and 3 children.	ditto	Cork	17 years	ditto	8 Oct.
	Margaret Mahoney	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	22 Oct.
	Daniel O'Brian	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	19 Nov.
Kensington (Parish)	Joseph Slattery	London		Unknown	Magistrate's order.	– Dec.
	Ellen Fisher	ditto		„	ditto	– Dec.
	Mary Dunnean	ditto		„	ditto	8 Dec.
	David Bruden	ditto		„	ditto	15 Dec.
	Ellen Donovan	ditto		„	ditto	15 Dec.
	Edmund Callaghan	ditto		„	ditto	22 Dec.
	William Griffin	ditto	Waterford	„	ditto	5 Jan.
	Thomas Murphy	ditto	Roscommon	10 years	ditto	10 April
	Jeremiah Shean	ditto	Cork	1 year	ditto	18 May
	Norah Condon	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	29 June
	Julia Donovan	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	25 July
	Ellen Keefe	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	25 July
	Dennis Toole	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	25 July
	Joannah Hoare	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	25 July
	John Duggan	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	26 July
	Norah Fitzpatrick	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	26 July
	Ellen Flood	ditto	ditto	14 years	ditto	14 Sept.
	Catherine M'Queen	ditto	ditto	1½ „	ditto	24 Sept.
	Elizabeth Linneon	ditto	ditto	1½ „	ditto	24 Sept.
	John Carty	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	22 Oct.
	John Cumming	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	22 Oct.
	Joseph M'Quinn	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	9 Nov.
	Ellen Kelly	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	23 Nov.
	William Murray	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	4 Dec.
	Johan Lahee	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	4 Dec.
	Hannah Lahee	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	4 Dec.
	Daniel Duggan	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	7 Feb.
	Mary Baker	ditto	ditto	8 years	ditto	10 May
	William Finn	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	16 Aug.
	John Buckley	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	4 Sept.
	Mary Sweeney	ditto	ditto	4 years	ditto	4 Sept.
	Catherine Flynn	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	6 Sept.
	Mary Linneham	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	26 Sept.
	Mary Nolan	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	26 Sept.
London, City of	David Rooney	London	Dublin	5 months	Magistrate's order.	15 Dec.
	Ann Hayes	ditto	Limerick	3 years	ditto	26 Jan.
	Mary Edmons	ditto	Dublin	3 months	ditto	16 Feb.
	Mary Watts	ditto	Cork	8 years	ditto	11 Mar.
	Johanna Devanghan	ditto	Limerick	6 weeks	ditto	20 April

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*						
London, City of—*continued.*	James M'Manus	London	Dublin	15 years	Magistrate's order.	11 May 1861
	Mary Byrne	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	15 June „
	Ellen Shea	ditto	Cork	1 „	ditto	20 July „
	Mary Eager	ditto	Tipperary	3 weeks	ditto	3 Aug. „
	Margaret O'Neil	ditto	Belfast	6½ years	ditto	21 Sept. „
	Catherine Lynch	ditto	Limerick	2 months	ditto	5 Oct. „
	Edward Russell	ditto	Cork	18 years	ditto	19 Oct. „
	Margaret Dunn	ditto	Belfast	5 „	ditto	23 Nov. „
	Bridget Garmallie	ditto	Limerick	5 months	ditto	4 Jan. 1862
	Margaret Johnson	ditto	Belfast	10 „	ditto	1 Mar. „
	Sarah M'Brodie	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	3 May „
	Ellen M'Donald	ditto	ditto	7 months	ditto	3 May „
	Julia Smith	ditto	Cork	24 years	ditto	14 June „
	Rosina Malone	ditto	Belfast	2½ „	ditto	9 Aug. „
	Ellen Rafferty	ditto	ditto	2½ „	ditto	9 Aug. „
	Mary M'Carthy	ditto	Longford	10 „	ditto	4 Oct. „
	John Conway	ditto	Limerick	18 „	ditto	4 Oct. „
	Mary Ward	ditto	Dublin	3 months	ditto	18 Oct. „
	Catherine Roach	ditto	Limerick	4 „	ditto	18 Oct. „
London, East	Mary Long Kate Long	London	Cork	4 years	Magistrate's order.	1 Dec. 1860
	Jeremiah Donovan Mary Donovan Patrick Donovan	ditto	ditto	10 „	ditto	1 Dec. „
	Thomas O'Mally	ditto	Dublin	3 „	ditto	8 Dec. „
	Bridget Mahony	ditto	Cork	24 „	ditto	15 Dec. „
	Mary Hallicy	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	5 Jan. 1861
	Dennis Dillon Mary Dillon	ditto	Limerick	5 „	ditto	2 Feb. „
	Hannah Hannifin Catherine Hannifin	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	1 Mar. 1862
	Mary Dennahan	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	1 Mar. „
	Daniel Crowley	ditto	Cork	4 months	ditto	27 Sept. „
	Priscilla Birmingham Mary Ann Birmingham Sarah Birmingham Theresa Birmingham Margaret Birmingham John Birmingham	ditto	Dublin	2 „	ditto	4 Oct. „
London, West	Jeremiah Ring, wife, and child.	London	Cork	3 months	Magistrate's order.	28 Mar. 1861
	Margaret Cronin	ditto	Limerick	3 „	ditto	25 July „
	Catherine Crawley	ditto	Cork	1 year	ditto	8 Aug. „
	Jeremiah Collins and three children.	ditto	ditto	18 years	ditto	21 Nov. „
	Catherine Cane	ditto	Limerick	29 „	ditto	4 Mar. 1862
	Ellen Callaghan and child	ditto	ditto	2½ „	ditto	16 April „
	Ann Sullivan and child	ditto	Dublin	2 „	ditto	13 Aug. „
	Mary Douglas	ditto	Cork	3½ „	ditto	16 Oct. „
	Ellen Kurnan	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	16 Oct. „
	James Reynolds	ditto	Dublin	28 years	ditto	22 Oct. „
	Margaret M'Carthy and child.	ditto	Cork	1½ „	ditto	23 Oct. „
	Margaret and Mary Shea	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	23 Oct. „
	Kate Bresnan	ditto	Limerick	2¾ „	ditto	5 Nov. „
	Daniel Brown, wife, and 2 children	ditto	Cork	1 year	ditto	13 Nov. „
	Johanna Gilbertson	ditto	ditto	15 years	ditto	27 Nov. „
St. Luke (Parish)	William M'Donald	London	Cork	Less than 3 years.	Magistrate's order.	19 Dec. 1860
	George Needham	ditto	Dublin	„	ditto	5 Mar. 1861
	Catherine Green	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	6 Mar. „
	Catherine Foy and child	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	22 Mar. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Remov
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*						
St. Luke (Parish)—*continued.*	John M'Carthy	London	Cork	Less than 3 years.	Magistrate's order.	10 April
	John Riley	ditto	Dublin	„	ditto	12 April
	Elizabeth Daley	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	10 May
	Thomas Powell	ditto	Kilkenny	„	ditto	17 June
	Bridget O'Bryan and child.	ditto	Dublin	„	ditto	12 July
	James Doolan	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	30 Nov.
	Ellen Collins and child	ditto	Tipperary	„	ditto	4 Dec.
	Mary Bradley and child	ditto	Kerry	„	ditto	10 April
	Honora Keefe and 2 children.	ditto	Limerick	„	ditto	4 Nov.
	Ann Cleary	ditto	Tipperary	„	ditto	4 Nov.
Margaret, St., and St. John, Westminster (Parishes).	Timothy Kenny	London	Kerry	5 months	Justice's order.	27 Feb.
	Frank Conner	ditto	Bantry	26 years	ditto	27 Nov.
	Mary Conner	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	27 Nov.
	Eliza Conner	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	27 Nov.
	Frances Conner	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	27 Nov.
	James Conner	ditto	Cork	13 years	ditto	14 Jan.
	Mary Pepper	ditto	Londonderry	6 „	ditto	18 Feb.
	Emma Pepper	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	18 Feb.
	Martin Connellan	ditto	Clare	14 years	ditto	25 Feb.
	William Collins	ditto	Cork	22 „	ditto	16 July
	Elizabeth Webb	ditto	Dublin	14 „	ditto	2 Sept.
	Mary Reardon	ditto	Tipperary	11 „	ditto	7 Oct.
	John Reardon	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	7 Oct.
	Thomas Galwin	ditto	Limerick	19 years	ditto	30 Sept.
	George Ivey	ditto	Mayo	3 months	ditto	31 Oct.
	Ellen Ivey	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	31 Oct.
	George Ivey	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	31 Oct.
	Mary Finn	ditto	Kilkenny	12 years	ditto	4 Nov.
	Catherine Conner	ditto	Cork	4 years	ditto	18 Nov.
Martin, St., in-the-Fields (Parish).	Richard Farran	London	Waterford	5 weeks	Magistrate's order.	22 Jan.
	James Robough	ditto	Cork	16 years	ditto	13 Feb.
	William Polke	ditto	Belfast	1 week	ditto	30 July
	William Donovan	ditto	Cork	10 years	ditto	30 July
	Humphrey Sullivan	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	6 Aug.
	Mary Hynes	ditto	Dublin	6 months	ditto	10 Sept.
	Mary Hynes	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	10 Sept.
	Jeremiah Kellard	ditto	Cork	10 years	ditto	12 Dec.
	Bridget Kellard	ditto	ditto	10 „	ditto	12 Dec.
	John Marney	ditto	Dublin	11 „	ditto	17 Dec.
	George Murray	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	10 Jan.
	Ellen Murray	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	10 Jan.
	George Murray	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	10 Jan.
	Elizabeth Barrow	ditto	Cork	6 weeks	ditto	5 Feb.
	Michael Barrow	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	5 Feb.
	Patrick Barrow	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	5 Feb.
	John Burk	ditto	Dublin	2 years	ditto	5 Feb.
	Hannah Maria Feency	ditto	ditto	11 „	ditto	19 Feb.
	Thomas Clifford	ditto	Cork	10 „	ditto	5 Mar.
	Mary M'Carthy	ditto	ditto	10 „	ditto	30 April
	John Driscoll	ditto	ditto	8 „	ditto	10 May
	Mary Doyle	ditto	Dundalk	10 months	ditto	13 May
	Michael O'Keefe	ditto	Cork	37 years	ditto	10 June
	George Ivey	ditto	Dublin	11 weeks	ditto	4 July
	Ellen Ivey	ditto	ditto	11 „	ditto	4 July
	George Ivey	ditto	ditto	11 „	ditto	4 July
	Timothy Lough	ditto	Cork	1 month	ditto	23 July
	Jane Penrose	ditto	ditto	14 months	ditto	1 Oct.
	John Penrose	ditto	ditto	14 „	ditto	1 Oct.
	Dennis Lamb	ditto	Belfast	33 years	ditto	31 Oct.
	Henry George Lamb	ditto	ditto	33 „	ditto	31 Oct.
	James Smith	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	7 Nov.
	Bridget Connor	ditto	Dublin	1 month	ditto	25 Nov.

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*						
Marylebone, St. (Parish).	Jane Ivers	London	Cork	18 months	Magistrate's order.	5 Dec. 1860
	John Feeney	ditto	Mayo	6 „	ditto	12 Dec. „
	Mary Fitzpatrick	ditto	Cork	9 „	ditto	19 Dec. „
	Mary Keith	ditto	Limerick	6 „	ditto	31 Dec. „
	Edmund Kelly	ditto	Waterford	2 „	ditto	4 Jan. 1861
	Michael Daley	ditto	Cork	12 „	ditto	9 Jan. „
	Mary Green	ditto	ditto	12 years	ditto	15 Jan. „
	Joseph Burns	ditto	Waterford	3 „	ditto	23 Jan. „
	Maria White	ditto	Wexford	14 „	ditto	29 Jan. „
	Mary Murphy	ditto	Cork	1 „	ditto	31 Jan. „
	Bridgett Bennett	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	13 Feb. „
	George Ivey	ditto	Mayo	3 „	ditto	15 Feb. „
	Margaret Farley	ditto	Cavan	14 „	ditto	20 Feb. „
	Mary Connors	ditto	Limerick	13 „	ditto	6 Mar. „
	Edward Sweeney	ditto	ditto	20 „	ditto	13 Mar. „
	Patrick Easton	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	15 Mar. „
	Margaret Shields	ditto	Dublin	11 „	ditto	25 Mar. „
	James Lawson	ditto	Edinburgh	3 „	ditto	30 Mar. „
	Ann Smith	ditto	Limerick	18 „	ditto	6 April „
	Lawrence Pender	ditto	ditto	9 months	ditto	6 April „
	Mary Albee	ditto	ditto	10 years	ditto	9 April „
	Ann Galvin	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	9 April „
	Nancy Holland	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	18 April „
	Mary Skerrett	ditto	Wicklow	6 „	ditto	18 April „
	Elizabeth Newnen	ditto	Limerick	16 years	ditto	18 April „
	Patrick Hoghan	ditto	King's County	36 „	ditto	20 April „
	John Flood	ditto	Navan	10 „	ditto	23 May „
	Margaret Sullivan	ditto	Limerick	2 „	ditto	28 May „
	Honora Buckley	ditto	Cork	14 months	ditto	28 May „
	Mary Mookley	ditto	Limerick	13 „	ditto	17 June „
	Margaret Ryan	ditto	Tipperary	6 weeks	ditto	17 June „
	Mary Blackburn	ditto	Limerick	21 months	ditto	19 June „
	James Kelly	ditto	Roscommon	21 years	ditto	20 June „
	Dennis Crow	ditto	Limerick	6 weeks	ditto	20 June „
	Mary Green	ditto	Mayo	9 months	ditto	5 July „
	Mary Mattis	ditto	Limerick	2 years	ditto	10 July „
	Margaret Brown	ditto	Cork	4 months	ditto	24 July „
	Mary Leary	ditto	Kerry	2 „	ditto	30 July „
	Mary Denny	ditto	Cork	6 years	ditto	30 July „
	Honora Reagan	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	10 Aug. „
	Catherine Brown	ditto	Armagh	1 month	ditto	10 Aug. „
	Honora Donohue	ditto	Cork	3 years	ditto	14 Aug. „
	Mary Healey	ditto	Limerick	9 months	ditto	14 Aug. „
	Ellen Hoolahan	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	14 Aug. „
	Harriet Dolan	ditto	Cork	3 months	ditto	20 Aug. „
	Honora Burk	ditto	Limerick	4 years	ditto	28 Aug. „
	Mary FitzCummins	ditto	Cork	15 years	ditto	3 Sept. „
	Ellen Daley	ditto	Limerick	1 year	ditto	5 Sept. „
	Bridget Hearn	ditto	Mayo	7 years	ditto	7 Sept. „
	Michael Quirk	ditto	Tipperary	6 weeks	ditto	18 Sept. „
	Catherine Connell	ditto	Limerick	3 years	ditto	18 Sept. „
	Mary Ryan	ditto	Tipperary	1 year	ditto	25 Sept. „
	Margaret Moon	ditto	ditto	31 years	ditto	28 Sept. „
	Ann Dwyer	ditto	Limerick	3 weeks	ditto	30 Sept. „
	Sarah Maher	ditto	ditto	14 years	ditto	30 Sept. „
	Michael Geary	ditto	ditto	9 months	ditto	2 Oct. „
	John Dillon	ditto	ditto	18 weeks	ditto	2 Oct. „
	Mary Maguire	ditto	Dublin	2 „	ditto	9 Oct. „
	Mary M'Guillan	ditto	Clare	5 „	ditto	9 Oct. „
	Patrick O'Donougheu	ditto	Ballahooly	1 year	ditto	12 Oct. „
	Catherine Ryan	ditto	Limerick	1 „	ditto	12 Oct. „
	Elizabeth Buckley	ditto	Dublin	18 months	ditto	14 Nov. „
	James O'Donnull	ditto	Limerick	18 years	ditto	19 Nov. „
	Michael Reardon	ditto	ditto	20 „	ditto	19 Nov. „
	William Breen	ditto	Tipperary	23 „	ditto	19 Nov. „
	Honora Kelly	ditto	Limerick	6 „	ditto	26 Nov. „
	Ellen Mack	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	3 Dec. „
	Ellen Guy	ditto	Kildare	32 „	ditto	10 Dec. „
	Ann Gray	ditto	Limerick	28 „	ditto	14 Jan. 1862
	Michael Carroll	ditto	Kilkenny	9 „	ditto	11 Feb. „
	Joannah Hogan	ditto	Limerick	2 months	ditto	17 April „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*						
Marylebone, St. (Parish)—*continued.*	Mary Brophey	London	Queen's County	11 months	Magistrate's order.	4 Mar.
	Henry White	ditto	Limerick	5 years	ditto	25 Mar.
	Julia Buckley	ditto	Dublin	40 „	ditto	25 July
	Mary Collins	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	25 July
	William Calligan	ditto	Cork	3 months	ditto	25 July
	James Curtis	ditto	ditto	19 years	ditto	25 July
	George O'Hanlon	ditto	Dublin	45 „	ditto	2 Sept.
	Catherine Devine	ditto	Cork	42 „	ditto	30 Sept.
	Catherine Sculley	ditto	Limerick	5 months	ditto	30 Sept.
	James O'Sullivan	ditto	ditto	7 days	ditto	21 Oct.
	Samuel Grady	ditto	Cork	16 years	ditto	14 Nov.
Mile-end Old Town (Parish).	Mary Beven	London	Cork	Unknown	Magistrate's order.	26 Mar.
Pancras, St. (Parish)	Nancy M'Cauley and child (John).	London	Cork	6 months	Justice's order	5 Dec.
	Dennis Macauley	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	5 Dec
	Thomas Galvin	ditto	Dublin	10 months	Magistrate's order.	27 Mar.
	Ellen Challison and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	13 years	Justice's order	1 May
	Margaret Horogan	ditto	Cork	2 months	Magistrate's order.	22 May
	Mary Winn	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	22 May
	Mary Reardon and child (Cornelius).	ditto	Limerick	18 „	Justice's order.	5 June
	Mary Foley	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	5 June
	Henry Wilton, wife, and 2 children.	ditto	Dundalk	3 weeks	ditto	3 July
	Margaret Mullany	ditto	Dublin	3 „	ditto	3 July
	Catherine Ayres and 4 children.	ditto	Cork	8 months	Magistrate's order.	10 July
	Michael Murphy	ditto	ditto	2 „	Justice's order.	7 May
	William Bernard Briscoe	ditto	Waterford	15 years	ditto	4 June
	Ann Flannagan and 4 children.	ditto	Limerick	16 „	ditto	2 July
	Thomas Brown	ditto	ditto	15 „	ditto	2 July
	Henry Robinson	ditto	Dublin	4 months	ditto	20 Aug.
	Mary Collins and child (Margaret).	ditto	Waterford	4 years	ditto	20 Aug.
	Mary M'Carthy and 6 children.	ditto	Cork	15 „	Magistrate's order.	15 Sept.
	Elizabeth Dearing	ditto	Dublin	5 „	Justice's order	1 Oct.
	Elizabeth Finn	ditto	Cork	3 months	ditto	1 Oct.
	Maria Kemp	ditto	ditto	2 weeks	ditto	5 Nov.
	John Dillon and child (Ann).	ditto	Dublin	4 months	ditto	5 Nov.
	Ellen Smith and child (William).	ditto	ditto	19 years	ditto	19 Nov.
Poplar	Michael Welch	London	Bantry	1 month	Magistrate's order.	2 Jan.
	James Harrington	ditto	Skull	26 years	ditto	2 Jan.
	Patrick Sheughusey	ditto	Tipperary	20 „	ditto	23 Jan.
	Mary Pood	ditto	Bantry	10 months	ditto	3 April
	Higginbotham, William	ditto	Wicklow	4 years	ditto	17 April
	Patrick Regan and 3 children (Anne, Catherine, and John).	ditto	Ireland	14 „	ditto	12 April
	James Quilk, and Ellen his wife.	ditto	Tralee	6 weeks	ditto	12 June
	John M'Kee	ditto	Belfast	2 months	ditto	19 June
	Henry Wilson	ditto	Downpatrick	9 „	ditto	19 June
	Jeremiah Hennessey	ditto	Castlehaven	3 years	ditto	19 June
	Ellen Taylor and child (Johanna).	ditto	Cork	5 „	ditto	16 Oct.
	John Mead	ditto	Limerick	12 „	ditto	13 Nov.
	Michael Mahoney	ditto	Cork	6 months	ditto	13 Nov.

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*						
Poplar—*continued*	Henry Clair	London	Cork	6 weeks	Magistrate's order.	13 Nov. 1861
	John Sullivan and child (Bridget).	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	27 Nov. „
	John Connor, wife, and 5 children.	ditto	Limerick	18 „	ditto	4 Dec. „
	Mary Murphy	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	11 Dec. „
	Jane Rodgers	ditto	Dublin	1½ years	ditto	22 Jan. 1862
	John Dwyer	ditto	Waterford	40 „	ditto	8 Jan. „
	John Lynch	ditto	Cork	3 weeks	ditto	12 Mar. „
	Michael Sullivan	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	26 Mar. „
	Christopher Russell	ditto	Colnbeg	14 years	ditto	28 May „
	Catherine Kenan and child (Hugh).	ditto	Belfast	7 months	ditto	11 June „
	Jeremiah M'Carthy	ditto	Limerick	2 „	ditto	14 June „
	John Collins, wife (Bridget), and child (Mary).	ditto	Cork	6 „	ditto	16 July „
	Mary Burrice	ditto	ditto	2½ years	ditto	23 July „
	James Lathan	ditto	ditto	8 weeks	ditto	26 July „
	James Kennedy	ditto	Waterford	3 months	ditto	20 Aug. „
	Catherine Long	ditto	Cork	7 weeks	ditto	3 Sept. „
	Mary Shields	ditto	Waterford	7 years	ditto	25 Sept. „
	Margaret Shanahan	ditto	Cork	6 months	ditto	8 Oct. „
	Jeremiah Henright and Mary his wife.	ditto	Limerick	1½ years	ditto	23 Oct. „
	Michael Brian	ditto	Cork	5 „	ditto	19 Nov. „
	Mary Donovan	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	19 Nov. „
	Mary Ann Galwan	ditto	Dublin	17 „	ditto	26 Nov. „
Stepney	Thomas Calnan	London	Cork	1 year	Magistrate's order.	23 Oct. 1861
	Mary Ragan	ditto	ditto	24 years	ditto	14 Dec. „
	Michael Harris, wife and child.	ditto	Limerick	10 „	ditto	14 Dec. „
	David Himan	ditto	Cork	1 year	ditto	29 Jan. 1862
	Bridget Collins	ditto	Limerick	2 years	ditto	4 Feb. „
	James Collins and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	4 Feb. „
	Jane Kingston	ditto	Cork	7 „	ditto	10 Feb. „
	Hannah Murphy	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	19 Feb. „
	Mary Hagerty	ditto	ditto	15 „	ditto	26 Feb. „
	Bridget Shea	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	20 Mar. „
	Charles M'Carthy	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	19 Mar. „
	Margaret Brian	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	19 Mar. „
	William Smiley	ditto	Dublin	1 year	ditto	28 Mar. „
	Andrew Courtnay, wife and child.	ditto	Limerick	3 years	ditto	28 Mar. „
	Jane Rowland	ditto	Cork	1 year	ditto	25 June „
	Patrick Potter, wife and 2 children.	ditto	Dublin	2 years	ditto	18 Sept. „
	Margaret Ware	ditto	Cork	13 years	ditto	11 Oct. „
Strand	Michael Brien	London	Cork	16 years	Justice's order.	16 April 1861
	Thomas Flinn	ditto	Limerick	1 year	ditto	16 April „
	Mary M'Namara	ditto	Cork	6 months	ditto	18 June „
	Julia Silk	ditto	Wexford	3 years	ditto	17 Sept. „
	Charles Silk			1 year		
	Cornelius Hurley	ditto	Cork	10 years	ditto	8 Oct. „
	Catherine Hurley					
	Margaret Redding	ditto	Limerick	20 „	Magistrate's order.	22 Oct. „
	Bridget Redding			10 „		
	Mary Ann Redding			8 „		
	Edward Redding			4 „		
	Ellen Harrigan	ditto	Cork	25 „	ditto	26 Nov. „
	John Harrigan			14 „		
	Morris Harrigan			1½ „		
	Julia Burke	ditto	Limerick	7 months	ditto	2 Dec. „
	Bridget King	ditto	Dublin	1 year	ditto	22 Jan. 1862
	Michael Hayes	ditto	Waterford	28 years	ditto	11 Feb. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*						
Strand—*continued.*	Mary Courtney Catherine Courtney	London	Cork	13 years 3 „	Magistrate's order.	8 April
	John Sexton Mary Sexton John Sexton Margaret Sexton	ditto	Limerick	1 year 1 „ 1 „ 9 months	ditto	25 July
	Maria Welby Margaret Welby	ditto	Dublin	4 years	ditto	21 Oct.
Uxbridge	Bridget Connor	London	Cork	3 months	Magistrate's order.	9 Sept.
	Michael Connor	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	9 Sept.
	Ann Lines	ditto	Limerick	9 „	ditto	13 Oct.
Whitechapel	John Powell, wife, and 3 children.	London	Waterford	7 years	Magistrate's order.	5 Dec.
	Ellen Toomey	ditto	Cork	4 months	ditto	12 Dec.
	Mary Leahy	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	19 Dec.
	Catherine Maloney	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	19 Dec.
	Julia Nugent	ditto	ditto	4 years	ditto	6 Feb.
	Margaret Nagle	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	13 Feb.
	Thomas Taylor	ditto	Limerick	15 months	ditto	13 Feb.
	Honora Hurley	ditto	Cork	3 years	ditto	24 April
	Hannah Keefe	ditto	Waterford	6 months	ditto	1 May
	Mary Ann Ryan	ditto	Limerick	10 weeks	ditto	23 May
	Mary Turner	ditto	Cork	4 years	ditto	5 June
	Dennis Casey and wife	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	12 June
	John M'Carthy	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	16 June
	Ellen M'Carry	ditto	Belfast	14 „	ditto	19 June
	Julia Butler	ditto	Dublin	10 weeks	ditto	19 June
	Eliza Doherty	ditto	Belfast	15 years	ditto	19 June
	Alexander Horn, wife and 2 children.	ditto	Cork	4 „	ditto	26 June
	Johanna Mahoney	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	10 July
	Jane Robinson and 5 children.	ditto	Belfast	13 „	ditto	10 July
	Catherine Savage and child	ditto	Cork	3 „	ditto	7 Aug.
	Daniel Sweeney	ditto	ditto	28 „	ditto	10 Sept.
	Mary Riley	ditto	ditto	8 „	ditto	11 Sept.
	Catherine Finnigan	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	18 Dec.
	Ellen Barnett	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	18 Dec.
	Mary Martin	ditto	ditto	10 „	ditto	24 Dec.
	Ann Murphy	ditto	Waterford	7 months	ditto	24 Dec.
	Mary Foley and child	ditto	Limerick	7 „	ditto	24 Dec.
	Mary Bellows and child	ditto	Cork	14 years	ditto	19 Feb.
	Joseph Waters	ditto	ditto	14 „	ditto	5 Mar.
	Bridget Ryan	ditto	Limerick	6 „	ditto	26 Mar.
	John Haley	ditto	Cork	16 years	ditto	2 April
	Catherine Conway	ditto	Clare	14 days	ditto	23 April
	Catherine Howes	ditto	Cork	5 years	ditto	30 April
	James Sharkey	ditto	Limerick	2 „	ditto	25 June
	Bridget Conner and child	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	17 Sept.
	Kate Long	ditto	Cork	3 „	ditto	17 Sept.
	James Nugent	ditto	ditto	4 days	ditto	17 Sept.
	Margaret Sullivan	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	26 Nov.
MONMOUTH:						
Bedwellty	James Callagan	Bristol	Waterford	2 years	Magistrate's order.	21 Jan.
	Christopher O'Brien, and 13 children.	ditto	ditto	14 „	ditto	25 Mar.
	Hannah Santry	Newport	Cork	3 „	ditto	12 April
	Johanna Leary	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	9 July
	Dennis Regan	ditto	ditto	20 „	ditto	12 April
	Margaret Kerrivan, and 2 children.	Bristol	Waterford	14 „	ditto	25 Aug.

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
MONMOUTH—*continued.*						
Newport	James Sullivan	Newport	Cork	6 months	Magistrate's order.	11 Feb. 1861
	Catherine Sullivan	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	16 Feb. „
	John Sullivan	ditto	ditto	Not known	ditto	25 Feb. „
	Ellen Sweeney	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	4 Mar. „
	Bridget Callaghan	Cardiff	ditto	Not known	ditto	23 Mar. „
	Hannah Callaghan	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	23 Mar. „
	Mary Connor	Newport	ditto	„	ditto	25 May „
	Mary Coughlin	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	11 June „
	Mary Welsh	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	11 June „
	Thomas Foley	Bristol	Waterford	„	ditto	13 Sept. „
Pontypool	Mary Ring and 2 children	Newport	Cork	9 years	Magistrate's order.	8 Dec. 1860
	Mary Fulvey and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	26 Jan. 1861
	Mary Buckley and child	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	26 Jan. „
	Catherine Callaghan	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	6 July „
	Mary Shehan and child	ditto	ditto	8 years	ditto	6 July „
	Mary Fitzgerald	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	4 Sept. „
	William Buckley, wife and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	23 „	ditto	14 Dec. „
	Mary Morris and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	22 Mar. 1862
	Ellen Leary and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	5 July „
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
Berwick-upon-Tweed	Agnes Develin	Glasgow	Belfast	8 months	Magistrate's order.	2 May 1862
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Mary Duffey	Liverpool	Waterford	4 months	Magistrate's order.	Dec. 1860
	Thomas Duffey	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	Dec. „
	Margaret Duffey	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	Dec. „
	Edward M'Bride	ditto	Dundalk	30 years	ditto	14 Dec. „
	Mary Lennan	Carlisle	Belfast	6 months	ditto	31 Jan. 1861
	Ellen Lennan	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	31 Jan. „
	Hannah Lavell	Glasgow	Derry	8 years	ditto	31 Jan. „
	Mary Lavell	ditto	ditto	8 „	ditto	31 Jan. „
	Thomas Lodge	Liverpool	Waterford	8 „	ditto	1 Feb. „
	Mary Carrol	Carlisle	Belfast	2 „	ditto	22 April „
	Elizabeth Carrol	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	22 April „
	Margaret Cumming	ditto	ditto	17 „	ditto	22 April „
	Julia M'Grath	Liverpool	Waterford	2 months	ditto	24 May „
	John M'Grath	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	24 May „
	Mary Lacey	ditto	ditto	10 years	ditto	24 May „
	Maria Farrell	ditto	Dublin	4 „	ditto	23 May „
	Michael Farrell	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	23 May „
	Ann Farrell	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	23 May „
NOTTINGHAM:						
Nottingham	Harriet Seward	Liverpool	Dublin	8 months	Magistrate's order.	21 Feb. 1861
	Augustine Seward	ditto	ditto	8 „	ditto	21 Feb. „
	Thomas Burke	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	21 Feb. „
	Catherine M'Guiness	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	21 Feb. „
	William Hobbs, wife and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	21 Feb. „
	Catherine Glynn	ditto	ditto	10 weeks	ditto	21 Feb. „
	Mary Welsh	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	21 Feb. „
	Winifred Hannington	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	21 Feb. „
	John Kenney	ditto	ditto	15 years	ditto	30 Aug. „
	Thomas Mahone	ditto	ditto	15 „	ditto	30 Aug. „
	Robert Dams	ditto	ditto	40 „	ditto	30 Aug „
OXFORD:						
Witney	Mary Sullivan	Bristol	Cork	Not known	Magistrate's order.	July 1861

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal
SOMERSET:						
Taunton - -	Susan M'Greigh and child (Ann).	Bristol - -	Belfast - -	3 months	Order of justices.	15 Jan.
SOUTHAMPTON:						
Portsea Island -	Ann Lambert and 2 children.	Portsmouth -	Cork - -	9 months	Magistrate's order.	5 Dec.
	Catherine Grant - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	30 years	ditto -	7 Mar.
	Patrick Keating, with wife and 5 children.	ditto - -	Queenstown -	3 „ -	ditto -	7 Mar.
	Thomas Courtenay and son	ditto - -	Cork - -	14 „ -	ditto -	25 July
Southampton -	Ellen Fullerton and child	London - -	Belfast - -	Not known	Magistrate's order.	Jan.
	James Walsh - - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	„	ditto -	Jan.
	Ann Collious - - -	Bristol - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	April
	Eliza Harty - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	April
	Norah Brown - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	Aug.
	Mary Martin and 3 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	May
	Emma Pearson - -	Southampton	Dublin - -	„	ditto -	July
	Ellen Burns - - -	London -	Londonderry	„	ditto -	Aug.
	Patrick M'Donald - -	Southampton	Dublin - -	„	ditto -	Aug.
	Thomas Rooney - -	ditto - -	ditto -	„	ditto -	Aug.
STAFFORD:						
Newcastle-under-Lyne.	Thomas Waters - -	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	51 years	Destitution; justices' order.	13 July
	Patrick Coghlan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	15 „	ditto -	13 July
	Ann Garrican - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „	ditto -	17 June
Walsall - -	Thomas Ford, wife, and 5 children.	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	- -	Receiving relief and magistrate's order.	22 Dec.
	Martin Boyle - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	Few months	ditto -	11 Feb.
	Mary Burke and 4 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	20 April
	Thomas Feerock - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	20 April
	Mary Welsh - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	16 July
	Catherine Jones - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	26 Aug.
	Michael Jones - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	26 Aug.
	John Burns - - -	ditto - -	Removed direct to Tuam workhouse, county Galway, u new Act, 21 July 1862.			
West Bromwich -	Margaret Gallaghan and 4 children; viz. Thomas, Mary, James, and John.	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	Not known	Deserted by husband, & removed by order of justices.	20 June
	James Hardy and 3 children; viz. Thomas, Michael, and Mary.	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	Destitute, & removed by order of justices.	9 Aug.
	Ann Glynn and child (Mary).	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	9 Aug.
	James Murphy - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	9 Aug.
	Patrick M'Namara -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 month	ditto -	9 Aug.
	Ellen Gallary and child (Mary).	ditto - -	ditto - -	Not known	ditto -	9 Aug.
SURREY:						
Bermondsey (Parish)	Charles M'Connell - -	London -	Belfast - -	Unknown	Magistrate's order.	28 May
	Martha Moore - -	ditto - -	Dublin -	12 years	ditto -	8 Nov.

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
SURREY—*cont*^{d}.						
Camberwell (Parish)	Jeremiah Clifford	Bristol	Cork	Not known	Magistrate's order.	3 Dec. 1860
	Margaret Cahill	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	28 Dec. „
	Mary Brenan	ditto	ditto	4 years	ditto	14 Jan. 1861
	Julia Sheen	ditto	Limerick	4 „	ditto	4 Feb. „
	Ellen Murphy	London	ditto	6 months	ditto	15 April „
	Terence Miskill	ditto	Galway	5 „	ditto	20 May „
	Bridget Hagan	ditto	Cork	12 „	ditto	4 June „
	Patrick Doharty	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	12 Aug. „
	Patrick Fitzgerald	ditto	ditto	10 years	ditto	26 Aug. „
	Margaret Holmes	ditto	Limerick	12 months	ditto	7 Oct. „
	Ellen Neale	ditto	ditto	20 years	ditto	7 Oct. „
	Honora Clifford	ditto	Cork	2 months	ditto	4 May 1862
	Ellen Glynn	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	13 Aug. „
	Patrick Foley	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	25 Aug. „
	Catherine Conway	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	8 Oct. „
	Mary Power	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	20 Oct. „
	Joanna Carey	ditto	ditto	12 months	ditto	11 Nov. „
	Ellen Kane	ditto	ditto	9 years	ditto	11 Nov. „
Croydon	Catherine Neal	London	Cork	1 year	Magistrate's order.	4 Dec. 1860
	Julia Hart and 2 children	ditto	ditto	4 years	Board of Guardians, at request of pauper.	31 Dec. 1861
George, St., the Martyr, Southwark.	Mary Hayes	London	Cork	1 year	Magistrate's order.	19 Dec. 1860
	Denis Crowley	ditto	ditto	6 years	ditto	13 Feb. 1861
	Catherine Haggarty	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	20 Feb. „
	Ellen Gutherie and 2 children.	ditto	Edinburgh	22 years	ditto	15 Mar. „
	Mary Tarston	ditto	Clare	3 months	ditto	30 Nov. „
	Ellen Murphy and child	ditto	Dublin	16 „	ditto	4 Dec. „
	Susanna Fleming and 4 children.	ditto	Enniskillen	18 years	ditto	18 Dec. „
	Daniel M'Leod	ditto	Newry	30 „	ditto	2 Jan. 1862
	Mary Ann Goodwin and 4 children.	ditto	Dublin	11 „	ditto	2 Jan. „
Lambeth (Parish)	Mary Casey and child	London	All these paupers have been removed to the workhouses of their respective unions, in accordance with the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 76.	5 months	Order of justices.	15 Nov. 1861
	Ellen Douglas	ditto		10 „	ditto	7 Mar. 1862
	Ellen Douglas	ditto		10 „	ditto	7 Mar. „
	Mary Murphy	ditto		8 „	ditto	7 Mar. „
	Joanna Haggarty and 3 children.	ditto		7 years	ditto	4 Sept. „
St. Olaves	Mary Hennis	Bristol	Limerick	4 years	Magistrate's order.	1 Feb. 1861
	Thomas Canby	London	Cork	1 year	ditto	1 Feb. „
	Mary Coffee	ditto	Waterford	5 years	ditto	12 June „
	Elizabeth Green	ditto	Cork	3 „	ditto	4 July „
	William Washington	ditto	Dublin	1 year	ditto	10 July „
	James Roland	ditto	Cork	5 years	ditto	10 July „
	John Wilson	ditto	ditto	9 months	ditto	28 Aug. „
	Ellen Noonan	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	28 Aug. „
	Johanna Farrell	ditto	Dublin	7 „	ditto	28 Aug. „
	Cornelius Fitzpatrick	ditto	Limerick	1 year	ditto	18 Sept. „
	Richard Welch	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	28 Sept. „
	Jeremiah Burchell	ditto	ditto	6 years	ditto	28 Sept. „
	Ellen Hart	ditto	Cork	11 months	ditto	28 Sept. „
	Mary Hart	ditto	ditto	11 „	ditto	28 Sept. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
SURREY—*continued.*						
St. Olaves—*cont^d.*	Mary Ann Hart	London	Cork	11 months	Magistrate's order.	28 Sept. 18
	Christopher Hart	ditto	ditto	11 „	ditto	28 Sept. „
	Ellen M'Carthy	ditto	Limerick	2 years	ditto	15 Oct. „
	Thomas M'Carthy	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	23 Oct. „
	Jeremiah Ragan	ditto	Cork	9 „	ditto	23 Oct. „
	Mary Ragan	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	23 Oct. „
	Mary Ann Ragan	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	23 Oct. „
	Bridget Connor	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	23 Oct. „
	Sarah Dean	ditto	ditto	1 month	ditto	23 Oct. „
	Morris Shean	Bristol	ditto	3 years	ditto	2 Nov. „
	Mary Keefe	ditto	ditto	16 „	ditto	2 Nov. „
	John Keefe	ditto	ditto	16 „	ditto	2 Nov. „
	Mary Paul	ditto	Limerick	2 „	ditto	2 Nov. „
	James Small	ditto	Dublin	5 „	ditto	27 Nov. „
	Ann Trawley	ditto	Limerick	2 years	ditto	27 Nov. „
	Michael Trawley	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	27 Nov. „
	Mary Leary	ditto	Cork	Unknown	ditto	8 Jan. 18
	Mary Kirley	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	8 Jan.
	James Haley	ditto	ditto	Several years	ditto	8 Jan.
	Morris Haley	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	8 Jan.
	Mary Riley	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	8 Jan.
	John Riley	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	8 Jan.
	Thomas Riley	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	8 Jan.
	Michael Riley	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	8 Jan.
	Catherine Blaney	ditto	Limerick	1 year	ditto	12 Mar.
	Mary Cavanah	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	12 Mar.
	Catharine Cavanah	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	12 Mar.
	Ann Cavanah	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	12 Mar.
	Margaret Ragan	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	12 Mar.
	Johanna M'Carthy	London	Cork	2 years	ditto	22 May
	John M'Carthy	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	22 May
	Honora M'Carthy	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	22 May
	Timothy M'Carthy	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	22 May
	Catharine M'Coliffe	ditto	Belfast	1 year	ditto	28 Aug.
	Timothy M'Coliffe	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	28 Aug.
	Johanna Caney	ditto	Cork	1 „	ditto	17 Oct.
	Hannah Clark	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	17 Oct.
	Dennis Keeffe	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	17 Oct.
Rotherhithe	Mary Ann Sutherland and child.	London	Aberdeen	Not known	Justices	April 18
	Bartholomew Collins and wife.	ditto	Dublin	„	ditto	4 May
	Ann Gorman	ditto	Limerick	„	ditto	2 Oct.
	Catherine Daley	ditto	Cork	„	ditto	20 Nov.
	Mary Crane	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	7 Mar. 18
	Ellen Shehan	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	7 Mar.
	Maurice Linihan	ditto	ditto	3 months	Magistrate	3 Sept.
	Bartholomew Collins	ditto	Dublin	16 „	ditto	16 Oct.
	Charles Sullivan	ditto	Cork	9 „	ditto	16 Oct.
St. Saviour's	Mary M'Carthy and child	Bristol	Cork	1 year	Magistrate's order.	25 Jan. 18
	Thomas Sheaham, wife, and child.	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	25 Jan.
	Ann Dillon and child	London	Limerick	2 years	ditto	23 May
	James Hunnessy	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	7 Aug.
	Mary Butler and children	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	7 Aug.
	Honora Kellehar	ditto	Cork	4 „	ditto	8 Aug.
Wandsworth and Clapham.	Bridget Ward 7 children:—Sarah, Ellen, Elizabeth, Thomas, Ann, John, Bridget.	London	Limerick	12 years	Magistrate's order.	3 Aug. 18
	William Ward	Liverpool	ditto	12 „	ditto	19 Nov.
	Catherine Collins and child (Thomas).	ditto	Cork	13 „	ditto	19 Nov.
SUSSEX:						
Lewes	John Mahoney, Catherine, his wife, and 3 children:—(Ellen, James, and child not named).	London	Cork	About 2 years.	Magistrate's order.	30 July 18

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
WARWICK:						
Birmingham Parish	Sarah Mooney	Liverpool	Dublin	54 years	Magistrate's order.	8 May 1861.
	James Anderson	ditto	Glasgow	2 months	ditto	3 June „
	Catherine Lloyd	ditto	Galway	11 years	ditto	3 June „
	Adam Steel	ditto	Glasgow	3 „	ditto	6 Nov. „
	John Riddell	ditto	ditto	15 „	ditto	6 Nov. „
	Patrick Flynn	ditto	Dublin	9 „	ditto	7 Nov. „
	John Reeves	ditto	ditto	18 months	ditto	7 Nov. „
	Edward Fines	ditto	ditto	9 years	ditto	10 Jan. 1862.
	Jane Evans	ditto	Cork	14 „	ditto	10 Jan. „
	Ann Healey	Liverpool	Cork	3 years	ditto	10 Jan. 1862.
	John Ryan	ditto	Dublin	22 „	ditto	14 May „
	Elizabeth Scott	ditto	ditto	4 weeks	ditto	14 May „
	Daniel Shannon	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	14 May „
	Catherine Twiran	Holyhead	ditto	2 years	ditto	11 Aug. „
	William Long	ditto	ditto	50 „	ditto	11 Aug. „
	Hannah Eager	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	11 Aug. „
	John Heighney	ditto	ditto	2 months	ditto	11 Aug. „
	Margaret Whelan	ditto	ditto	1 „	ditto	29 Sept. „
	Margaret Carney	ditto	ditto	26 years	ditto	29 Sept. „
	Bridget Corbett	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	29 Sept. „
WORCESTER:						
Worcester	M'Loughlin Terrance	Liverpool	Dundalk	About 8 years.	Order of Justices.	25 May 1862.
YORK (E.R.):						
Kingston-upon-Hull	Patrick Walsh Wife and three children, (Catherine, John, and William).	Liverpool	Cork	15 years	Magistrate's order.	19 April 1861.
	Catherine Grady	ditto	Dublin	18 months	ditto	18 Aug. „
YORK (N.R.):						
Kirkby Moorside	Ann M'Carten	Liverpool	Warrenpoint	21 years	Husband (an Irishman) dead. Widow desired to be removed to her friends in Ireland.	15 July 1862.
	James M'Carten	ditto	ditto	14 „	-	15 July „
	Rose M'Carten	ditto	ditto	13 „	-	15 July „
	Felix M'Carten	ditto	ditto	10 „	-	15 July „
YORK (W.R.):						
Barnsley	Leonard Hayes	Not known, delivered at the depôt at Huddersfield, to be forwarded to Ireland.	Not known	Unknown	Magistrate's order.	May 1861.
	Peter Riley	ditto	ditto	Unknown	ditto	April 1861.
Bradford	Patrick Durkin, wife and 2 children.	Liverpool	Sligo	Not aware.	Magistrate's order.	Dec. 1860.
	Martha M'Cann	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	Dec. „
	David Brickley and family	ditto	Cork	„	ditto	May 1861.
	Ann Dillon	ditto	Dublin	„	ditto	May „
	Margaret Griffin	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	May „
	Mary Campbell	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	May „
	Catherine Delaney	ditto	Belfast	„	ditto	May „
	Timothy Hurley	ditto	Cork	„	ditto	May „
	Catherine Scully and child	ditto	Dublin	„	ditto	June „
	Catherine Glennon	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	June „
	Bridget Higgins	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	June „
	Esther Wood	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	June „
	James Gilmore	ditto	Sligo	„	ditto	June „
	Mary O'Donald	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	June „
	William Swaine and family	ditto	Dublin	„	ditto	Dec. „
	Michael Navin, wife and 5 children.	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	July 1862.
	Catherine Delaney and child.	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	July „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
York (W.R.)—*continued.*						
Bradford—*continued.*	Ellen Moore, and 2 children.	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	Not aware	Magistrate's order.	Nov. 1862.
	Catherine M'Dermott and child.	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	Nov. „
	Julia Callaghan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	Nov. „
Ecclesall Bierlow -	John Allen - - -	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	8 years -	Magistrate's order.	11 April 18
	Ellen O'Mara, and 2 children.	ditto - -	Limerick -	Several years.	ditto -	7 June
	Eliza Ann Brown - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	A few months.	ditto -	14 July
	Martin St. Ledger - -	ditto -	Dublin - -	1½ years.	ditto -	31 Jan. 18
Halifax - - -	James Neill - - -	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	4 years -	Magistrate's order.	13 Aug. 18
	Bridget Doveaty, and 2 children (Charles and William).	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 months	ditto -	13 Aug.
	Margaret Flannery - -	ditto - -	Waterford -	2 years -	ditto -	3 June 18
	Margaret Hayes - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	9 months	ditto -	3 June
	Esther O'Brian - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 year -	ditto -	3 June
Huddersfield - -	Isabella M'Farland - -	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	13 years -	Magistrate's order.	20 Mar. 18
	Ann Coghlan - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6 weeks	ditto -	3 May
	John Burke - - -	ditto - -	Sligo - -	10 years -	ditto -	10 May
	Alice Flaherty - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	10 weeks	ditto -	31 May
	Daniel Buckley - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 months	ditto -	31 May
	Thomas Lynch - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „	ditto -	31 May
	Margaret Mowbray - -	ditto - -	Cork - -	33 years -	ditto -	7 Aug.
	Mary Finn - - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2 „	ditto -	29 Aug.
	Mary Richardson - -	ditto - -	Belfast - -	1 year -	ditto -	29 Aug.
	Hannah M'Donough -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	14 years -	ditto -	21 Jan. 18
	Thomas Riley - -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	16 „ -	ditto -	4 March
	Mary Burns - - -	Holyhead -	ditto - -	2 „ -	ditto -	18 June
	Mary Burke - - -	Liverpool -	ditto - -	16 „ -	ditto -	3 July
	Michael M'Iver - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	5 „ -	ditto -	20 Aug.
	Dominic Burke - -	Holyhead -	ditto - -	30 „ -	ditto -	10 Sept.
	Michael Noon - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 months	ditto -	29 Oct.
	Peter Clarke - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 „ -	ditto -	29 Oct.
	Thomas White - -	Liverpool -	ditto - -	1 year -	ditto -	25 Nov.
Township of Leeds -	Margaret Moore - -	Liverpool -	Dublin - -	1 month	Magistrate's order.	18 March 1
	Mary Doker and 4 children	ditto - -	Sligo - -	4 months	ditto -	18 May
	Bridget Welch and child -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	2 years and 9 months.	ditto -	31 May
	Anthony Toole - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 years and 9 months.	ditto -	31 May
	Mary Ginnally and child	ditto - -	ditto - -	3 years -	ditto -	26 June
	Mary Jordon - - -	ditto - -	Sligo - -	9 months	ditto -	24 July
	Patrick Hare, wife and 2 children.	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 years -	ditto -	30 Nov.
	Ann Callaghan and 2 children.	Morecambe Bay	Belfast - -	1 year -	ditto -	16 Dec.
	Mary Smith and child -	ditto - -	Dublin - -	1½ years	ditto -	16 Dec.
	Mary Egan and child -	Liverpool -	ditto - -	1½ „	ditto -	20 Jan. 1
Rotherham - -	Thomas M'Garry - -	ditto - -	Leitrim -	- -	Magistrate's order.	19 March 1
Selby - - -	Mary Keving - - -	ditto - -	Galway -	Not known	Magistrate's order.	6 Aug.
	Sarah Ann Keeving -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	6 Aug.
	Mary Keeving - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	6 Aug.
	Bridget Shannon and James, an infant.	ditto - -	Dublin - -	„	ditto -	5 March 1
	Terence Cunnane - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	„	ditto -	9 Sept.
Wakefield - -	Rutledge Stewart - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1 week -	Justice's order	7 May 1
	Luke Connolly -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2 years -	ditto -	17 Dec.

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
WALES:						
GLAMORGAN:						
Bridgend and Cowbridge.	Catherine Casey and 2 children (Thomas and Michael).	Milford Haven	Waterford	About 2 years.	Magistrate's order.	19 Nov. 1862.
Cardiff *	Mary Clary	Cardiff	Cork		Magistrate's order.	15 Dec. 1860.
	Ellen Welsh	Bristol	Cork or Waterford.		ditto	20 Dec. „
	Michael Bryant	ditto	ditto		ditto	20 Dec. „
	Mary Hughes and son	ditto	ditto		ditto	3 Jan. 1861.
	John Murphy	ditto	ditto		ditto	3 Jan. „
	William M'Carthy	ditto	ditto		ditto	3 Jan. „
	John Barry, wife and child	ditto	ditto		ditto	3 Jan. „
	Margaret Fown	Cardiff	Cork		ditto	12 Jan. „
	Hannah Barry	ditto	ditto		ditto	12 Jan. „
	Catherine Linahan	ditto	ditto		ditto	12 Jan. „
	Mary Sullivan	ditto	ditto		ditto	12 Jan. „
	Michael Sullivan	ditto	ditto		ditto	12 Jan. „
	John Freeman	ditto	ditto		ditto	12 Jan. „
	Thomas Barry	ditto	ditto		ditto	12 Jan. „
	Johanna Boozan, and 4 children.	ditto	ditto		ditto	26 Jan. „
	Thomas Fitzgerald	ditto	ditto		ditto	26 Jan. „
	James Donovan, wife and 2 children.	ditto	ditto		ditto	26 Jan. „
	John Doolan	Bristol	Waterford		ditto	28 Jan. „
	Mary Jones	ditto	ditto		ditto	28 Jan. „
	John Sullivan	Cardiff	Cork		ditto	9 Feb. „
	Jeremiah Sheehan	ditto	ditto		ditto	9 Feb. „
	Bridget Cansgrif	ditto	ditto		ditto	9 Feb. „
	Patrick M'Carthy, wife and 2 children.	ditto	ditto		ditto	9 Feb. „
	Margaret Mullins	ditto	ditto		ditto	9 Feb. „
	Mary Spiller	ditto	ditto		ditto	23 Feb. „
	Daniel Driscoll	ditto	ditto		ditto	23 Feb. „
	James Donovan	ditto	ditto		ditto	23 Feb. „
	Patrick Kearney	ditto	ditto		ditto	23 Feb. „
	Cornelius Leary	ditto	ditto		ditto	23 Feb. „
	Edward Towland, wife and 4 children.	Bristol	Belfast		ditto	23 Feb. „
	Julia Crowley	Cardiff	Cork		ditto	9 Mar. „
	William Burke	ditto	ditto		ditto	9 Mar. „
	John Landress, and wife	ditto	ditto		ditto	9 Mar. „
	Mary Welsh	ditto	ditto		ditto	9 Mar. „
	Andrew Stewart	Bristol	Belfast		ditto	20 Mar. „
	Daniel Callaghan	Cardiff	Cork		ditto	23 Mar. „
	Julia Leary	ditto	ditto		ditto	23 Mar. „
	Michael Linch	ditto	ditto		ditto	23 Mar. „
	Michael Cudmore	ditto	ditto		ditto	23 Mar. „
	Mary Malone	ditto	ditto		ditto	23 Mar. „
	Frank Hogan, and wife	Bristol	Waterford		ditto	28 Mar. „
	John Dwyer, wife and 2 children.	ditto	ditto		ditto	28 Mar. „
	Julia Callaghan, and child	Cardiff	Cork		ditto	6 April „
	Daniel Holland, wife and 5 children.	ditto	ditto		ditto	6 April „
	John Green	ditto	ditto		ditto	6 April „
	Daniel Regan	ditto	ditto		ditto	6 April „
	Mary Burke	ditto	ditto		ditto	6 April „
	Thomas Hughes, wife and child.	Bristol	Waterford		ditto	8 April „
	James Eitzgerald	Cardiff	Cork		ditto	20 April „
	Margaret Dempsey	ditto	ditto		ditto	20 April „
	Timothy Connor	ditto	ditto		ditto	20 April „

* The return is imperfect with respect to the column "Years of residence in England or Scotland," as in a great many instances the clerk has been wholly unable to obtain the information necessary to enable him to fill it up.

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
GLAMORGAN—*continued.*						
Cardiff—*cont^d.*	Ann Caton	Bristol	Waterford		Magistrate's order.	25 April 18
	John Collins	Cardiff	Cork		ditto	4 May
	Catherine Collins	ditto	ditto		ditto	4 May
	John Hurley	ditto	ditto		ditto	4 May
	Timothy Lynch	ditto	ditto		ditto	4 May
	Bridget Donovan	ditto	ditto		ditto	4 May
	Mary Dutton and child	Bristol	Waterford		ditto	9 May
	Mary Duggan and child	ditto	ditto		ditto	9 May
	Thomas Barry, wife and child.	ditto	ditto		ditto	9 May
	James Sullivan and wife	Cardiff	Cork		ditto	18 May
	Jeremiah Hagarty	ditto	ditto		ditto	18 May
	Daniel Reardon	ditto	ditto		ditto	18 May
	Richard Kelly	ditto	ditto		ditto	18 May
	Edward Healy	ditto	ditto		ditto	18 May
	William Brekin	Bristol	Dublin		ditto	24 May
	Timothy Harrington, wife and child.	Cardiff	Cork		ditto	1 June
	Maria Fitshammond	ditto	ditto		ditto	1 June
	Thomas Sullivan, wife and 3 children.	ditto	ditto		ditto	15 June
	Ellen Donovan	ditto	ditto		ditto	15 June
	Michael Hurley, wife and 5 children.	ditto	ditto		ditto	15 June
	Daniel O'Neil, and 3 children.	ditto	ditto		ditto	15 June
	Julia Sullivan, and child	ditto	ditto		ditto	15 June
	James Ahearn, and wife	Bristol	Cork or Waterford.		ditto	24 June
	John Delany	ditto	ditto		ditto	24 June
	Julia Delany	ditto	ditto		ditto	24 June
	John Ahearn	ditto	ditto		ditto	24 June
	Mary Donovan, and child	ditto	ditto		ditto	24 June
	William Callaher	Cardiff	Cork		ditto	29 June
	John Sullivan, and wife	ditto	ditto		ditto	29 June
	Bridget Lynch	ditto	ditto		ditto	29 June
	Catherine Bradley	ditto	ditto		ditto	13 July
	Ellen M'Carthy	ditto	ditto		ditto	13 July
	Michael Nihil	ditto	ditto		ditto	13 July
	Eliza Burke	ditto	ditto		ditto	13 July
	Mary Sullivan	ditto	ditto		ditto	13 July
	Jane Kelly	ditto	ditto		ditto	13 July
	Mary Griffiths, and child	ditto	ditto		ditto	27 July
	Timothy Cronin	ditto	ditto		ditto	27 July
	Thomas Murphy	ditto	ditto		ditto	27 July
	Daniel Donovan, wife and child.	ditto	ditto		ditto	27 July
	Mary Roach	Bristol	Waterford		ditto	7 Aug.
	Caroline Cokely, and 6 children.	Cardiff	Cork		ditto	10 Aug.
	John Call	ditto	ditto	20 years	ditto	21 Sept.
	Patrick Page	ditto	ditto	7 weeks	ditto	21 Sept.
	Daniel Sullivan, and wife	ditto	ditto	2 years	ditto	21 Sept.
	Michael Donovan, wife and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	21 Sept.
	David Mahony, wife and 3 children.	ditto	ditto		ditto	21 Sept.
	Mary Harrington, andchild	ditto	ditto		ditto	21 Sept.
	Margaret Donohue	ditto	ditto		ditto	28 Sept.
	William Fleming	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	28 Sept.
	John Tobin	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	28 Sept.
	Mary Thompson, and child	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	28 Sept.
	Ellen Barry, and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	15 years	ditto	28 Sept.
	John Maddigin	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	28 Sept.
	Thomas Lorden, and child	Newport	ditto	16 years	ditto	4 Oct.
	Johanna Broderick	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	4 Oct.
	Daniel Kilford	Cardiff	ditto	2 „	ditto	18 Oct.
	Peter Leary	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	18 Oct.

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
GLAMORGAN—*continued.*						
Cardiff—*cont^d.*	William Power	Cardiff	Cork	6 months	Magistrate's order.	18 Oct. 1861.
	Christopher Beakon	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	18 Oct. „
	Margaret Power	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	18 Oct. „
	William Lyons, wife and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	11 years	ditto	1 Nov. „
	Margaret Brenin, and 1 child.	ditto	ditto	3 weeks	ditto	1 Nov. „
	Mary Donohue, and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	1 Nov. „
	John Fleming, wife and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	10 „	ditto	1 Nov. „
	Thomas Horgan	ditto	ditto	6 years	ditto	1 Nov. „
	James Jones, and wife	Bristol	Dublin	- -	ditto	8 Nov. „
	James Mahony, wife and 2 children.	Newport	Cork	- -	ditto	8 Nov. „
	John Leary	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	8 Nov. „
	Michael M'Carthy	Cardiff	ditto	20 years	ditto	22 Nov. „
	John Ryan	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	22 Nov. „
	John Regan, wife and child	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	22 Nov. „
	Daniel Sullivan, and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	26 years	ditto	16 Dec. „
	Catherine Whelan, and 1 child.	ditto	ditto	7 months	ditto	16 Dec. „
	James Sullivan	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	16 Dec. „
	Humphrey Lynch, and wife	ditto	ditto	5 years	ditto	16 Dec. „
	Mary Sweeny	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	16 Dec. „
	Jeremiah Bryant	ditto	ditto	8 months	ditto	20 Dec. „
	Thomas Whelan	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	20 Dec. „
	John Moran	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	20 Dec. „
	Alexander Church	ditto	ditto	20 years	ditto	3 Jan. 1862.
	Jeremiah Cleary	ditto	ditto	9 months	ditto	3 Jan. „
	Peter Donovan, wife and child.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Honora Sullivan	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Alice Daly	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	7 Jan. „
	Timothy Callaghan	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	7 Jan. „
	John Curtin, wife and child	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	7 Jan. „
	James Cochlin, and child	ditto	ditto	9 or 10 years.	ditto	10 Jan. „
	Michael Regan	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	10 Jan. „
	Johanna Connell	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	10 Jan. „
	John Conway	ditto	ditto	12 years	ditto	10 Jan. „
	Daniel M'Carthy	Bristol	ditto	- -	ditto	17 Jan. „
	Bridget Dalton, and child	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	17 Jan. „
	Betsy Shehan	Cardiff	ditto	3 years	ditto	24 Jan. „
	Jeremiah Desmond	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	24 Jan. „
	Catherine Driscoll	ditto	ditto	9 „	ditto	7 Feb. „
	Jeremiah Desmond	ditto	ditto	12 „	ditto	7 Feb. „
	Mary Barry, and child	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	7 Feb. „
	Honora Sullivan	ditto	ditto	4 „	ditto	7 Feb. „
	John Brown	ditto	ditto	14 „	ditto	7 Feb. „
	Michael Barrett, wife and 3 children.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	7 Feb. „
	Patrick Leary, wife and 5 children.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	12 Feb. „
	William Malony	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	12 Feb. „
	Michael Cronin, wife and 5 children.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	12 Feb. „
	James Birmingham, wife and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	12 Feb. „
	Edward Jeffreys	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	14 Feb. „
	James Clark	ditto	ditto	27 years	ditto	21 Feb. „
	Denis Harley	ditto	ditto	4 months	ditto	7 Mar. „
	Denis Lorden, wife and 5 children.	ditto	ditto	3 years	ditto	7 Mar. „
	Johanna Donovan	ditto	ditto	5 months	ditto	7 Mar. „
	Johanna Collins	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	19 Mar. „
	Mary Ann Smith	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	22 Mar. „
	Thomas Reidy	ditto	ditto	7 months	ditto	28 Mar. „

COUNTY and UNION.	NAME.	Port of Departure.	Port of Arrival.	Years of Residence in England or Scotland.	Cause or Authority for Removal.	Date of Removal.
GLAMORGAN—*continued.*						
Cardiff—*cont*^{d}.	John Smith	Cardiff	Cork	8 years	Magistrate's order.	4 April 18
	Charles Johnson	Bristol	Belfast	6 „	ditto	4 April „
	John Crowley	Cardiff	Cork	5 weeks	ditto	13 June „
	Richard Fitton	ditto	ditto	8 years	ditto	6 June „
	Elizabeth Leary	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	6 June „
	Catherine Minahan, and child.	ditto	ditto	6 weeks	ditto	13 June „
	Mary Donoghan	Newport	ditto	9 months	ditto	16 May „
	Michael Good	ditto	ditto	24 years	ditto	16 May „
	William O'Malley	ditto	ditto	7 years	ditto	21 May „
	William Doolan	ditto	ditto	15 „	ditto	21 May „
	Mary Fitzgerald	ditto	ditto	5 „	ditto	21 May „
	Ellen Barry, and child	ditto	ditto	6 months	ditto	21 May „
	Mary Power	Cardiff	ditto	15 years	ditto	22 Oct. „
	Catherine Linahan	ditto	ditto	1 year	ditto	22 Oct. „
	Richard Hutchinson, wife and 2 children.	ditto	ditto	3 months	ditto	22 Oct. „
	Jeremia hDaly	ditto	ditto	6 „	ditto	22 Oct. „
	Mary Crinen	ditto	ditto	14 years	ditto	22 Oct. „
Merthyr Tydfil	Ellen Barry	Milford	Cork	2 months	Destitution	8 Sept.
	Ann Barry	ditto	ditto	2 „	ditto	8 Sept.
Swansea*	Margaret Neil	Swansea	Waterford	11 years	Order of removal.	8 March 1
	Ellen Flynn	ditto	ditto	8 „	ditto	8 Mar. „
	Catherine Dowd	ditto	Cork	11 „	ditto	15 Mar. „
	Catherine Welsh	ditto	ditto	16 „	ditto	15 Mar. „
	Ann Harrington	ditto	ditto	7 „	ditto	15 Mar. „
	Aurora Sullivan	ditto	ditto	16 „	ditto	15 Mar. „
	Joana Sullivan	ditto	ditto	29 „	ditto	15 Mar. „
	Patrick Murray	ditto	ditto	3 „	ditto	8 April „
	Mary Brenen	ditto	ditto	18 months	ditto	19 Aug. „

* No record of Irish Orders being kept prior to 8th March 1862.

LIST of UNIONS the Returns from which shew that no Removals have taken place.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORD.

Ampthill.
Bedford.
Biggleswade.
Leighton Buzzard.
Luton.
Woburn.

BERKS.

Abingdon.
Bradfield.
Cookham.
East Hampstead.
Faringdon.
Hungerford.
Newbury.
Reading.
Wallingford.
Wantage.
Windsor.
Wokingham.

BUCKS.

Amersham.
Aylesbury.
Buckingham.
Eton.
Newport Pagnell.
Winslow.
Wycombe.

CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge.
Caxton and Arrington.
Chesterton.
Ely.
Linton.
Newmarket.
North Witchford.
Whittlesey.
Wisbeach.

CHESTER.

Birkenhead.
Boughton, Great.
Congleton.
Macclesfield.
Nantwich.
Runcorn.
Wirrall.

CORNWALL.

Austell, St.
Bodmin.
Camelford.
Columb, St., Major.
Falmouth.
Germans, St.
Helston.
Launceston.
Liskeard.
Penzance.
Redruth.
Stratton.
Truro.

CUMBERLAND.

Alston-with-Garrigil.
Bootle.
Brampton.
Cockermouth.
Longtown.
Penrith.
Wigton.

DERBY.

Ashbourne.
Belper.
Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Chesterfield.
Glossop.
Hayfield.
Shardlow.

DEVON.

Axminster.
Barnstaple.
Bideford.
Crediton.
Exeter.
Holsworthy.
Honiton.
Kingsbridge.
Newton Abbot.
Okehampton.
Plympton, St. Mary.
South Molton.
Stoke Damerel.
Tavistock.
Thomas, St.
Tiverton.
Torrington.
Totnes.

DORSET.

Beaminster.
Blandford.
Bridport.
Cerne.
Dorchester.
Poole.
Shaftesbury.
Sherborne.
Sturminster.
Wareham and Purbeck.
Weymouth.
Wimborne and Cranborne.

DURHAM.

Chester-le-Street.
Darlington.
Durham.
Houghton-le-Spring.
Sedgefield.
Teesdale.
Weardale.

ESSEX.

Billericay.
Braintree.
Chelmsford.
Colchester.
Dunmow.
Epping.
Halstead.
Lexden and Winstree.
Maldon.
Ongar.
Orsett.
Rochford.
Romford.
Saffron Walden.
Tendring.
West Ham.
Witham.

GLOUCESTER.

Chipping Sodbury.
Cirencester.
Dursley.
Gloucester.
Newent.
Northleach.
Stow-on-the-Wold.
Stroud.
Tetbury.
Tewkesbury.
Thornbury.
Westbury-on-Severn.
Wheatenhurst.
Winchcomb.

HEREFORD.

Bromyard.
Dore.
Hereford.
Kington.
Ledbury.
Leominster.
Ross.
Weobley.

HERTS.

Albans, St.
Barnet.
Berkhampstead.
Bishop Stortford.
Buntingford.
Hatfield.
Hemel Hempstead.
Hertford.
Hitchin.
Royston.
Ware.
Watford.
Welwyn.

HUNTS.

Huntingdon.
Ives, St.
Neot's St.

KENT.

Ashford, East.
Ashford, West
Blean.
Bridge.
Bromley.
Canterbury.
Cranbrook.
Dartford.
Dover.
Eastry.
Elham.
Faversham.
Gravesend and Milton.
Hollingbourn.
Hoo.
Maidstone.
Malling.
Milton.
North Aylesford.
Romney Marsh.
Seven Oaks.
Sheppey.
Tenterden.
Thanet, Isle of.
Tonbridge.

LANCASTER

Barton-upon-Irwell.
Burnley.
Chorley.
Caton.
Clitheroe.
Garstang.
Ormskirk.
Prescot.
Todmorden.

LEICESTER.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Barrow-upon-Soar.
Billesdon.
Blaby.
Hinckley.
Leicester.
Loughborough.
Lutterworth.
Market Bosworth.
Market Harborough.
Melton Mowbray.

LINCOLN.

Boston.
Bourn.
Castor.
Gainsborough.
Glanford Brigg.
Grantham.
Holbeach.
Horncastle.
Lincoln.
Louth.
Sleaford.
Spilsby.
Stamford

Middlesex.

Edmonton.
Fulham.
Hampstead.
Hendon.
Paddington.
Shoreditch.
Staines.

Monmouth.

Abergavenny.
Chepstow.
Monmouth.

Norfolk.

Aylsham.
Blofield.
Depwade.
Docking.
Downham.
Erpingham.
Faiths, St.
Flegg, East and West.
Forehoe.
Freebridge, Lynn.
Guiltcross.
Henstead.
King's Lynn.
Loddon and Clavering.
Mitford and Launditch.
Norwich.
Swaffham.
Thetford.
Tunstead and Happing.
Walsingham.
Wayland.
Yarmouth, Great.

Northampton.

Brackley.
Brixworth.
Daventry.
Hardingstone.
Kettering.
Northampton.
Oundle.
Peterborough.
Potterspury.
Thrapston.
Towcester.
Wellingborough.

Northumberland.

Alnwick.
Belford.
Bellingham.
Castle Ward.
Glendale.
Haltwhistle.
Hexham.
Morpeth.
Rothbury.
Tynemouth.

Nottingham.

Basford.
Bingham.
East Retford.
Mansfield.
Newark.
Radford.
Southwell.
Worksop.

Oxford.

Banbury.
Bicester.
Chipping Norton.
Headington.
Henley.
Oxford, City of.
Thame.
Woodstock.

Rutland.

Oakham.
Uppingham.

Salop.

Atcham.
Bridgnorth.
Church Stretton.
Cleobury Mortimer.
Clun.
Drayton.
Ellesmere.
Ludlow.
Madeley.
Newport.
Oswestry.
Shiffnal.
Shrewsbury.
Wellington.
Wem.
Whitchurch.

Somerset.

Axbridge.
Bath.
Bedminster.
Bridgwater.
Chard.
Clutton.
Dulverton.
Frome.
Keynsham.
Langport.
Shepton Mallet.
Wellington.
Wells.
Williton.
Wincanton.
Yeovil.

Southampton.

Alresford.
Alton.
Alverstoke.
Andover.
Basingstoke.
Catherington.
Christchurch.
Droxford.
Fareham.
Farnborough.
Fordingbridge.
Hartley Wintney.
Havant.
Headley.
Hursley.
Kingsclere.
Lymington.
New Forest.
Petersfield.
Ringwood.
Romsey.
South Stoneham.
Stockbridge.
Whitchurch.
Wight, Isle of.
Winchester, New.

Stafford.

Alstonfield.
Burton-on-Trent.
Cheadle.
Leek.
Lichfield.
Penkridge.
Seisdon.
Stafford.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Stone.
Tamworth.
Uttoxeter.
Wolstanton and Burslem.
Wolverhampton.

Suffolk.

Blything.
Bosmere and Claydon.
Bury St. Edmunds.
Cosford.
Hartismere.
Hoxne.
Ipswich.
Mildenhall.
Mutford and Lothingland.
Plomesgate.
Risbridge.
Samford.
Stow.
Sudbury.
Thingoe.
Wangford.
Woodbridge.

Surrey.

Ash.
Chertsey.
Dorking.
Epsom.
Farnham.
Godstone.
Guildford.
Hambledon.
Kingston.
Newington, St. Mary.
Reigate.
Richmond.

Sussex.

Arundel.
Battle.
Brighton.
Chailey.
Chichester.
Cuckfield.
Eastbourne.
East Grinsted.
East Preston.
Hailsham.
Hastings.
Horsham.
Midhurst.
Newhaven.
Petworth.
Rye.
Steyning.
Sutton.
Thakeham.
Ticehurst.
Uckfield.
Westbourne.
West Firle.
Westhampnett.

Warwick.

Alcester.
Aston.
Atherstone.
Coventry.
Foleshill.
Meriden.
Nuneaton.
Rugby.
Solihull.
Southam.
Stratford-on-Avon.
Warwick.

Westmorland.

East Ward.
Kendal.
West Ward.

Wilts.

Alderbury.
Amesbury.
Bradford.
Calne.
Chippenham.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.
Devizes.
Highworth and Swindon.
Malmesbury.
Marlborough.
Melksham.
Mere.
Pewsey.
Salisbury, City of.
Tisbury.
Warminster.
Westbury and Whorwellsdown.
Wilton.

Worcester.

Bromsgrove.
Droitwich.
Dudley.
Evesham.
Kidderminster.
King's Norton.
Martley.
Pershore.
Shipston-on-Stour.
Stourbridge.
Tenbury.
Upton-on-Severn.

York, E. R.

Beverley.
Bridlington.
Driffield.
Howden.
Patrington.
Pocklington.
Sculcoates.
Skirlaugh.
York.

York, N. R.

Bainbridge.
Bedale.
Easingwold.
Guisborough.
Helmsley
Leyburn.

YORK, N. R.—*cont^d.*

Malton.
Northallerton.
Pickering.
Reeth.
Richmond.
Scarborough.
Stokesley.
Thirsk.
Whitby.

YORK, W. R.

Bierley, North
Carlton.
Dewsbury.
Doncaster.
Goole.
Hemsworth.
Holbeck.
Keighley.
Knaresborough.
Ouseburn, Great.
Pateley Bridge.
Penistone.
Pontefract.
Preston, Great.
Ripon.
Saddleworth.
Sedbergh.
Settle.

YORK, W.R.—*cont^d.*

Sheffield.
Skipton.
Tadcaster.
Barwick-in-Elmet.
Thorne.
Wetherby.
Wharfedale.
Wortley.

WALES.

ANGLESEA.

Anglesea.
Holyhead.

BRECKNOCK.

Brecknock.
Builth.
Crickhowell.
Hay.

CARDIGAN.

Aberayon.
Aberystwyth.
Cardigan.
Lampeter.
Tregaron.

CARMARTHEN.

Carmarthen.
Llanelly.
Llandilo-fawr.
Llandovery.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn.

CARNARVON.

Bangor and Beaumaris.
Carnarvon.
Conway.
Pwllheli.

DENBIGH.

Llanrwst.
Ruthin.
Wrexham.

FLINT.

Asaph, St.
Hawarden.
Holywell.

GLAMORGAN.

Gower.
Neath.

MERIONETH.

Bala.
Corwen.
Dolgelly.
Festiniog.

MONTGOMERY.

Llanfyllin.
Machynlleth.
Montgomery and Pool.
Newtown and Llanidloes.

PEMBROKE.

Haverfordwest.
Narberth.
Pembroke.

RADNOR.

Knighton.
Presteigne.
Rhayader.

POOR REMOVAL.

RETURN of Destitute Poor Removed
England and *Scotland* to *Ireland*, from 1st D
ber 1860 to 1st December 1862; the P
England and *Scotland* from which, and the
Ireland to which each such Person was Re
also, the Number of Years each such Pers
resided in *England* or *Scotland* respectively
the Cause or Authority for, and Date o
Removal.

(*Sir Hervey Bruce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Prin*
12 *March* 1863.

[*Price 7 d.*]

98.

Under

POOR REMOVAL.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 February 1863;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Cases in which POOR PERSONS removed from *England* to *Ireland*, since the Passing of the Act 25 Vict. c. 76, have not been Ordered by the Warrant to be sent to the Place in *Ireland* to which they ought to have been sent in pursuance of the Provisions of the said Act; and the Names of the Justices, Stipendiary Magistrates, or Metropolitan Police Magistrates signing the Warrant in each Case:"

"Of the Cases in which POOR PERSONS removed from *England* to *Ireland*, since the Act 25 Vict. c. 76, have in consequence of Irregularity, either in the Warrant of Removal or in the Removal itself, become Chargeable to Unions in *Ireland*, to which, if they had been legally and properly Removed, they would not have become Chargeable:"

"And, of the Names and Ages of the WOMEN and CHILDREN who have been sent as DECK PASSENGERS from *England* to *Ireland*, in violation of the Sixth Section of the Act 25 Vict. c. 76, between the 1st day of October 1861 and the 31st day of March 1862; also between the 1st day of October 1862 and the present time."

(*Mr. Herbert.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *July* 1863.

No. 1.

RETURN of the Cases in which POOR PERSONS removed from *England* to *Ireland*, since the Passing of the Act 25 Vict. c. 76 [6th August 1861], have not been Ordered by the Warrant to be sent to the Place in *Ireland* to which they ought to have been sent in pursuance of the Provisions of the said Act; and the Names of the Justices, Stipendiary Magistrates, or Metropolitan Police Magistrates signing the Warrant in each Case.

UNION, PARISH, or TOWNSHIP.	The Number of Persons comprised in each Warrant; viz.				Names of the Justices, Stipendiary Magistrates, or Metropolitan Police Magistrates signing the Warrant in each Case, with the Official Designation of the Parties.
	Adults.		Children under 14.	TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.			
Township of Manchester	–	1	1	2	C. J. S. Walker, and B. St. J. B. Joule, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	2	3	C. E. Ellison, esq., stipendiary magistrate, and S. Barton, esq., justice.
	1	–	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and S. Barton, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	2	3	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	2	3	C. E. Ellison, esq., stipendiary magistrate, and C. J. S. Walker, esq., justice.
	1	–	–	1	William Ross and C. J. S. Walker, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	2	3	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	C. J. S. Walker and J. Morley, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	4	5	William Ross and S. Barton, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	B. St. J. B. Joule and Charles Clarke, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	2	3	William Ross and C. J. S. Walker, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and B. St. J. B. Joule, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and S. Barton, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	C. J. S. Walker and B. St. J. B. Joule, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	C. E. Ellison, esq., stipendiary magistrate, and C. J. S. Walker, esq., justice.

Cases in which Poor Persons removed from *England* to *Ireland*, since the Passing of the Act 25 Vict. c. 76 [6th August 1861], have not been ordered by the Warrant to be sent to the Place in *Ireland* to which they ought to have been sent in pursuance of the Provisions of the said Act; and the Names of the Justices, Stipendiary Magistrates, or Metropolitan Police Magistrates signing the warrant in each Case.

UNION, PARISH, OR TOWNSHIP.	The Number of Persons comprised in each Warrant; viz.				Names of the Justices, Stipendiary Magistrates, or Metropolitan Police Magistrates signing the Warrant in each Case, with the Official Designation of the Parties.
	Adults.		Children under 14.	Total.	
	Male.	Female.			
Township of Manchester —*continued.*	–	1	–	1	C. E. Ellison, esq., stipendiary magistrate, and C. J. S. Walker, esq., justice.
	–	1	2	3	Charles Clarke and C. J. S. Walker, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	1	2	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and S. Barton, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	2	3	B. St. J. B. Joule and J. Morley, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and William Ross, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and J. Morley, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	C. E. Ellison, esq., stipendiary magistrate, and C. J. S. Walker, esq., justice.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and J. Morley, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	1	2	C. E. Ellison, esq., stipendiary magistrate, and C. J. S. Walker, esq., justice.
	–	1	–	1	James Murray and C. J. S. Walker, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	4	5	S. Barton and J. Shuttleworth, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	1	–	2	William Ross and Benjamin Nichols, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and S. Barton, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	William Ross and B. St. J. B. Joule, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	C. E. Ellison, esq., stipendiary magistrate, and J. Shuttleworth, esq., justice.
	–	1	2	3	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	William Ross and B. St. B. Joule, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and S. Barton, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.

Cases in which Poor Persons removed from *England* to *Ireland*, since the Passing of the Act 25 Vict. c. 76 [6th August 1861], have not been ordered by the Warrant to be sent to the Place in *Ireland* to which they ought to have been sent in pursuance of the Provisions of the said Act; and the Names of the Justices, Stipendiary Magistrates, or Metropolitan Police Magistrates signing the Warrant in each Case.

UNION, PARISH, OR TOWNSHIP.	The Number of Persons comprised in each Warrant; viz.				Names of the Justices, Stipendiary Magistrates, or Metropolitan Police Magistrates signing the Warrant in each Case, with the Official Designation of the Parties.
	Adults.		Children under 14.	Total.	
	Male.	Female.			
Township of Manchester —*continued.*	1	–	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and B. St. J. B. Joule, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	1	2	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	–	C. E. Ellison, esq., stipendiary magistrate, and William Ross, esq., justice.
	1	–	–	1	J. Shuttleworth and B. St. J. B. Joule, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	C. J. S. Walker and B. St. J. B. Joule, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	4	5	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	B. St. J. B. Joule and S. Barton, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and S. Barton, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	1	1	3	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	J. Morley and B. St. J. B. Joule, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and B. St. J. B. Joule, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and S. Barton, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	J. Morley and B. St. J. B. Joule, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	William Ross and C. J. S. Walker, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–	1	C. J. S. Walker and B. St. J. B. Joule, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	3	4	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	William Ross and S. Barton, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	C. E. Ellison, esq., stipendiary magistrate, and William Ross, esq., justice.

All the Persons named in this Report were removed to Ireland on their own application, and a Memorandum to that effect was appended to each Warrant and read over in Court before the Warrant was signed by the Magistrates.

In every case the Persons so removed approved of all the arrangements made for their removal, which included the payment of their railway fares (through agents or otherwise) to their places of destination in Ireland, or to such other places as they specially asked to be sent to.

No Persons have been removed from this township to Ireland since August 1862.

Cases in which Poor Persons removed from *England* to *Ireland*, since the Passing of the Act 25 Vict. c. 76 [6th August 1861], have not been ordered by the Warrant to be sent to the Place in *Ireland* to which they ought to have been sent in pursuance of the Provisions of the said Act; and the Names of the Justices, Stipendiary Magistrates, or Metropolitan Police Magistrates signing the Warrant in each Case.

UNION, PARISH, OR TOWNSHIP.	The Number of Persons comprised in each Warrant; viz.				Names of the Justices, Stipendiary Magistrates, or Metropolitan Police Magistrates signing the Warrant in each Case, with the Official Designation of the Parties.
	Adults.		Children under 14.	Total.	
	Male.	Female.			
Rochdale Union - -	3	1	1	5	Robert Healey and Jonathan Nield, jun., esqrs., justices.
	1	1	5	7	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	2	3	Robert Healey and James Holt, esqrs., justices.
	1	1	1	3	James Chadwick and James Holt, esqrs., justices.
	1	2	5	8	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	Robert Healey and Jonathan Nield, jun., esqrs., justices.
	1	1	–	2	James Chadwick and Thornton Littlewood, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	1	2	James Chadwick and James Butterworth, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	2	3	James Chadwick and Thornton Littlewood, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Robert Healey and Jonathan Nield, jun., esqrs., justices.
Leigh Union - -	–	1	2	3	Richard Guest and Richard Fletcher, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	3	4	Not known.
	–	1	3	4	Richard Guest and James Bayley, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	5	6	Ditto - - - - ditto.
Chorlton Union - -	–	1	3	4	Charles James Stanley Walker and Henry Bury, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–	1	Charles James Stanley Walker and Samuel Barton, esqrs., justices.
	–	1	1	2	Charles James Stanley Walker and William Ross, esqrs., justices.
Nottingham Union -	1	–	–	3	Thomas Cullen and William Felkin, esqrs., justices.
	1	–	–		Ditto - - - - ditto.
	1	–	–		Ditto - - - - ditto.
Camberwell Parish -	1	1	4	6	Hon. G. C. Norton, police magistrate.
	1	1	3	5	G. P. Elliott, esq., police magistrate.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	–	1	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	3	4	Ditto - - - - ditto.
	–	1	1	2	Ditto - - - - ditto.
Kingston-upon-Hull Incorporation.	–	1	–	1	Thomas Henry Travis, esq., stipendiary police magistrate.

No. 2.

RETURN of the Names and Ages of the Women and Children who have been sent as DECK PASSENGERS from *England* to *Ireland*, in violation of the Sixth Section of the Act 25 Vict. c. 76, between the 1st day of October 1861 and the 31st day of March 1862; also between the 1st day of October 1862 and the present time [viz., 6th February 1863].

Union or Township.	Date when Sent.	NAME.	AGE.
Township of Manchester	17 Oct. 1861	Bridget Costigan - - -	32.
	8 Nov. —	Margaret Breen - - -	40.
	8 — —	James Nevin - - - -	13 yrs. 10 mos.
	8 — —	Margaret Mahoney - - -	23.
	15 — —	Eliza Murray and child Catherine	26; 9 mos.
	15 — —	Mary Ann Healy - - -	19.
	23 — —	Margaret Toole and child Mary	25; 5.
	4 Dec. —	Ann Cahill - - - - -	20.
Leigh Union - -	15 Oct. 1861	Catherine Griffin and 2 children	28; 4, 2.
	11 Dec. —	Mary Rooney and 3 children -	24; 6, 3, 1.
	7 Feb. 1862	Bridget Riley and 3 children -	30; 9, 7, 3.
	22 — —	Ann Bond and 5 children - -	28; 8, 6, 5, 3, 1.
Uxbridge Union - -	13 Oct. 1862	Ann Lines - - - - -	About 40.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
24 July 1863.

H. Fleming, Secretary.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Cases in which POOR PERSONS removed from *England* to *Ireland*, since the passing of the Act 25 Vict. c. 76, have in consequence of Irregularity, either in the Warrant of Removal or in the Removal itself, become Chargeable to Unions in *Ireland*, to which, if they had been legally and properly Removed, they would not have become Chargeable.

Name of Union to which Removed.	Names of Paupers.	Name of Union or Parish in England from which Removed.	Date of Warrant.	OBSERVATIONS.
Balrothery - -	Thomas Whelan, wife, and five children.	Rochdale - -	1 Sept. 1862	The warrant directs that the paupers be conveyed to the parish of Balbriggan, in the union of Balrothery, to be "delivered at the workhouse of Balrothery Union, which contains the Port of Dublin." Whelan was, however, born at Crookstown, in the county of Kildare, and had never at any time resided for the space of three years in the Balrothery Union.
Bandon - - -	Jeremiah Ryan, wife, and child.	St. Olave's, Southwark.	- -	No warrant received; according to the man's statement, he had resided 35 years in the parish of St. Olave's, and was therefore irremovable.
Bandon - - -	Honora Donovan and three children.	St. Anne's, Limehouse.	17 Dec. 1862	The warrant states that Honora Donovan was born in Ireland, but does not state the place. It directs her to be removed to the parish of Clonakilty, and to be delivered at the workhouse of Bandon Union: Clonakilty is not in Bandon Union.

Name of Union to which Removed.	Names of Paupers.	Name of Union or Parish in England from which Removed.	Date of Warrant.	OBSERVATIONS.
Carlow - - -	Catherine Fox -	- - -	- - -	The pauper was brought to the workhouse by a removing officer from England, who produced a warrant, but refused to leave it, and no copy has been received by the guardians. The place of the pauper's birth, and of her last residence in Ireland, was in fact, and as stated in the warrant, "Barragh," which is in Enniscorthy Union; but she was ordered to be removed to Carlow. She was brought from Liverpool, but whether removed by the Liverpool authorities is not known.
Carrick-on-Shannon	Catherine Gardenby and one child.	Spalding - -	20 May 1862	The birthplace stated in the warrant is the townland of Creeve, which is in Strokestown Union. The warrant, however, orders the removal to Carrick-on-Shannon Workhouse.
Carrick-on-Shannon	Catherine M'Tiernan	Bolton - -	12 June 1862	The pauper was removed to Carrick-on-Shannon Workhouse in accordance with the order, which stated her birthplace to be Drumreilly, in that union. She, however states that she belongs to Drumkeeran, in Mohill Union.
Carrick-on-Shannon	Mary M'Gowan and four children.	Stockport -	3 Sept. 1862	Mary M'Gowan was born in the parish of Mohill, and the fact is so stated in the warrant. Mohill is in the Mohill Union, and not in Carrick-on-Shannon, to which union the warrant was directed.
Cashel - - -	William Breene, his wife, and three children.	St. Marylebone	19 Nov. 1861	The warrant directs that the pauper be conveyed to Ireland; but it is not addressed to any union in Ireland, nor does it indicate what part of Ireland the pauper should be conveyed to, neither does it state his place of birth or last residence in Ireland. The place of the pauper's birth, as named in the deposition attached to the warrant, was Ballingarry, in the Callan Union. The family were however sent, unaccompanied by any officer, to Limerick; and a small sum of money was given them for their further journey, with which they travelled to Cashel Union.
Castlerea - -	Mary Stanton and two children.	Stockport -	8 Mar. 1862	The warrant directs that the paupers be conveyed to the workhouse of Castlerea Union, which is stated to be the nearest workhouse to the place of ultimate destination. Mary Stanton however states, that she was born in Castlebar Union, and always lived there before going to England.
Castlerea - -	Mary Ward - -	City of London	18 Oct. 1862	The warrant states that the pauper was born in "Castlerea Union in the county of Mayo," and directs that she be conveyed to that union. She states, however, that she was born in the Barony of Tyrawley, no part of which is in Castlerea Union.
Cork - - -	Alexander Church -	Cardiff - -	3 Jan. 1862	Alexander Church asserts that he had lived nearly six years continuously in the same house in Cardiff when he became chargeable, and that he was, consequently, not legally removable.
Cork - - -	Jeremiah Desmond -	Cardiff - -	7 Feb. 1862	Jeremiah Desmond asserts that he had been living in Cardiff for seven years when he became chargeable, and consequently was not legally removable.

Name of Union to which Removed.	Names of Paupers.	Name of Union or Parish in England from which Removed.	Date of Warrant.	OBSERVATIONS.
Cork - - -	Honora Callaghan and three children.	Crickhowel -	9 May 1862	The warrant is directed to Cork Union, but merely orders the removal of the pauper to Ireland, without indicating what part of Ireland, or the place of birth or last residence in Ireland. Honora Callaghan states that she is a native of Kanturk Union.
Cork - - -	Ellen Bryan and three children.	Holborn - -	20 Aug. 1862	The warrant directs that the paupers be conveyed to the parish of Newmarket, to be delivered at the workhouse of Kanturk Union, in the county of Cork, "such Union containing the Port of Cork." The paupers appear to have been sent by a contractor for removals from London to Cork, where they were met by the contractor's agent, who paid their fare to Kanturk by train, but did not take them there; and they consequently remained in Cork, and applied for relief in Cork Workhouse.
Cork - - -	Margaret M'Carthy and one child.	West London -	18 Oct. 1862	The parties were ordered to be removed to Cork, as the union of ultimate destination, and were brought to the Cork Workhouse, although they stated to the authorities in London that they were from Kanturk.
Cork - - -	Margaret Shea and Mary Shea.	West London -	18 Oct. 1862	The parties were ordered to be removed to Cork, as the union of ultimate destination, and were brought to the Cork Workhouse, although they stated to the authorities in London that they were from Kanturk.
Cork - - -	Mary Skean and infant child.	Crickhowel -	No warrant -	Mary Skean states, that having become chargeable, she was taken before the magistrates at the court-house and questioned as to where she was born, which she stated was Cashel, in the Tipperary Union; that the overseer then paid her train-fare to Newport, and saw her on board a steam-packet, which brought her to Cork, where she applied for relief.
North Dublin -	Catherine Griffin and three children.	Leigh - -	14 Oct. 1861	The warrant directs the removal to Ireland, without specifying the place. From the examination of the pauper, annexed to the warrant, it appears that she ought to have been removed to Ennis Union, in the county of Clare, and the proper port union was Limerick.
North Dublin -	Emma Duffy - -	Stockport -	12 Feb. 1862	Emma Duffy alleges that she was not born in Ireland; and the warrant of removal states that she was unable to state the place of her birth, or of any continuous residence for three years in Ireland.
North Dublin -	William Browne -	Drayton - -	27 Dec. 1862	William Browne was ordered to be removed to the parish of Starling (the parish in which he was born), and to be delivered at the workhouse of Dublin Union, containing the said parish. The pauper was brought to North Dublin Union, and was forwarded thence to Dunshaughlin Union by the North Dublin Board. There is, however, no such parish as Starling in Ireland; and the man states that he is a native of the county Roscommon.

Name of Union to which Removed.	Names of Paupers.	Name of Union or Parish in England from which Removed.	Date of Warrant.	OBSERVATIONS.
South Dublin -	Ellen Grey - -	St. Marylebone -	10 Dec. 1861	The warrant is directed to the guardians of Naas Union, but does not direct the removal of the pauper to that union, or to any particular place in Ireland. She was sent by steamer to Dublin, and on landing there became chargeable to South Dublin Union.
South Dublin -	Catherine Kinhary -	St. James, Westminster.	10 Dec. 1861	The warrant directs that the pauper be safely conveyed to the parish of Moycullen, in the county of Galway, and delivered at the workhouse of Galway Union. She was, however, placed on board a Dublin steamer in London, and on landing in Dublin a sum of 9*s.* was given to her by the steward; but no steps were taken to send her on to Galway. She spent the money in Dublin, and then became chargeable to the South Dublin Union.
South Dublin -	Mary Keely - -	Plymouth -	30 Dec. 1861	The warrant directed the delivery of the pauper at the workhouse of Naas Union. She was, however, sent by steamer to Dublin and landed there; and no provision being made for forwarding her to Naas, she became chargeable to South Dublin Union.
Dundalk - -	Mary Flanagan and three children.	Preston - -	31 Aug. 1861	Mary Flanagan's place of birth was Newry, and the warrant ought to have directed her removal to that place.
Fermoy - -	James Curtis - -	St. Marylebone -	25 July 1862	The warrant in this case is directed to the guardians of Fermoy Union, but it does not contain any statement of the pauper's place of birth or last residence in Ireland, nor does it order his removal to any particular place in Ireland. He was, however, sent to Fermoy, to which union the warrant is addressed, though he was born in Mitchelstown, and ought to have been sent to that union.
Naas - - -	Mary Anne Galwin -	Poplar - -	4 Dec. 1862	The warrant directs the removal of this pauper to the parish of Kildare, to be delivered at the workhouse of Athy Union, in the county of Kerry. It is stated that the place to which the warrant ought to have directed her removal was Killarney Union, in the county of Kerry, and not Athy Union, which is in Kildare and Queen's Counties. She was not, however, taken to the union named in the warrant, or to the union which ought to have been named in the warrant, but to Naas Union, where she became chargeable.
Newcastle - -	Johanna Hogan and one child.	St. Marylebone -	18 Feb. 1862	The warrant is directed to the guardians of Newcastle Union, and the pauper was removed to that union; but it does not state the place of her birth or last residence in Ireland, nor does it order her removal to any particular union. They ought to have been removed to Ballingarry, in Croom Union.

Name of Union to which Removed.	Names of Paupers.	Name of Union or Parish in England from which Removed.	Date of Warrant.	OBSERVATIONS.
Oldcastle - -	Mary Kennedy and one child.	Stockport - -	26 April 1862	The pauper was born at Castlepolla it is so stated in the warrant. Castle is in Delvin Union, and she ought, fore, to have been ordered to be re to that union, and not to Oldcastle U
Roscommon - -	Jane Owen and three children.	Altrincham -	18 Feb. 1863	The place of ultimate destination na the warrant (Elphin) is, in fact, in S town Union, and not in Roscommon as stated in the warrant; and the ought not, therefore, to have been re to Roscommon.
Roscommon - -	Bridget Farrell and two children.	West London -	17 Sept. 1862	These paupers ought to have been re to Strokestown Union, and not to R mon Union.
Tipperary - -	Margaret Keaton and one child.	West London -	13 Dec. 1862	The pauper's place of birth and last res in Ireland was in Kenmare Unio therefore, if removable, she ought t been sent to Kenmare and not to Tip Union.
Westport - -	Patrick Bourke -	Leeds - -	23 Dec. 1862	The true place of ultimate destination case was Claremorris, and not We as stated in the warrant.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
11 July 1863.

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

POOR LAW (ELLEN KANE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 February 1863;—*for*,

COPIES of "CORRESPONDENCE between the Board of Guardians of Killarney Union, the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, and the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, relating to the REMOVAL of *Ellen Kane* and her Child from the Parish of *St. Giles, Camberwell*, to *Killarney*, under Warrant dated the 11th day of November 1862:"

"Of the WARRANT:"

"And, of CORRESPONDENCE between the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, the English Poor Law Board, and the Board of Guardians of *St. Giles*'s Parish, *Camberwell*, relative to the same subject."

(True Copies.)

Dublin Castle,
19 February 1863.

THOS. A. LARCOM.

(*Mr. Herbert.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
23 *February* 1863.

SCHEDULE.

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12 December 1862.—Letter from the Poor Law Commissioners to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, relative to the removal of Ellen Kane and her child from the Parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, to Killarney - - - - - - - - - - - 3

15 December 1862.—The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Under Secretary, Home Department - - - - - - - - - - 6

7 February 1863.—The Under Secretary, Home Department, to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, enclosing Communication from the English Poor Law Board - - - - - - - 6

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the Board of Guardians of Killarney Union, the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, and the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, relating to the REMOVAL of *Ellen Kane* and her Child from the parish of *St. Giles, Camberwell*, to *Killarney*, under Warrant dated 11th day of November 1862; Of the Warrant; And, of CORRESPONDENCE between the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, the English Poor Law Board, and the Board of Guardians of St. Giles's Parish, *Camberwell*, relative to the same subject.

The Poor Law Commissioners to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

KILLARNEY UNION.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
Sir, 12 December 1862.

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, transmit herewith for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a communication which they have received from the Board of Guardians of Killarney Union, relative to the removal of a poor woman named Ellen Kane, with her child, from the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell. A copy of the removal warrant, with the examination of the pauper, is also enclosed.

The warrant appears to be informal on the face of it, inasmuch as it does not, as required by the 4th section of the Act, order the removal of the poor person to the place mentioned therein; nor does it order the person charged with its execution to cause her to be safely conveyed to such place, or to be delivered at the workhouse of any union. It appears from the woman's statement, moreover, that she was not legally removable, and although by her examination, annexed to the warrant, it appears that she had no settlement in England, her right of irremovability is not negatived. It further appears that several irregularities took place in the conduct of the removal. No copy of the warrant was forwarded to the Board of Guardians as required by the third section; the woman and her child were sent as deck passengers, contrary to the sixth section; they were not delivered at the port union, and they were not removed in charge of any officer.

The Commissioners have thought it right to bring the various irregularities which appear to have occurred in this case under the notice of his Excellency, with a view to a communication being made to the Poor Law Board in order that if it should be found on inquiry that any paid officer has failed in his duty in regard to the case, he may be made amenable to punishment under the authority of that Board.

By Order of the Commissioners,
(signed) *R. Banks*,
Chief Clerk.

To the Right Hon.
Sir R. Peel, Bart., M. P.,
The Castle.

(No. 25,714/62.—Killarney Union.)

EXTRACT from MINUTES.—Guardians' Meeting 25th November 1862.

Resolved.—THAT the clerk of the Union be directed to call the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners, in accordance with the directions contained in their circular, dated 1st November 1861, to the circumstances connected with the removal of a pauper named Ellen Kane, from the parish of Camberwell in England, which, *primâ facie*, appear to have been illegal, and that the clerk prepare a statement of the case for the information of the Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Cerk's Office, 28 November 1862.

IN pursuance of the foregoing resolution, I beg to transmit for your information a statement regarding the removal to Ireland of the persons therein named, together with the copy of the Removing Warrant, which she handed to the Workhouse Master of the Union when she applied for relief, and replies to the inquiries adverted to in your letter, No. 25,017, dated 24th instant, and I am directed to request you will have the goodness to cause inquiry to be made on the subject, with a view to ascertaining whether the law has been duly complied with in this case, as the guardians conceive from the evidence of the woman, that the removing authorities in England have acted in direct violation of the provisions of the "Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 76, to amend the Law relating to the removal of Poor Persons to Ireland:"

1st. By causing her to be removed, she having obtained a settlement in England by her length of residence in Camberwell, viz., nine years.

2dly. By not having transmitted a copy of the Removing Warrant by post to the clerk of the Board of Guardians of the Union to which her removal had been ordered, as required by the 3d section of the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 76.

3dly. By having sent her with her child as a deck passenger, contrary to the 6th section of the same Act.

It would also appear that the 4th section of the Act has not been complied with, as the pauper instead of being delivered at the workhouse of the Cork Union, was forwarded by train to Killarney, the place of her ultimate destination, unaccompanied by the removing officer in Cork, or by any other authorised person.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Daniel Moynihan,*
Clerk of the Union.

The Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

ELLEN KANE states as follows:—That she lived for nine years in one place in the Parish of Camberwell in England, and that having become destitute a short time ago, she applied for relief for herself and child to Mr. Clifford, the relieving officer of that parish, who gave her an order of admission to the workhouse.

That having remained in the workhouse for a few days she applied to the matron to be discharged, and was informed by that officer that she could not leave till ordered to Ireland.

That she was compelled to remain in the workhouse until called for by the removing officer, by whom she was conveyed to Mr. Frost's Depôt, and was there detained for two days and two nights, awaiting the sailing of a vessel to Ireland, and that on Thursday the 13th November she was placed on board a steamer against her wishes, receiving from Mr. Frost a supply of bread, meat, cheese, sugar, and coffee, for the voyage.

That she was, with her child, sent over as a deck passenger, exposed to the inclemency of the weather during a passage of four days, and that upon her arrival in Cork, about 12 o'clock on the night of Sunday the 16th instant, she was met by a person who procured her a lodging, but from whom she received no sustenance that night, or on the following morning—the allowance which she received from Frost on her embarking having been exhausted immediately before landing in Cork.

That she was visited on Monday morning, about seven o'clock, by the person who had provided lodgings for her the previous night, and conveyed by him to the railway station where he made arrangements for her transit to Killarney, and that she and her child were without food from the time of debarkation till her arrival in Killarney, about two o'clock that day, when she applied to the master of the workhouse for admission, on which occasion she handed him the warrant of removal, which she obtained from Frost on her leaving London.

Signed the 29th November 1862.

her
Ellen + Kane.
mark.

Present: Daniel Moynihan,
Clerk of Killarney Union.

COPY of WARRANT.

SURREY.

8 & 9 Victoria, c. 117, Schedule C.

FORM of Warrant of Removal of Persons born in Scotland or Ireland, or in the Isles of Man or Scilly, or Jersey or Guernsey.

To *James Sedgley*, of the Parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the County of Surrey, and to the Guardians of the Killarney Union.

Surrey, to Wit.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made by the Board of Guardians of the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the said county of Surrey, unto me whose name is hereunto set, and seal affixed, being one of the magistrates of the police courts of the metropolis, sitting at Lambeth police court, within the metropolitan district, that Ellen Kane, aged 20 years, a person born in Ireland, hath become, and is now actually chargeable to the said parish. And whereas upon examination of the said Ellen Kane, taken upon oath before me (which examination is hereto annexed), it doth appear to my satisfaction that she was born in the parish of Killorglin, in Ireland, and hath not gained a settlement in England, and that she hath one child, John Kane, aged 18 months; and, having examined the said Ellen Kane and her child as to the state of their health, as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by removal to Ireland under this warrant. These are therefore to require you, the said James Ledgley, of St. Giles, Camberwell aforesaid, in the county of Surrey aforesaid, to convey the said Ellen Kane and family aforesaid, to in the manner directed by the regulations of the justices of the said county, and approved by J. R. G. Graham, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the provisions of a certain Act made and passed in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the removal of Poor Persons born in Scotland and Ireland; the Islands of Man, Scilly, Jersey, or Guernsey, and chargeable in England."

Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of November 1862.

(signed) *G. P. Elliott*, J. P.

HEADS OF INQUIRY.

1. DATE of warrant of removal?	No copy received by clerk of union; copy handed by pauper to master of the workhouse, dated 11 November 1862.
2. Date of embarkation?	Thursday, 13 November 1862.
3. Name of port at which the embarkation took place?	London.
4. How sent; as a deck passenger, or otherwise?	Deck passenger.
5. When, and by whom delivered at the workhouse?	Accompanied by no one to workhouse.
6. How long is it since the pauper left Ireland?	Nine years.
7. Where was the pauper born in Ireland?	Laharren, in the parish of Killorglin.
8. What was the pauper's last place of residence in Ireland?	Same place.
9. How long had the pauper resided in such place before leaving Ireland?	From date of birth.
10. Where was the pauper residing in England when she became chargeable?	Parish of Camberwell.
11. How long has she resided there?	Nine years.

(signed) *Daniel Moynehan*,
Clerk of Union.

29 November 1862.

FORM OF EXAMINATION.

Surrey, to Wit.

THE voluntary examination of Ellen Kane, aged 20 years, of the workhouse in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, taken on oath before me (being one of the magistrates of the police courts of the metropolis, sitting at the Lambeth police court within the metropolitan district) this 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1862, who on oath saith, according to the best of her knowledge and belief, she was born in the parish of Killorglin, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, which she left about nine years ago, and hath no settlement in that part of the United Kingdom called England, and hath actually become, and is now chargeable to the said parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the said county of Surrey; and that she hath one child, which child hath gained no settlement in England; and that her state of health, and that of her child, is such that they will not be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by removal to Ireland.

her
Ellen × *Kane,*
mark.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me, at Lambeth Police Court.

The Under Secretary for Ireland to the Under Secretary Home Department.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 15 December 1862.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, copy of a letter and its enclosures, which have been received from the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, relative to the removal of a woman named Ellen Kane and her child from the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas A. Larcom.*

H. Waddington, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

The Under Secretary Home Department to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Sir, Whitehall, 7 February 1863.

WITH reference to Sir Thomas Larcom's letter of the 15th December last, respecting the removal of a woman named Ellen Kane and her child from the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, to Ireland, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you herewith for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, copies of a letter and of its enclosure, which the Poor Law Board have received from the guardians of that parish, in explanation of the proceedings.

7 February.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Waddington.*

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P.,
Irish Office.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 7 February 1863.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board with reference to your letter of the 20th December last, and its enclosures, relating to the case of Ellen Kane and her child, who were removed to Ireland, from the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, to forward for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey the enclosed copy of a letter and of its enclosures, which the Board have received from the guardians of the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in explanation of the proceedings in the case.

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Home Office.

(signed) *W. G. Lumley,*
Assistant Secretary.

Vestry Hall, Camberwell Surrey,
28 January 1863.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Board have caused the necessary inquiries to be made into the circumstances of the case of Ellen Kane removed from this parish to Killorglin, in Ireland, in reference to which certain complaints of irregularity and improper conduct on the part of the officers of this parish had been laid before the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland, and by them transmitted through the Lord Lieutenant to the Secretary of State, and ultimately reaching your Honourable Board, by whom the documents were forwarded to the guardians of this parish, with your Board's communication of the 5th instant, No. 45,977—c.

I am now directed to reply to the several allegations contained in the letter of the clerk to the Killarney Union to the Commissioners for Ireland, dated the 28th November 1862, and shall do so seriatim.

1st. It is utterly untrue that at the time of her removal the pauper was settled in England by a residence in Camberwell of nine years. The woman had acquired neither settlement nor irremovability in Camberwell at the time of removal, in proof of which I have only to lay before your Board the facts that within 18 months preceding her removal she was confined of a bastard child in the Lambeth Workhouse, of which Union she was then an inmate, and in which parish she then resided, and 12 months ago she was in service at Islington. These facts the guardians are prepared to prove by strictest evidence.

2d. The statute referred to in the second allegation does not clearly define any period within which the copy of the warrant is to be forwarded to the clerk to the guardians of the union to which the removal takes place, unless the latter part of the section in question is intended to define it. Acting upon this view of the law, the settlement officer did not transmit a copy of the warrant immediately, but he has since done so, and if the intention be that the copy shall be "forthwith" forwarded, he will for the future obey that instruction although the statute does not so provide.

3d. With reference to the method of conveying the pauper, the allegation that the woman with her child were sent as deck passengers is distinctly denied by the agent, Mr. Frost, who has for many years acted for this and most of the other Metropolitan Boards in the removal of their Scotch and Irish paupers. A copy of this letter is sent herewith.

Lastly. As to the allegation that the pauper was not delivered at the workhouse of the Cork Union, and was forwarded by train to Killarney unaccompanied by the relieving officer, or by any other authorised person. It is true that the pauper was not delivered at the Cork Union House, and in this respect the provisions of the statute have not been literally complied with, but it will be seen from the removing agent's letter that he believed he was bound by the terms of the magistrate's order, and, moreover, that he acted in compliance with the wishes of the pauper herself; and the Board submit, therefore, that if the letter of the Act has not in this case been strictly obeyed, the agent has acted in perfect good faith, and neither the pauper nor the parish of Killorglin have suffered any injury, or have any substantial ground of complaint. It is also true that no relieving officer accompanied the woman to Killarney, but the Board learn from Mr. Frost that a responsible person was ordered by him to convey the pauper to her destination, and that he believed such instruction was carried out, and the Board submit that this was an authorised person within the meaning of the Act.

The guardians consider, therefore, that upon the whole case, although some technicalities of the recent statute have not been complied with, they and their officers are absolved from the real substantial complaints against them, since it is, as they submit, clear, that there was an undoubted right to remove, and that in the removal, where the formalities of the Act were not complied with, what was done by their agent was done with every consideration for the pauper and without the remotest possibility of prejudice or injury to the parish who now complains, and they trust that this will be deemed a sufficient explanation of the facts to remove the apparently serious imputations made against them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Lod Irvine,*
Clerk to the Board.

The Poor Law Board.

P. *Chas. Stevens.*

Sir,

46, Wapping-street, 17 January 1863.

I HAVE the honour to send you the following explanation relative to the case of Kane's removal to Killarney Union. In the first place, Kane and her child were not sent as deck passengers: a covered room being provided by the Steam Boat Company for the use of all passengers sent by me during the period mentioned in the Act of Parliament.

With regard to the woman's complaint, that she was without provisions, I beg to say that the following allowances were given to her by me:—

10 lbs. of bread.	1 lb. of sugar.
1 lb. of meat.	4 oz. of coffee.
1½ lb. of cheese.	2 oz. of tea.

In addition to which I gave her 1 *s.* in money.

I have since written to my agent at Cork in reference to this case; and send you a copy of a letter I have received from him:

"Dear Sir, 3, Coburg-street, Cork, 12 January 1863.

"I remember the night that Kean and the others landed; it was after 12 o'clock at night. I was in bed when she came. I got up. I travelled great many streets to get lodgings. I got lodgings at Mrs. Foley's, at Patrick's Quay. The train starts at quarters before eight o'clock, A.M. I told them she could stop for the evening train, but she would not wait. Mrs. Foley told me that she had plenty of bread. I know no more of them."

As to the woman not being delivered at Cork Union Workhouse, I beg to refer you to the order of the magistrates, by which it is directed that the removal is to be to the Killarney Union Workhouse. It was also the woman's own wish that she should be sent on there, and not be left at Cork.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Frost.*

POOR LAW (PATRICK BOURKE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 February 1863;—*for*,

A COPY "of the REPORT of Dr. *Brodie* on the Removal of a Pauper, named *Patrick Bourke*, from *Leeds* to *Westport*, in the County of *Mayo*, together with the EVIDENCE on which that REPORT is grounded."

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 21 February 1863.

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

1.—COPY of the REPORT of Dr. *Brodie*.

(No. 3291/63.)

Gentlemen, Westport, 6 February 1863.

I have the honour to report for your information, that in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 1614, I have made inquiry relative to the circumstances under which Patrick Bourke was removed from Leeds to the Westport Union Workhouse.

The minutes of evidence taken by me are enclosed herewith, and it only remains for me to observe that if the statement made by Bourke to the master and porter of the Westport Workhouse in the presence and hearing of the removing officer, and assented to by the latter be correct, the Guardians of the Leeds Union in causing the removal of Bourke not only exceeded their powers, but acted most unfeelingly.

The case is one which, in my opinion, requires to be further inquired into, and the Commissioners will, I have no doubt, communicate with the English Poor Law authorities on the subject.

During the progress of the inquiry Lord John Browne directed my particular attention to the warrant of removal being in a form different from that generally used. The magistrates in Petty Sessions did not certify that they had "seen and examined Patt Bourke on oath." Those warrants are generally on a printed form, and contain both the above statements, and a copy of the examination of the person to be removed. In the case now before us the warrant is in manuscript and a portion of the statement omitted. If Bourke had been examined on oath it would probably have become apparent that he, having lived for seven years continuously in the same parish in the town of Leeds, had acquired a settlement there, in which case his removal would have been illegal. It would also have been shown that if removed at all, he ought to have been sent to the Claremorris, and not the Westport Union.

I told Lord John Browne that I would not fail to submit his views to the Poor Law Commissioners.

The several documents which accompanied your letter of instructions are enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 3291/63.)

2.—Minutes of Evidence referred to in foregoing Report.

George O'Malley, being duly sworn, saith—

I am porter, Westport Union Workhouse, and acted as such on the 1st January last. On the evening of that day Patt Bourke came to the workhouse; he was accompanied by Mr. O'Rorke, removing officer, Leeds. The master being absent from the workhouse on union business, I despatched a messenger for him. I brought Bourke and the removing officer into my own room. I remarked to them that "They had a very severe day for travelling." They answered "Yes." They sat in my room until the master came. Bourke complained of being cold and chilly. He was lightly clad; a light body-coat of black cloth, waistcoat and trowsers of the same material; shoes and stockings and two shirts; no greatcoat, no drawers, no flannel shirt. I said to the removing officer, "How is it that any body of gentlemen would send a man in that delicate state of health in such bad weather such a journey?" The removing officer made this answer: "I am a paid officer, and should obey orders." I think the master was present when the removing officer made this answer. On the master's arrival the removing officer handed him the warrant of removal. The master observed that "They had a bad day for travelling." They answered in the affirmative. The master read the warrant; got a query sheet, questioned Bourke in the presence and hearing of the removing officer. He filled in the answers, and then read over the questions and answers in the presence and hearing of Bourke and the removing officer. They both said, "It is quite correct." I heard Bourke say, "He was 43 years in England, the last seven years of which were spent in Leeds, and never left it during that period." Whilst Bourke was in my room I heard him say that "He was lying in bed in the hospital of the Leeds Workhouse and under medical treatment for disease of the heart and chest on the morning of his removal, and had taken medicine the night previous." The removing officer was not present when Bourke made this statement. I asked Bourke how the passage from Holyhead to Dublin agreed with him; he answered, "Badly;" that "he was a steerage passenger, and made up with the sailors, who let him into the "Caboose." I then said, "You must have given them money, as they are not in the habit of allowing persons into the caboose without it;" he replied, "he had given them something." He added, that "If he had not been admitted into the caboose he would not have reached Dublin alive." The removing officer was not present at this conversation. I asked Bourke if "he had intended to remain in the Leeds Hospital." He answered, no; if "they had allowed him to remain for one week he would not be a burden to them, as he would be able to earn a livelihood by his trade," making and selling spectacles, but "he was ordered out of bed, and hurled out without mercy at nine o'clock in the morning, and that it was the cause of shortening his life." This he said repeatedly. He added, that "He did not know where he was going to when they hurled him out of his bed." He appeared to me to be weak and feeble. He spent the night of his arrival at the Westport Workhouse, in the probationary ward. I gave him adou ble supply of bed covering. There was a fire in the ward. On the next day he was seen by the medical officer and sent to hospital on the second or third day after his removal to hospital. I went to see him, and said to him, "That journey must not have agreed with you." He answered, "Yes, it was the cause of shortening his days." Whilst in my room, on the evening of his arrival, I supplied him with hot milk and tea.

The removing officer, in my presence, admitted that Bourke's removal must have injured his health. The removing officer heard each question put separately in the first instance, and assented to each answer.

(signed) *George O'Malley*, Porter.

Sworn and acknowledged before me this
4th February 1863.

T. Brodie.

Philip M'Ginn, being duly sworn, saith:—

I am master, Westport Union Workhouse. I was absent from the workhouse on the 1st January last, on union business. I received a message from the porter to the effect that there was a pauper sent over from England. I returned to the workhouse and found Patt Bourke, since deceased, and the Leeds removing officer in the porter's hall. I asked the removing officer for the warrant of removal; he gave it to me. I then got a printed "Query form." I read out clearly and separately each query in the presence and hearing of Patt Bourke, the removing officer, and the workhouse porter. I took down the answers accurately, as they were given by Bourke. The query paper, now handed in, is the one that was filled on the occasion, and contains the answers given by Bourke to each question; it is signed by me. When I had read over the questions and answers, I asked if the answers were correct. Bourke and the removing officer, replied in the affirmative. I asked Bourke in what part of the Leeds workhouse he was located at the time of his removal. He answered, "In the hospital, and had taken medicine the night before he was removed.',

removed." I then inquired if it were possible that he was removed whilst under medical treatment. He answered, "Yes." I inquired what was the state of his health at the time of his removal from Leeds Hospital. He said, "It was very bad." I inquired if he had suffered by the passage. He answered "Yes;" and added, "that it would shorten his life." I inquired the nature of his disease. He answered, "Disease of heart and chest." I inquired if the complaint had increased during the passage. He answered "Yes; and that he felt his heart and chest very sore." I inquired if the cough was increased; his reply was, "It killed me in the passage." I inquired if he had a very severe day travelling; the removing officer answered, "That he had never suffered so much from cold and wet; it was enough to kill a man; that it was horrible weather, and they had a very severe passage of it." I asked Bourke if he were a deck passenger. The removing officer answered, "A steerage passenger;" that "he would not be allowed down from the deck, and could not get a bed, as the like of him would not be allowed amongst respectable people." The porter then asked, "if it were possible that any body of gentlemen would remove a man in such a delicate state of health;" to this the removing officer replied, that "he was an officer, and should do as he was desired." Bourke said that he would have died on the deck of the vessel were it not that the sailors through charity allowed him into the cabcose. When Bourke said this I inquired of the removing officer if it were correct. The removing officer replied, "Oh, yes; he got in there." The night of Bourke's arrival at the Westport workhouse, he slept in the probationary ward, was seen on the day following by the medical officer, and sent direct to hospital, where he remained under medical treatment until the 13th January, when death took place. On the 4th January he was unable to move in bed. On the 7th he received the last rites of his church. On the evening of that day he said to me that the passage had killed him. On the 11th he said to me that "his days were shortened by the passage," and that "his death was approaching." I then asked him "if it were what he suffered on the passage that killed him?" He said it was. I then asked him if he had seen the doctor of the Leeds workhouse the day of his removal; he replied that he had not seen him for a month previous to his removal. I had this conversation with him at three o'clock, and he became speechless between eight and nine o'clock that night. On his arrival at the workhouse on the evening of the 1st January he had on him an old black cloth coat, waistcoat, and trousers of the same material; they were thin and worn. No flannel shirt, no drawers, no top coat; he had on him shoes and an old pair of stockings without soles, and a hat. When I saw him on the evening of his arrival at the Westport workhouse he was in a very weak state, had a severe cough, and a whizzing in his chest. I heard him say in the presence and hearing of the removing officer and the porter, that he was "hurled out of the Leeds workhouse hospital without mercy;" and that "if he had been left another week he would resume his dealings, selling spectacles."

On the 7th January he said to me if he had known where they were going to send him he would have taken his discharge, but that they sent him out, and he did not know where he was going.

Philip M'Ginn, Master.

Alexander Johnston, being duly sworn, saith:—

I AM medical officer, Westport Union Workhouse. On Friday the 2d January, about 11 o'clock a.m., I saw Patrick Bourke in the porter's hall; he appeared to me to be a weak, infirm, old man. I directed the master to send him to hospital. On the same day I examined his chest; he was labouring under chronic bronchitis and a fatty heart; he complained to me "of being shook to death by the railway carriage." On the following day I found him attacked with diarrhœa; I treated him for those diseases, and had to administer stimulants owing to his state of exhaustion. He did not rally, but got daily worse, and died on the 13th January.

I made a written report to the Board of Guardians on the 15th January; the following is a copy:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, 15 January 1863.

"I beg to report that Pat Bourke, aged 72, who was admitted to hospital on the 2d January, labouring under chronic bronchitis, weak heart, and general debility, was removed from Leeds to Westport by the Leeds Board of Guardians, in a very inclement season. Immediately after his admission he got severe diarrhœa, under which he sank, notwithstanding the greatest care and attention, and died on the 13th January.

"I consider his removal at such a time and in such a state, injudicious, and contributed to hasten his death.

"Yours, &c.

(signed) "*A. Johnston*, M. B."

The foregoing report is strictly correct.

Alexander Johnston, M. B.

3.—Queries referred to in the Evidence.

Westport Union.

1st day of January, 1863.

Particulars required by the Poor Law Commissioners' Circular Letter of the 16th November, respecting the undermentioned person who has been removed under Warrant from Leeds, Yorkshire, to Westport Union Workhouse.

1. Name and age of person removed?	Patt Burke, age 73.
2. State of health, bodily and mental?	Very bad, suffering from disease of heart and chest.
3. Date of Removal Warrant (send copy to Commissioners) if received?	23d December 1862.
4. Date of embarkation?	31st December 1862.
5. Port of embarkation?	Holyhead.
6. Port of arrival?	Dublin.
7. How sent; as a deck passenger or otherwise?	Steerage passage.
8. When, and by whom delivered at the Westport Workhouse.	Mr. John O'Rourke.
9. How long is it since the pauper left Ireland?	About 43 years, May 1820.
10. Where was the pauper born in Ireland?	In Clairmains Union, in Townland of Parish of Clairmains, Electoral Division of
11. Where was the pauper's last place of residence in Ireland?	In Dublin Union, in Townland of Thomas Street, Parish of Electorial Division of
12. How long had the pauper resided in such place before leaving Ireland?	2½ years.
13. Where was the pauper residing in England when he became chargeable?	In Union of Leeds, Parish of Leeds, Township of Leeds.
14. How long had he resided there?	7 years.
15. If less than 3 years, give as accurately as possible the particulars of previous residence for at least 3 years. State in all cases, if possible, the name of the Union and the parish or township?	Lived in Leeds constantly for the last 7 years, in Leeds Parish and Township.
16. If the pauper is a widow, when and where did her husband die?	Single.
17. If the pauper is a married woman deserted by her husband, how long is it since the desertion took place, and where?	No.
18. If the pauper is under the age of 16 years, and an orphan, was he residing with his surviving parent at the time of such parent's death?	No.
19. Date of surviving parent's death?	Cannot tell.
20. Where was the parent residing at the time of death? In Union of Parish of Township of	Ditto.
21. How long had the parent resided there?	Ditto.

The above answers taken in presence of Removing Officer and Porter.

Philip Maginn, Master.

(No. 1695/63.)

4.—Copy of Warrant of Removal.

Removal to Ireland.

Borough of Leeds, in the County of York.

To the guardians and overseers of the poor, and to the relieving officers of and for the township of Leeds, in the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, and to the Guardians of the Poor Law Union hereinafter mentioned or referred to, in the county of Mayo, in the kingdom of Ireland, and to each of them and to all other persons whom it may concern.

Whereas application and complaint have this day been duly made to us, whose hands and seals are hereto set, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of and for the borough of Leeds, in petty sessions assembled, by Joseph Bowser, one of the relieving officers of and for the said township of Leeds, that Patrick Bourke, of the reputed age of 73 years, who has this day been seen by us, is now residing and inhabiting in and chargeable to the said township of Leeds, in the borough aforesaid, without having gained any settlement or right of irremovability there or elsewhere in England, and that the said Patrick Bourke was born in the kingdom of Ireland, to wit, at Westport in the county of Mayo. And whereas, it duly appears to us, the said justices, that the matters and premises aforesaid are true, and that the said Patrick Bourke is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by his removal as hereinafter directed and authorised.

We, therefore, the said justices, on due consideration of the premises, do hereby authorise you and each of you, the said guardians and overseers of the poor, and the said relieving officers of and for the said township of Leeds, and each of you, to remove and convey the Patrick Bourke from the said township of Leeds to Ireland, and him deliver at the workhouse of the union containing the port of or nearest to his ultimate destination, in the county of Mayo aforesaid, in such manner and form as the law directs.

Given under our hands and seals, in the Borough of Leeds aforesaid, the 23d day of December 1862.

(signed) *Charles G. Maclea* (L. S.)
Henry Chorley (L. S.)

Received at Westport by post, 31 December 1862.
E. J.

POOR LAW (PATRICK BOURKE).

COPY of the REPORT of Dr. *Brodie* on the Removal of a Pauper, named *Patrick Bourke*, from *Leeds* to *Westport*, in the County of *Mayo*, together with the EVIDENCE on which that REPORT is grounded.

(*Lord John Browne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *February* 1863.

75.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 March 1863;—*for*,

COPIES "of the EVIDENCE taken at the Inquiry at *Leeds* into the Case of *Patrick Bourke*:"

"Of the REPORT of the English Poor Law Inspector to the Poor Law Board on same:"

"Of the REPORT of the Irish Poor Law Inspector to the Irish Poor Law Commissioners:"

"Of the further EVIDENCE taken at *Westport* in same Case:"

"And, of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Irish Government and the Home Office on same Subject."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 23 April 1863.

C. GILPIN, Secretary.

(*Lord John Browne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 7 *May* 1863.

COPIES of the EVIDENCE taken at the Inquiry at *Leeds* into the Case of *Patrick Bourke*; and of the REPORT of the English Poor Law Inspector to the Poor Law Board on the same.

— I. —

COPY REPORT of *John Manwaring*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

LEEDS TOWNSHIP.—REMOVAL TO IRELAND OF PATRICK BOURKE.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Doncaster, 25 March 1863.

I HAVE the honour to inform the Poor Law Board that, agreeably with their instructions, I have inquired into the circumstances attending the removal of Patrick Bourke from Leeds to Westport in Ireland. Mr. Henry Robinson, one of the Irish Poor Law Inspectors, attended the inquiry, and cross-examined the several witnesses by putting such questions to them as he thought necessary. The witnesses gave their evidence on oath.

Of course there is a great inconvenience in reporting upon a case when depositions taken, not in my presence, and without my cross-examination of the witnesses, are to be met by evidence taken on oath and under cross-examination, and to which inconvenience I beg to direct the Board's attention. With this report I send a copy of the evidence.

The Chairman, the clerk, and several of the guardians were present during the inquiry.

From the evidence, it appeared that Patrick Bourke was an old man, being 73 years of age, and consequently it was scarcely worth while for the Leeds guardians to have sent him to Ireland; but I apprehend that they took a different view of the matter, and satisfied themselves, as they best could, that he was in a fit state to undergo the journey, namely, by having him examined in their usual way by one of their medical officers, Mr. Robert Cottam, who certified under date of 23d December 1862, seven days before he was removed, as follows: "I certify that Patrick Bourke is in a fit state of health to be removed to Ireland."

Patrick Bourke first applied for relief to Mr. Bowser, the relieving officer, on Saturday the 3d May 1862, who took down the particulars of his case in the application and report book from his own statement, namely, that he was 72 years of age, a single man, not ordinarily able-bodied, being disabled by age; that he had no earnings, no medical relief, had resided in Leeds one month, his place of settlement in Ireland in Westport, county of Mayo; that he lodged at 39, Ebenezer-street, Leeds, with a person named Owen Winn. He informed the relieving officer that he had been hawking spectacles, and after visiting him the same day at his lodgings, the relieving officer, on the 5th of May, gave him an order for the workhouse, where he went on that day. The workhouse order stated, with the other particulars of his case, that Bourke was ill and destitute. He was placed in the receiving ward on his admission, and was seen there the next morning by Mr. Land, the workhouse medical officer, who ordered him into the hospital or sick ward. Bourke's admission to the sick ward is not entered in the workhouse medical relief book, in which book there is a column provided for the purpose; and I beg to refer the Board to Mr. Land's evidence for his reasons for not having made the necessary entry in this case, but which were not at all satisfactory to my mind. Mr. Land had no recollection of Bourke at all. When he was admitted to the sick ward, the date should have been entered in the proper column of the workhouse medical relief book by the medical officer, together with the nature of his disease, &c., but which was not done. There is also a column in the book for the date to be entered in when a sick inmate is discharged from the sick ward, and there is an entry to the effect that Bourke was discharged on 30th December; but Mr. Land explained that that entry did not

not refer to his discharge from the ward, but for the tobacco which he had been allowed by the medical officer as an extra to be discontinued, and which should have been entered in another column of the book provided for the purpose when extras are to be discontinued.

The medical book was therefore unsatisfactorily kept as regarded Bourke. Mr. Land stated in his evidence, "I don't recollect a pauper named Patrick Bourke; he has never been entered in the workhouse medical relief book as being sick or ill in any way; but I do find by that book that on 22d August 1862 I ordered him an ounce of tobacco as an extra, without there being any entry in the column headed 'Nature of Disease.' On reference to a book kept by myself, which I call my prescription book, I find that on 9th May (which would be two days after his admission to the sick ward) I prescribed for Bourke an aperient powder and a mixture, but it is not stated for what, but I presume for confinement of the bowels. I also find in the last-mentioned book that on 10th November I prescribed a cough mixture for Bourke. Those are the only two occasions I prescribed for him." Though from the medical book there was nothing to show when he entered or left the sick ward, the male nurse, William Johnson, produced a private memorandum book kept by himself, and from entries in which he could state that he entered the sick ward on 7th May, and that he left it on 30th September. He says, at page 8 of his evidence, "I have no minute as to what ailed him, but I recollect that he suffered from shortness of breathing when he first came in, and kept his bed, but not long, perhaps a week or two; he also suffered from debility. In this case, I recollect that I drew the doctor's attention to Bourke being in a fit state to go into the body of the house, and the doctor said that he was."

It does not appear that Bourke was in the sick ward after the 30th September; but according to Mr. Johnson's evidence he was there from 7th May to 30th September, and part of the time in bed, and yet his name does not appear in the medical officer's book, except when tobacco was ordered for him on 22d August, and another order for its discontinuance on the 30th December.

The irregular way in which the medical book has been kept, as regards this case, is much to be regretted, as it is impossible to ascertain what was Bourke's actual ailment, &c. According to the evidence of Johnson, the nurse, he gave Bourke some medicine on his own responsibility the day before he was removed, but what it was he could not recollect further than that it might have been cough medicine. A very loose and unsatisfactory arrangement appears to exist of the medical officer providing a quantity of cough medicine for the nurse to keep, and for him to give a dose to inmates who apply for it; but the practice should be discontinued. The guardians have arranged for the medical officer to attend at the workhouse every day, and there, therefore, can be no reason why he ought not to direct regularly what medicine, if any, any individual pauper ought to have.

Mr. Bowser states, that on referring to the guardian's minute book of their proceedings on 17th December last, I find, "Ordered that Patrick Bourke, an inmate of the workhouse, be passed to Ireland." Bourke was examined by Mr. Cottam, the district medical officer, on 23d December, who then gave the certificate marked (A.) before referred to. Besides Bourke, another inmate, Gilbert Cuttle, was examined by Mr. Cottam on the same day as to his fitness for removal to Ireland, but he absconded from the workhouse before he was removed. Mr. Cottam examined them at the guardians' offices in Leeds, to which place they had walked from the workhouse, a distance of about two miles, according to the evidence of the relieving officer, Joseph Bowser, and the medical officer, Mr. Cottam, and Bourke did not appear to be tired or exhausted by his walk. He appeared to be cheerful, and did not complain.

After getting Mr. Cottam's certificate, marked (A.), Bourke appears to have been examined before the justices who issued their warrant, dated 23d December, the same day Mr. Cottam had examined him for his removal to Ireland.

There is an officer at Leeds, Mr. John O'Rourke, called the removal officer of Irish and Scotch poor, and he was entrusted with the removal of Patrick Bourke. It seems, from Mr. O'Rourke's evidence, that they started from the Leeds workhouse in a cab, at about 10 minutes to 10 o'clock, for the railway station, on the morning of the 30th December last, where O'Rourke took third-class tickets for them both to Dublin, but they were allowed to travel in a second-class carriage,

as there were no third-class carriages by that train. As regards this witness, who is one of importance, as he not only had sole charge of the pauper on his journey, but he also contradicts some of the statements made in Ireland by the master of the Westport workhouse and others, I have to bring to the Board's recollection, that at the Yorkshire Spring Assizes, in 1858, he, along with two other persons, namely, * * * * and * * * *, were prosecuted under the directions of the Poor Law Board, and found guilty, for conspiring to make and utter forged appointments of proxies at the annual election of guardians for the township of Leeds in 1857; and from what I observed of his conduct in reference to that election, I feel bound to state that I should receive his uncorroborated evidence in any case with great caution. John O'Rourke is not paid for his services, when removing paupers, by a fixed salary, but for every case according to the number of days he is employed; and in the present case, the paper marked (C.) is a copy of the expenses incurred in the journey of Patrick Bourke and himself, and his return to Leeds, amounting to 8*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, he being allowed 5*s.* a day as wages, and 7*s.* 6*d.* a day for his expenses, besides those for travelling. According to the evidence of O'Rourke, they changed carriages at Staleybridge; that at Crewe they had each a glass of beer; that they stopped a very short time at Chester, and arrived at Holyhead at about nine o'clock; that they went at once on board the steamer, where they had tea and bread and butter. They got into a steamer going to North Wall, and as there was no intermediate cabin, he gave the cook a shilling to allow Bourke to sit all night in the caboose, where he sat on a bench with a back to it. He had no means to lie down, neither had O'Rourke, as the ship was very full. O'Rourke visited him several times during the night, and asked him if he would have anything more, and he said he had had enough. They arrived at North Wall about nine o'clock in the morning of 31st December, when Bourke was in good health and spirits, and did not appear to have suffered much from his journey. They then walked about a mile to a commercial temperance hotel; and O'Rourke states that Bourke walked as well as he did. On getting to the hotel, Bourke had tea and bread and butter for breakfast, at his own request, and for which O'Rourke paid 9*d.* They had tea at about four o'clock; Bourke did not wish for any dinner as he had breakfasted so late, and he went to bed at between seven and eight o'clock. The next morning he was up before O'Rourke, and they breakfasted a little before eight o'clock on tea and bread and butter, and they then walked to the Broad Stones Station, about half a mile from the hotel, where they got third-class railway tickets, and a car ticket to Westport. They arrived at Castlebar in the afternoon. In the railway carriage Bourke ate some of his bread and cheese, and O'Rourke gave him some of his ham. Bourke drank some wine, a gentleman on the journey having given him a bottle of unfermented wine. At Castlebar they both got into the car; it was then daylight; it was a long open car, with seats at each side. Whilst on the road a heavy shower came on, and O'Rourke borrowed of the carman an oilskin coat for Bourke's use. Up to that time he had not complained of cold, or of being thinly clad. The car was full; they had to go 10 Irish miles in it, and on going over the hills he complained of cold, although he had the coat on. They arrived at Westport at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and went to Clampett's lodging-house, where Bourke had some tea. O'Rourke then offered the driver of the car a glass of whiskey, and called for one for himself, and he gave Bourke part of his, which he mixed with some of his wine. Bourke complained of cold, and O'Rourke was cold. O'Rourke stated that on entering Clampett's house, Bourke had no appearance of being cold or feeble; Bourke was wet below the knees, and so was O'Rourke; he then stated that, as the seat of the car was so high, he assisted Bourke off it on to the ground. O'Rourke says: "The statement that I put my arms around Bourke, and tenderly lifted him bodily off the car, is not true. As to the statement that Bourke was shivering very much, and was foundered and unable to speak, it is not true. It is also not true that Bourke on the journey to Castlebar in the railway carriage was unable to drink from the bottle without my assistance; and the evidence I have heard as being given by Michael Quinn on that point is not true, as I never assisted Bourke to drink at all. I did not even sit on the same side of the carriage. I had placed Bourke in a comfortable corner. I never said to the passengers in the railway carriage that they were not to mind the old man, as he was unable to speak to us." After they had had the refreshment at Clampett's, they walked to the workhouse, about half a mile;

mile; on arriving there the porter received Bourke, the master being absent. The porter asked how it was that a body of gentlemen like the Leeds guardians should send such a man over. O'Rourke thought he meant such an old man. He was delivered at the workhouse before it was quite dark. O'Rourke says that he left the workhouse between five and six, and that it was then dark.

Bourke must have been an ailing man, it having been found necessary for him to be in the hospital of the Leeds workhouse from 7th May to 30th September, being the finest part of the year, and then, up to the very day of his leaving the workhouse on the 30th of December, he was occasionally taking medicine. It is argued on the part of the Leeds guardians, that as he was able to walk four miles on the 23d December from the workhouse to the guardians' offices, and the magistrate's room and back, without much exhaustion or fatigue, he must have been in a fit state of health to be removed to Ireland. Then, as to his clothing, I am satisfied, from the evidence of the master and the other witnesses who noticed it, that it was not sufficient, taking into consideration Bourke's age, the length of the journey, the time of year, and the mode in which he was to travel part of the way, namely, outside a car. He had no great coat, and the clothes he wore were of fine cloth, much worn. The master says that he gave Bourke a pair of shoes when he left the workhouse, his own being bad. He also says, "I saw him dressed for the journey; I cannot speak positively what the clothes were. He had no great coat. His coat was of fine cloth; it seemed fair. I can't describe the kind of trowsers he had on; I can't say whether he had a flannel waistcoat or drawers. From my recollection of his clothing, I should say that he would feel cold in the open air; from my observation I should say that his clothing was better than that of many men of his class. If he had been taken under cover all the way, I should say that his clothing would have been sufficient; but for a drive of some distance outside, it would have been better for him to have had more clothing. I never anticipated that he would be taken outside a carriage." O'Rourke says, "In my opinion it would have been better if he had had more clothing. He had as much on as I had, barring a top coat."

I send annexed to the evidence the original warrant granted by two of the Leeds justices, Mr. Charles G. Maclea and Mr. Henry Chorley, for the removal of Patrick Bourke to Ireland; also, a document, purporting to be a copy of the information of Patrick Bourke taken upon oath before the said two justices on 23d day of December 1862, and wherein he states that he was 73 years of age; that he was born in the county of Mayo in Ireland; that the only place in which he had resided for three years was at Westport, in the said county of Mayo. The Board will observe that the warrant states that "Application and complaint have this day been duly made to us * * * * by Joseph Bowser, one of the relieving officers * * * * * that Patrick Bourke, of the reputed age of 73 years, who has this day been seen by us," &c.

The Board will observe that Bourke was not removed until seven days after he had been examined by the medical officer, Mr. Cottam, and by the justices, during which time his state of health might have undergone a change.

I have this morning received the weekly report from the clerk, containing copy of minutes passed by the guardians at their meeting yesterday, and which I think it expedient to forward to the Board along with the evidence in this case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Manwaring*,
Poor Law Inspector.

To the Poor Law Board.

— II. —

COPY of the EVIDENCE taken by *John Manwaring*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, respecting the Removal of *Patrick Bourke*.

LIST of WITNESSES.

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Bowser, Joseph	6	Cottam, Robert	9
Land, Thomas	7	Toomey, James	9
Johnson, William	8	Douglas, Henry	10
Whalley, Alfred Henry	8	O'Rourke, John	10

Joseph Bowser, being sworn, saith :—

I AM one of the relieving officers for the township of Leeds, and I have been so for more than 15 years. I knew Patrick Bourke; he first applied to me for relief on Saturday the 3d May 1862. On referring to the application and report book, I find the following entries made by me on that day in reference to his application for relief:—

"Patrick Bourke, age 72, single, not ordinarily able-bodied, partially or wholly disabled from age, no earnings, no medical relief; had resided in Leeds one month; his place of settlement in Ireland, in Westport, Mayo county. Lodged at 39, Ebenezer-street, Leeds, with a person named Owen Winn. He stated that he had been hawking spectacles." I visited him at his lodgings in the afternoon of the same day, and saw him; he then asked me for an order to go into the workhouse on the following Monday; I mentioned the workhouse first. I told him either to come or send to me on the Monday, and I would give him an order. On that day, Mrs. Winn, his landlady, came to my office, and I gave her the order, and which I reported to the guardians at their next meeting. I produce the book containing the counterfoil of the order, which contains the following entries: "Name, Patrick Bourke, age 72; residence, 32, Ebenezer-street; a hawker, ill and destitute. J. B., relieving officer."

On referring to the admission and discharge book kept by the workhouse master, I find that he was admitted on the 5th May into the workhouse, before supper: "Admitted by order of Joseph Bowser, relieving officer;" and in the column headed Observations, &c., the word "ill" appears. After giving Bourke the workhouse order, I saw no more of him until the 5th December, when I went with the other relieving officers to the workhouse, by order of the guardians, to see if there were any inmates who were removable, and we do so about twice a year. Neither the overseers nor their clerk go with us, but one of the overseers' clerks, Mr. Mason, who is assistant overseer and removal officer for the overseers, accompanied us. The solicitor's clerk also goes with us; we inspect the in-door relief list kept by the master, and we go through all the names. On coming to the name of Patrick Bourke, I requested the master to bring him in: he did so. The attorney's clerk, Mr. Whalley, examined Bourke, and took down his statement. I thought that in appearance he had much improved since I last saw him. I directed Mr. Whalley to especially investigate as to his removability; two other relieving officers were present. The impression on my mind was that the man was perfectly fit to be removed to Ireland. I produce a book containing reports made weekly by Mr. Naylor, the overseers' solicitor, with reference to cases which have been sent to the overseers for consideration whether they are removable. I find a case, No. 241, under date 10th December 1862, as follows, and is signed by Mr. Naylor: "Patrick Bourke. This pauper is an Irishman, and should be passed to Ireland, as he is clearly removable."

On referring to the guardians' minute book of their proceedings on the 17th December last, I find "Ordered that Patrick Bourke, an inmate of the workhouse, be passed to Ireland." That was ordered in consequence of Mr. Naylor's report. I also find that it was ordered that Gilbert Cuttle be passed to Ireland. Gilbert Cuttle refused to be removed, and discharged himself. I requested the master to send Bourke and Cuttle on the 23d December to my office, that I might take them before the magistrates, and apply for orders of removal. On that day, which was on a Tuesday, they attended at my office. No person accompanied them; they had walked from the workhouse, a distance of nearly two miles; Bourke did not appear tired or exhausted with his walk; he did not complain, and appeared cheerful. I don't think that I told him the object in view in taking him before the magistrates. The medical officer of the workhouse was not present. Cuttle would be about 65, I should think. I expected Mr. Beardshaw, the medical officer of my district,

district, to be at my office that day, when I would get him to examine them, and certify as to their fitness to be removed to Ireland, but he did not attend; and Mr. Cottam, another medical officer, came in at the time, and I told him that I was expecting Mr. Beardshaw to come, but that he had not done so, and I asked him to examine the two men as to their condition and state of health. It has been my invariable practice to obtain such a medical certificate before going before the magistrates to obtain the order, though not required to do so by law. As regards Patrick Bourke, Mr. Cottam gave me the certificate marked (A.) by the inspector, which is as follows:

"I certify that Patrick Bourke is in a fit state to be removed to Ireland.

(signed) "*Robert Cottam.*"

"23 December 1862."

He also gave me a similar certificate as to Cuttle being fit to be removed, but that certificate I have lost. The justices who granted the order were Mr. Chorley and Mr. Maclea; the former is a surgeon in active practice. He put two or three questions to Bourke. The examination of the paupers took place in the justices' private room, the justices being very near the paupers, close to them.

Bourke appeared to be quite well, and answered cheerfully. Mr. Chorley joked with him, and he replied by a joke; that was after he had heard me apply for a warrant for his removal to Ireland. I have had much experience in applying for removals to Ireland, and according to what I have observed, if Bourke had objected strongly, either on account of age or health, to be sent, I believe that the justices would not have issued the warrant.

Although I did not tell Bourke that I was going to remove him to Ireland, I did not purposely refrain from doing so. As Bourke made no objection to be sent to Ireland, I should conclude that he had no objection to go. Paupers frequently object to be sent to Ireland. After having been before the magistrates, and the warrants issued, the two paupers were ordered to go back to the workhouse, which they did, knowing that the warrants had been issued. A few days after Bourke's removal, I was informed that Cuttle had absconded. Mr. Barr, the clerk to the magistrates, prepared the information in Bourke's case, and Mr. Barr or his clerks prepared the warrant of removal. I heard him tell Mr. Barr, in the presence of the justices, that he was born in Westport, and that the last three years he had lived in Ireland was at Westport. He also said that he had been in Ireland since he left it the first time, but he did not stay there three years. Bourke told me on the 3d of May 1862, when he first applied to me for relief, that he had only been one month in Leeds. I always consult the medical officer of my district as to the fitness of cases to be removed. The removal warrants are always prepared in the magistrate's office. I am aware that the warrant was not prepared in the usual printed form, but it is the same in form that has been adopted and acted upon. I have understood from either Mr. Barr, or one of his clerks, that he was desirous to see more of the Act before he got some forms printed. I never heard the pauper mention the name of Claremorris union, but always Westport. When I stated that we called for the in-door relief list at the workhouse, I made a mistake, as it was the admission and discharge book we examined.

(signed) *Joseph Bowser.*

Sworn at Leeds the 19th day of March 1863, before me,

(signed) *John Manwaring,*
Poor Law Inspector.

Thomas Land, being sworn, saith:—

I AM medical officer to the Leeds workhouse, and reside at 105, Meadow-lane, Leeds. I have been medical officer ever since the workhouse was opened. I don't recollect a pauper named Patrick Bourke. He has never been entered in the workhouse medical relief book as being sick or ill in any way; but I find that, on 22d August 1862, I ordered him 1 oz. tobacco as an extra, without any entry in the column headed "Nature of Disease." The entry in reference to this case is in a different handwriting from the rest of the names on the page, and it is the bottom name. I wrote it. I always write new cases myself. On reference to a book kept by myself, which I call "my prescription book," I find that on the 9th May I prescribed for Patrick Bourke an aperient powder and a mixture, but it is not stated for what, but I presume for confinement of the bowels. I also find that on 10th November I prescribed a cough mixture for Patrick Bourke. Those are the only two occasions I prescribed for him. He was afterwards removed to Ireland, I believe, but I did not examine him as to his fitness to be removed. I know nothing of paupers being removed to Ireland. I have never examined or certified as to the fitness of any case for removal. I visit the workhouse every day. At first he was placed in the hospital. That would be by my direction, after having examined him in the receiving ward, upon his admission. There are many cases which I send to the hospital where no medicine is ordered. Sometimes they come in a half-starved state, and I send them to the hospital, that they may receive more comfort, and have more general attention paid to them. I see and examine all paupers on their admission in the receiving

ward. I know nothing further of this case. I have not the slightest recollection of Bourke. He was sent to the hospital, but not prescribed for. I sometimes send persons to the hospital who are kept on the house diet. I cannot say whether he remained in the hospital all the time until he left the workhouse. On my attention being directed to the entry, I see that, on the 30th December, in the column headed "When discharged," is the column meant for when discharged from the sick ward. I did not make that entry, but it was intended, I have no doubt, for when the tobacco was to be discontinued. Persons are not admitted to the hospital or sick wards without my order. They are not discharged therefrom without my order. Those orders are given verbally in all cases. I have no recollection of giving any verbal order, in Bourke's case, for the hospital. If Bourke had been discharged from the sick ward, it would have been by my order. There are chronic cases in the main building, under medical treatment, which I don't enter in the medical book; I mean slight cases. At all times there are many inmates of the hospital or infirmary. I have carefully gone through my prescription book, and I find only two entries of having prescribed for Bourke, but I cannot say whether he was in the hospital or not. I have no entries in any book of mine to assist me.

(signed) *Thomas Land.*

Sworn at Leeds, on 19th March 1863, before me,

(signed) *John Manwaring,*
Poor Law Inspector.

William Johnson, being sworn, saith:—

I AM male nurse at the Leeds workhouse infirmary, and have been so ever since the house was opened; I have been there as nurse for more than two years. I remember that Bourke came into the infirmary on the 7th May 1862; on referring to a book I keep, showing when paupers enter the sick ward and leave it, I find that he entered it on that day; I also find that he left the sick ward on the 30th September. I have no minute as to what ailed him, but I recollect that he suffered from shortness of breathing. When he first came in, and kept his bed, but not long, perhaps a week or two, he was in No. 3 room; he also suffered from debility; he was partly under my wife's care. I knew the man perfectly. In this case I recollect that I drew the doctor's attention to Bourke being in a fit state to go into the body of the house, and the doctor said that he was. The medical book is kept in the master's office, and what entries the medical officer makes in it, he makes in the master's office. I last saw him on the day before he was received in the body of the house, in No. 2 day-room. I go round the house to inquire if any of the inmates require the doctor, and also to give medicines to any to whom the doctor may have ordered it. I gave Bourke some medicine the day before he left the workhouse, but I can't say what it was; I can't say whether it was cough medicine, but it might have been. He rarely complained to me; I don't recollect that he did so. On the 10th of November 1862, he gave me his name as wishing to see the doctor; he was then in the body of the house, and the doctor saw him. There is some cough medicine provided by the doctor's direction, which I keep in a cupboard, and I give a dose to any inmate that applies for it. At the time he left the workhouse he was taking medicine from a bottle with his own name on, which the dispenser had sent to me; he commenced taking medicine from a bottle with his name on it on the 10th November, and when it was finished the dispenser replenished it.

(signed) *William Johnson.*

Sworn before me, at Leeds, the 19th day of March 1863,

(signed) *John Manwaring,*
Poor Law Inspector.

Alfred Henry Whalley, being sworn, saith:—

I AM managing clerk to Mr. Naylor, the solicitor to the Leeds Board of Guardians. I assist in that department of his office having reference to parochial business; I have so acted for the last 15 years. It has been my practice to accompany the relieving officers to the workhouse, to assist in the investigation of settlements; on the 5th December last I did so. There were three relieving officers, namely, Mr. Bowser, Mr. Hartley, and Mr. Robinson; Mr. Mason, assistant overseer, was also there. We examine the admission and discharge book, and did so on that occasion. When Patrick Bourke's name was called, Mr. Bowser, the relieving officer, wished him to be brought into the room to be examined as to his removability to Ireland; he attended, and questions were put to him. I did not take down his answers at the time, but on the following day, from recollection, I made notes of the case, which I now produce. The paper marked by the inspector (B.) is the paper I then wrote. It purports to contain Bourke's answers to questions put by myself

myself the day before: "I am a hawker, and have no fixed place of residence; I have been in the habit, for years past, of going from town to town in the neighbourhood of Leeds hawking goods. I have gone to Wakefield, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, and other places. I had no home of my own in Leeds or elsewhere; I was in lodgings. I sometimes staid a week or two at a time in Leeds, and when I could I generally went to the same lodgings; I did so in other towns that I went to. I used to stay two or three nights in Wakefield, and the same in other places; I generally got the same lodgings when I could. I had no more a home in Leeds than in the other towns I visited." The reason why I thought it necessary to write this paper was because Mr. Bowser, on the same evening that we had been to the workhouse, asked me to write down the man's statement, as he had been some time in the workhouse, and I believe that Bourke had told him that he had lived in Leeds a many years; I know of no other reason. I now swear that all the statements contained in that paper were made to us by Bourke the day before. We did not get through more than half the cases at the workhouse on the 5th December; but in about a month we went again to complete the list. I am quite sure that I wrote the paper marked (B.) the day after we had examined Bourke According to my recollection, I am quite sure that Bourke did not say he had lived in Leeds for three years. I made no inquiry of any other persons respecting Bourke's residence; of nobody but himself. He did not say in my hearing where he was born, or had previously resided in Ireland. From my observation, I saw nothing that he ailed at that time; I did not see him again. I told him on the 5th December that he would have to be passed to Ireland; he made no objection.

(signed) *J. H. Whalley.*

Sworn at Leeds, the 19th day of March 1863, before me,

(signed) *John Manwaring,*
Poor Law Inspector.

Robert Cottam, being sworn, saith:—

I am medical officer of No. 1 District, of the township of Leeds. I recollect being at these offices on 23d December last. Mr. Bowser asked me to certify as to the health of two men, and condition, to be passed to Ireland. One man was named Bourke, and the name of the other I forget. They were brought into the waiting-room, where I examined them. I can identify, in my own mind, Bourke, because he was the older. Mr. Bowser told me that Bourke had walked down from the workhouse that morning. I don't know why he told me they had walked down. Bourke did not seem to be exhausted or tired. The nature of the examination was: I examined his tongue, pulse, and chest with my finger, and I was satisfied that he was in a fit state to be removed to Ireland. He was an old man. The certificate marked (A.) is the one I gave in the case. He seemed cheerful, knew that steps were being taken to remove him to Ireland, and he neither expressed a dislike to be sent, or a desire to go. He came actively up the steps and into the waiting-room. I ascended the steps at the same time, and Mr. Bowser too. I receive no fee for such examinations. The regular medical officer of Mr. Bowser's district was not at home. I was passing the offices, and Mr. Bowser called me to the two men. The other man did not express any wish as to being sent to Ireland that I recollect. I examined Bourke very carefully, sufficiently to enable me to give him that certificate. I can't recollect whether I used the stethoscope; I can't say whether Bourke had heart disease or chronic bronchitis. I was not aware whether in the workhouse he had been in the infirmary or not. I did not think it necessary to direct that he should have any particular care or treatment on the journey; but I should think that, from his age, he would not be able to bear a long journey and exposure to cold so well as a younger man. He told me his age, 72 or 73. I consider that he was fit at the same time. At that time I thought he was quite able to bear the journey without giving any special directions to the relieving officer as to the case of Bourke. If he had been suffering from chronic bronchitis, or a fatty heart, or chest disease, I must have detected it.

(signed) *Robt. Cottam.*

Sworn at Leeds before me, on 19th March 1863.

(signed) *John Manwaring,*
Poor Law Inspector.

James Toomey, being sworn, saith:—

I am an inmate of the Leeds Workhouse, and have been so for two years. I recollect Patrick Bourke being at the workhouse. I did not know him before he came there; but I have known him since last November. I was in the same day-room with him, but we did not sleep in the same room. I saw him every day. Before he came into our day-room he had been in the hospital, and after he came to our day-room he had a slight cough; he used to teaze hair. Before he left for Ireland I had several conversations

with him about going to Ireland. He told me that he was going to his native place at Westport. He said that he and his father had been in service with a gentleman of the name of Brown, and that if that gentleman was not living, some of the family would procure him a situation. He said he was well reconciled to going to Ireland, for the above reasons. I saw him on the morning he left the workhouse; he did not appear down in spirits, and he made no complaints. A week or two before he left for Ireland he walked with me down Marsh-lane, and he was a good walker. He walked with a stick, and went before me all the way. He had his own clothes on the morning he left the workhouse, and he looked smarter than in the workhouse dress. I did not see him dress that morning; I never heard that he had two shirts on when he left.

(signed) *James Toomey.*

Sworn at Leeds, the 19th day of March 1863, before me,

(signed) *John Manwaring,*
Poor Law Inspector.

Henry Douglas, being sworn, saith:—

I am master of the Leeds Workhouse, and I have been in the employment of the guardians, as master, ever since August 1859. I remember Patrick Bourke; by the Admission and Discharge Book he was admitted to the workhouse on the 5th May 1862, on the order of Mr. Bowser, relieving officer. He was placed in the receiving-ward; he entered before supper, which is at five o'clock; the medical officer saw him the next morning, and ordered him to the body of the house. He was not sent by the doctor, but on the 7th May he was ordered by the medical officer to the infirmary; I know that from a book the male nurse, Mr. William Johnson, keeps. I have no means of knowing these facts from any book which I keep; I only know from Mr. Johnson's entries in his book, and which entries I can answer for as being correct. He remained in the sick-ward from 7th May to 30th September. He was not again admitted to the sick-ward, but remained in the body of the house until his discharge; he was in a state for me to employ him in light work; I can't say that he worked every day. On account of his age, I might have excused him working sometimes, but not on account of any physical disability. I never knew that the man suffered from bronchitis or diarrhœa; I knew that when he entered the workhouse he suffered from debility. I recollect Bourke and Cuttle going to these offices to be examined as to their fitness to be removed to Ireland. I should think that I should inform Bourke what he was going to the offices for, but I won't swear that I told him. I recollect the 30th December, the morning of his leaving the workhouse for Ireland. I saw him that morning in my office; he came there to thank me for the treatment he had received in the workhouse. Cuttle absconded that morning, after having got on his own clothes for the journey; I saw no more of Bourke after he thanked me in my office. Bourke appeared to me to be cheerful, willing to be removed, and in a fit state to be removed. When he left the workhouse on 30th December, he was discharged in his own clothes, the same he came in, with the exception of a pair of shoes; he complained of his own shoes being bad, and I gave him a pair of good shoes. I saw him dressed for the journey; I cannot speak positively what the clothes were. He had no greatcoat; his coat was of fine cloth; it seemed fair. I can't describe the kind of trousers he had on; I can't say whether he had a flannel waistcoat or drawers. From my recollection of his clothing, I should say that he would feel cold in the open air. From my observation, I should say that his clothing was better than that of many men of his class. If he had been taken under cover all the way, I should say that his clothing would have been sufficient; but for a drive of some distance outside, it would have been better for him to have had more clothing. I never anticipated that he would be taken outside a carriage. In this case I gave him a pair of shoes on my own authority, as I have before stated. If there were no linings to the black trousers he left in, I should say that they would not be so warm as those he wore in the workhouse.

(signed) *Henry Douglas.*

Sworn at Leeds, the 19th day of March 1863.

(signed) *John Manwaring,*
Poor Law Inspector.

John O'Rourke, being sworn, saith:—

I am employed by the guardians of the township of Leeds as removal officer of paupers to Ireland, Scotland, the Channel Islands, Jersey and Guernsey, and the Isle of Man. I am also Inspector of Nuisances under the Board of Guardians; I am not paid by a fixed salary, but for every case according to my actual expenses. I am paid 12*s.* 6*d.* a day—namely, 5*s.* a day wages, and 7*s.* 6*d.* a day for my hotel expenses. The paper marked C is the bill I presented to the guardians in Bourke's case. On the 30th of December last, I received from the Justices' clerk a warrant for the removal of Patrick Bourke from Leeds

to

to Westport. I started with him on the journey from the Leeds Workhouse on the morning of the 30th December, at ten minutes to ten o'clock. I had arranged, by sending a note to the master the day before, as to the time I would call for him. I had a cab at the workhouse to take the pauper and myself to the station. I took third-class tickets for us both to Dublin, but we travelled in a second-class carriage, as passengers going through to Dublin are allowed to do so, it having no third-class carriages attached. I had provided for myself for the journey a ham shank and some buns, and Bourke had had breakfast, and I took him some bread and cheese. We left at half-past ten and changed carriages at Staleybridge. I had a glass of beer at Crewe, and gave one to Bourke. We stayed a very short time at Chester. We arrived at Holyhead at about nine o'clock, and went at once on the steamer. We went in a steamer which goes to North Wall. We sailed at about three in the morning. As soon as we got on board, at about nine o'clock, we both had some tea and bread and butter, for which I paid. On getting on board I asked if there were any intermediate cabins, as if there had been one I could have put Bourke into it. There was not one. My practice is, during the winter months, in compliance with the statute, with women and children, to take them as cabin passengers, but it is not required for men. As there was no intermediate cabin, the steward advised me to advise with the cook upon the subject. I did so and I placed Bourke in the caboose, where there was a good fire, and I paid the cook a shilling. Bourke sat on a bench with a back to it. I went to him several times in the night and asked him if he would have anything more, and he said he had had enough. Bourke had no means to lie down, no more had I, the steamer being so full. The steamer had no cabin between the first-class cabin and the deck. As I was in the first-class cabin, I paid 2*s.* 6*d.* more than I paid for Bourke. We arrived at North Wall at about nine o'clock on the morning of the 31st of December, and Bourke appeared to be in good health and spirits, and he did not appear to me to have suffered much from his journey. I then took him from the boat to the Commercial Temperance Hotel in Capel-street, a distance of about a mile. We walked; he walked as well as I did. It did not rain. On getting to the hotel I asked him what he would take and he said tea, and I gave him tea and bread and butter. He smoked on board and all the journey. I paid 9*d.* for his breakfast, and I paid 1*s.* for mine. I had a couple of eggs, and he could have had the same if he had chosen. During the day I saw him many times, and he did not complain of the effects of the voyage. I bought him half an ounce of tobacco. I made him the offer that he might go to see any friends he had in Dublin; but he declined, as he had been so long from Dublin he did not know where to find them. He did not stay in the house all day, in consequence of illness. We had tea at about four o'clock, with bread and butter, 9*d.* each. He did not wish for any dinner, as we had breakfasted so late. He went to bed between seven and eight o'clock. The next morning he was up before me, and we breakfasted a little before eight o'clock, on tea and bread and butter. We started to walk to the Broadstones Station, from the hotel, a distance of about half a mile. We took third-class railway tickets, and a car ticket to Westport. We arrived at Castlebar in the afternoon. In the railway carriage he ate some of his bread and cheese, and I gave him some of my ham. We had no beer. He drank some wine, a gentleman on the journey having given him a bottle of unfermented wine before we left the hotel; he often supped of it, but as to drinking, I can't say, but it was all finished before we parted. At Castlebar we both got into the car; it was then daylight; it was a long open car, with seats at each side. Whilst on the road and daylight, a heavy shower came on. On leaving Castlebar I borrowed of the carman an oilskin coat for Bourke's use, to keep the cold and wind from him. He had not complained on the journey, up to that time, of cold, or of being thinly clad. The car was full. We had to go 10 Irish miles in the car. On going over the hills he complained of cold, although he had the coat on. We arrived at Westport at about four o'clock. The carman recommended Mr. Clampett's house as a lodging for myself for the night. Bourke went with me there, and I gave him some tea. I offered the driver a glass of whiskey, and I called for one for myself, and I gave Bourke part of it in some of his wine. Bourke complained of cold, and I was cold myself. He had no appearance of being cold or feeble on entering Clampett's house. He was wet below the knees, and so was I. The seat of the car was so high, I assisted him off to the ground. The statement that I put my arms around Bourke, and tenderly lifted him bodily off the car, is not true. As to the statement that Bourke was shivering very much, and was foundered and unable to speak, it is not true. It is also not true that Bourke, on the journey to Castlebar, in the railway carriage, was unable to drink from the bottle without any assistance; and the evidence I have heard, as being given by Michael Quinn, on that point is not true, as I never assisted Bourke to drink at all; I did not even sit on the same side the carriage. I had placed him in a comfortable corner. I never said to the passengers in the railway carriage that they were not to mind the old man, as he was unable to speak to us. After we had had the refreshment at Clampett's, we started to walk to the workhouse, a distance of about half a mile. I gave a boy 2*d.*, to show us the way to the Westport Workhouse. The first person we saw there was the porter, who, in the absence of the master, received the pauper. I told the porter that I had brought the man from England. He did ask me the question, "How was it that a body of gentlemen like the Leeds guardians should send such a man over?" I understood him to mean such an old man. I replied, "It is a matter with which I have only to discharge my duty, and to carry out the warrant." It was not daylight, but I left him between five and six o'clock. It was then dark. I have

been acting as removal officer for about seven years. I first became employed by the guardians on February 4th, 1857. I was not employed by them before that time. If I had not had Bourke to take across in December, I should have been employed as an agent. I have been employed as an agent for a sick society to get members, and anything of that kind I could get. I have removed several cases to Ireland since I took Bourke, viz., a woman with two children, named Welch, to Dublin, on 7th February last; Ellen Davy, with two children, to Sligo, on 7th January. I live at No. 10, East Field-street. When I took charge of Bourke he did not complain of his health, or say that he had taken medicine the day before. The day we travelled from Castlebar to Westport it was cold, but not very cold. My instructions from the Leeds guardians are, to use the people as tenderly as possible, and I should not hesitate to stop an extra night on the journey if I thought it necessary. I am not bound to time. If Bourke had complained at Castlebar of fatigue or cold, I would have stopped there for the night. I left Westport, on my return, on the 2d January, at half-past eight in the morning. I arrived in Dublin that night. I embarked the next day at nine at night. There was no steamer that night from North Wall, after I arrived there, so I waited till the evening of the next day. The train would arrive about 10, and I arrived at Leeds the next evening, the 4th of January. I came straight through. I heard a number of questions, the printed questions, put by the master of the Westport Workhouse to Bourke, and I heard his answers. I should say that many of the answers were extorted from him: I mean that the first answer he gave to each question was not taken down, but other questions were put to him in different manners before the answer was taken down. I mean to say that the examination was very unfairly done. I said to that effect at the time. I dissented from several of the answers to the questions at the time. I dissented from the accuracy of the answer to No. 7, which appears upon the paper "steerage passenger." I dissented because I had him under cover, for which I paid the cook 1*s.* I also dissented to the answer to No. 14, which stands that he had resided seven years in Leeds; whereas, I heard the man answer, in the first instance, that he had been a wanderer all his time, and had not passed seven weeks in Leeds. At last Bourke gave the answer as it is stated. I expressed an opinion that both the answers were incorrect. I did not hear Bourke say that Claremorris was his place of birth; I heard that answer taken down to the question. I won't undertake to say that the word Claremorris was not used. I heard all the queries read over to him, but I never heard the word Claremorris mentioned. I did not dissent to any of the answers to any of the queries but those I have mentioned. I heard him tell the master that he was born in Westport. I did not say to the officers at Westport, or to anybody, that the wet and cold we met with on the journey were enough to kill any man, or anything to that effect. I never hinted that I had suffered from the cold. He did not say that he had suffered from cold, but he did say that he was cold, and I said that I had also suffered from cold myself. He had a black coat, black waistcoat, and black trousers. He told me that the Leeds master had given him a pair of shoes, his own being bad. I saw him at the workhouse putting on his shoes. In my opinion it would have been better if he had had more clothing. He had as much on as I had, barring a top-coat. I don't know that he had two shirts on. He did not complain to me of cold when in the railway carriage. The oilcloth coat I borrowed for him of the carman was calculated to keep a man both dry and warm. I borrowed it before he got on the car. I did not hear Bourke tell the master of the Westport Workhouse that he had taken medicine the night before he left Leeds, but I did not hear him say that he had come from the hospital. He did tell the master that when he was first admitted he had been poorly, rubbing his chest; he said nothing about having heart disease. If he had said so in my presence, I should have heard him. I did tell the master of the workhouse at Westport that he was a steerage passenger. It was to the word deck passenger that I objected. He was going to write the answer to No. 7, "deck passenger," and to that I objected, but I assented to the word "steerage passenger." On leaving Bourke at Westport, he said that he was never better treated than in the Leeds Workhouse, but particularly on Christmas Day, and that I had been kind to him, and had behaved like a man. At no time on the journey from Leeds to Westport did Bourke complain of his cough, or of suffering from illness of any description.

(signed) *John O'Rourke.*

Sworn at Leeds, the 19th day of March 1863,

(Before me)

(signed) *John Manwaring,*
Poor Law Inspector.

(A.)

I certify that Patrick Bourke is in a fit state of health to be removed to Ireland.

23 December 1862. (signed) *Robert Cottam*, Surgeon.

(B.)

Patrick Bourke—Removable—To be passed to Ireland.

Leeds, 5 December 1862.

I am a hawker, and have no fixed place of residence: I have been in the habit, for years past, of going from town to town in the neighbourhood of Leeds hawking goods. I have gone to Wakefield, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, and other places. I had no house of my own in Leeds, or elsewhere; I was in lodgings. I sometimes stayed a week or two at a time in Leeds, and when I could I generally went to the same lodgings; I did so in other towns that I went to. I used to stay two or three nights in Wakefield, and the same in other places; I generally got the same lodgings when I could. I had no more a home in Leeds than in the other towns that I visited.

(C.)

The Guardians of the Poor for the Township of Leeds, *Dr.* to *John O'Rourke.*

To removing *Patrick Bourke* to Westport, Ireland, 30 December 1862.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cab fare at Leeds	– 2 –	
Fare to Dublin	1 4 10	
Refreshments	– 1 3	
Ditto in Dublin	– 1 6	
Fares from Dublin to Westport	1 6 10	
Bed and breakfast, Dublin	– 1 3	
		2 17 8
Officer's Expenses:		
Fare from Westport to Dublin	1 2 8	
Ditto from Dublin to Leeds	1 2 6	
Six days' (at 12*s.* 6*d.* per day) board allowance	3 15 –	
		6 – 2
TOTAL £.		8 17 10

Embarkation - Holyhead.
Arrival - Dublin.

6 January 1863.

Allowed for payment this 7th January 1863.

(signed) *Wm. Middleton.*

Adopted at Board Meeting, 25 March 1863.

Ordered,—That the workhouse master be instructed to supply all paupers with sufficient rugs, or warm clothing, previous to their removal to Ireland, Scotland, or other place of settlement; such extra clothing to be returned after the removal by the removal officer.

Ordered,—That previous to any removal of an inmate to Ireland, Scotland, or elsewhere, the medical officer of the workhouse be applied to, and supply, on that day or the day before such removal, a certificate of the fitness of such paupers, from health and otherwise, to undergo removal.

Borough of Leeds, in the County of York. } THE information of *Patrick Bourke*, of Leeds, in the said borough, taken on oath at Leeds, in the said borough, on Tuesday the 23d day of December 1862, before us, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said borough.

Who saith as follows: viz.,—

That I am 73 years of age, and I now reside in the township of Leeds, and am actually chargeable thereto.

That I was born in the county of Mayo, in the kingdom of Ireland, and I have not done any act to gain a settlement in England.

That the only place in which I have inhabited and resided for three years was the county of Mayo aforesaid, and in that part of the county called Westport.

(signed) *Patrick Bourke*,
his × mark.

(Sworn before us,)
(signed) *Chas. G. Maclea*,
Henry Chorley.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original examination, of which it purports to be a copy.

(signed) *Robt. Barr*,
Clerk to the Justices.

Leeds, 25 March 1863.

REMOVAL TO IRELAND.

Borough of Leeds, in the County of York. } To the Guardians and Overseers of the Poor, and to the Relieving Officers of and for the Township of Leeds, in the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, and to the Guardians of the Poor Law Union hereinafter mentioned or referred to in the County of Mayo, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and to each of them, and to all other persons whom it may concern:

WHEREAS application and complaint have this day been duly made to us, whose hands and seals are hereto set, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of and for the borough of Leeds in Petty Sessions assembled, by Joseph Bowser, one of the relieving officers of and for the said township of Leeds, that Patrick Bourke, of the reputed age of 73 years, who has this day been seen by us, is now residing and inhabiting in, and chargeable to, the said township of Leeds in the borough aforesaid, without having gained any settlement or right of irremovability there, or elsewhere in England, and that the said Patrick Bourke was born in the kingdom of Ireland, to wit at Westport, in the county of Mayo:

And whereas it duly appears to us, the said Justices, that the matters and premises aforesaid are true, and that the said Patrick Bourke is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by his removal, as hereinafter directed and authorised:

We, therefore, the said Justices, on due consideration of the premises, do hereby authorise you, and each of you, the said guardians and overseers of the poor, and the said relieving officers of and for the said township of Leeds, and each of you, to remove and convey the said Patrick Bourke from the said township of Leeds to Ireland, and him deliver at the workhouse of the union, containing the port of, or nearest to the place of, his ultimate destination in the county of Mayo aforesaid, in such manner and form as the law directs.

Given under our hands and seals, in the borough of Leeds aforesaid, the 23d day of December 1862.

(signed) *Charles G. Maclea.* (L.S.)
Henry Chorley. (L.S.)

Received Patrick Bourke.

1 January 1863. *George Green*, Master.

COPIES of the REPORT of the Irish Poor Law Inspector to the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, relating to the Inquiry at *Leeds* into the case of *Patrick Bourke*; and of the further EVIDENCE, taken at *Westport*, in the same case.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 10 April 1863.

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

— III. —

No. 1—COPY REPORT of Mr. *Robinson*, Poor Law Inspector, relating to the Inquiry at Leeds, on the 19th March 1863, regarding the case of *Patrick Bourke*.

(No. 6778/63.—Westport Union.)

Gentlemen, Dublin, 24 March 1863.

HAVING, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 14th instant, attended the investigation held at Leeds by Mr. Manwaring, Poor Law Inspector, into the circumstances connected with the removal of the late Patrick Bourke from Leeds to Westport Union, I think it right to report my proceedings to you, and to make you acquainted with the essential points in the evidence of the witnesses examined at that inquiry.

Before the investigation commenced, I told Mr. Manwaring, in reference to the part I would take in it, that in case any facts which appeared to me to be of importance should not be elicited from the witnesses on their direct examination, I would ask him to put some questions which I would suggest; but he invited me to put any questions I pleased to the witnesses myself, and I had no difficulty in examining them on the points which I considered to be important.

I also stated, when the inquiry commenced, that evidence had recently been taken in Ireland, which the Leeds Board of Guardians had not seen; and that, if it was deemed desirable, I would read it for the information of the Inspector and the Board. To this course Mr. Manwaring assented, and I accordingly read the evidence, taken by Dr. Brodie, of Henry Brown, John Clampett, and James Quin; I attach that evidence to my report.*

The first witness examined at the inquiry was Joseph Bowser, one of the relieving officers of the Leeds township, and his evidence was to the following effect:—

"Bourke made application for relief on the 3d of May 1862; it was the first time I saw him. On referring to the Application and Report Book, I find he applied for relief on the ground of destitution. He was single; age 72, not ordinarily ablebodied, disabled by age; no earnings, medical relief none. He stated he had lived one month in Leeds. He stated he had been born at Westport, in Ireland. I entered in the Application and Report Book, 'Settlement, Westport, Mayo.' He said he had been hawking. I visited him at his lodgings, and saw him, and he asked me for an order for the workhouse for Monday. I produce the counterfoil of the order: it is dated the 5th of May 1862. Description on counterfoil, 'Hawker; ill and destitute.' It appears on the Admission and Discharge Book of the workhouse, that he was admitted before supper on May 5th, and described 'ill.' After giving Bourke the Workhouse Order, I saw no more of him till December the 5th, when, by order of the guardians, I went with the other relieving officer through the workhouse, to see if there were any paupers removable to Ireland, Scotland, or other parts of England. We perform this duty about twice a year. The managing clerk to the solicitors to the overseers, and the assistant overseer and removal officer for the overseers, accompanied

* See Nos. 2 and 3.

accompanied us. On coming to the name of Patrick Bourke, I requested the master to send for him, which he did. The solicitors' managing clerk (Mr. Whalley) examined Bourke, and took down his statement. I thought Bourke much improved in health, and I directed Mr. Whalley to investigate especially as to his removability. I thought Bourke quite fit to be removed to Ireland. On the 10th of December, Mr. Naylor, the solicitor to the overseers, made a report to the guardians, in a Report Book which I produce. The report is as follows respecting Bourke:—'This pauper is an Irishman, and should be passed to Ireland, as he is clearly removable.' This is dated December 10th, and signed by Mr. Naylor. On the Guardians' Minute Book of their proceedings on the 17th December last, I find that it was 'ordered that Patrick Bourke, an inmate of the workhouse, be passed to Ireland;' that order was made in consequence of Mr. Naylor's report. It was also ordered 'that Gilbert Cuttle be passed to Ireland.' On Tuesday the 23d of December I requested the workhouse master to send Bourke and Cuttle to my office, that I might take them before the magistrates, and apply for orders of removal. They walked to my office, a distance of nearly two miles, and no one accompanied them. Bourke did not appear tired or exhausted with his walk, and appeared cheerful. I don't think I told him why I was taking him before the justices. I expected Dr. Beardshaw, the medical officer of my district, at my office, when I should get him to examine the paupers; but he did not attend. At that time Dr. Cottam, another medical officer, came in. I asked him to examine the two men as to their state of health and condition. Mr. Cottam knew they were to be brought before the magistrates for removal to Ireland. It has been my invariable practice to obtain a medical certificate before applying to the magistrates for a Removal Order. I hand in Dr. Cottam's certificate in Bourke's case:—

"'I certify that Patrick Bourke is in a fit state of health to be removed to Ireland.

'23 December 1862. (signed) *Robert Cottam.*'

"I took both men before the Justices, Mr. Chorley and Mr. Maclea. Mr. Chorley is a surgeon in active practice. He questioned both paupers. The examination of both paupers took place in the Justices' room, where they were close to them. In answer to Mr. Chorley's questions, Bourke answered cheerfully. Mr. Chorley spoke to Bourke in a jocular manner, who answered in the same manner. I have had much experience in getting paupers removed to Ireland; and, according to what I have observed, I believe that if the pauper had strongly objected, on account of age or ill-health, the magistrates would have refused to give the warrant. Bourke did not say whether he wished to go or not; but as he made no objection, I conclude he was satisfied to go. The paupers were sent back to the workhouse by themselves, knowing the warrants had been granted. They both returned to the workhouse, and, before they were removed, Cuttle absconded, as I have been informed. Bourke never mentioned Claremorris Union to me."

Examined by me:—

"Mr. Barr, clerk to the magistrates, took Bourke's information; Mr. Barr, or his clerk, prepared the Removal Warrant. I heard Bourke tell Mr. Barr, in the presence of the Justices, that he was born in Westport, and that the last three years he lived in any place in Ireland, was at Westport. He said he had been in Ireland since he left it the first time, but did not stay three years. Bourke told me, on the 3rd of May, that he only came to Leeds one month before. I always consult the medical officer of my own district in reference to the health of persons about to be removed.

"The Removal Warrants are always prepared by the magistrate's clerk, and I understand Mr. Barr has been out of printed forms, and did not wish to get new printed forms until the new Act had been some time in operation. The entry in my Application and Report Book, that Westport was Bourke's settlement, was made on May 3rd, on information given me by Bourke."

The second witness was Dr. Land, the medical officer of the Leeds Workhouse; and his evidence was to the following effect:—

"Bourke never was on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book as being sick or ill. On August 22d, I ordered him an ounce of tobacco weekly as an extra; that continued till he left the house. There is no other entry respecting him on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. On reference to my prescription-book, I find I prescribed an aperient powder and a mixture for Bourke; but it is not stated for what, but I presume it was for confinement of the bowels. I find that on November 10th, I prescribed again for Bourke, and ordered cough mixture. These are the only two entries in my prescription-book. He was placed in the hospital after admission to the workhouse; that would be after my examination in the receiving-ward, and by my directions. There are many cases sent by me to the hospital where no medicine is ordered. Sometimes they come in in a half-starved state, and I send them to hospital that they may receive more comfort and more general attention. If Bourke had required sick-diet, I should have entered him on the sick-books. I think it is probable I should have remembered Bourke if he had been sick in hospital. I visit my sick-wards every day. I enter all persons I prescribe for in my prescription-book. I have gone through that book twice, and only find two entries about Bourke."

Examined

Examined by me—

"I have no personal recollection of Bourke. He was on house diet in the hospital. I sometimes place persons in the hospital without putting them on the sick books. I cannot say whether Bourke was in the hospital ward when he left the workhouse. I cannot say when I last saw him. Persons are not admitted to the hospital or sick wards without my order, and are not discharged therefrom without my order."

The third witness was Mr. Whalley, clerk to Mr. Naylor, the solicitor to the overseers, and the following was the substance of his evidence:—

"I have been accustomed to accompany the relieving officer to the Leeds Workhouse to assist in the investigation of settlement. On the 5th of December I accompanied the officers in examining the workhouse inmates. The assistant overseer was there also. My attention was directed to the case of Bourke. I questioned him, and on the following day I made notes of the case. They purport to be his answers to my questions, and are to the following effect:—'I am a hawker, and have no fixed place of residence. I have been in the habit, for years past, of going from town to town in the neighbourhood of Leeds hawking goods. I have gone to Wakefield, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, and other places. I had no house of my own in Leeds or elsewhere; I was in lodgings. I sometimes stayed a week or two at a time in Leeds, when I generally went to the same lodgings. I did so in other towns that I went to. I used to stay two or three nights in Wakefield, and the same in other places. I generally got the same lodgings when I could. I had no more a home in Leeds than in any other towns I visited.' I swear that all the statements I took down were made to me on the 5th of December. From my observation of Bourke, I saw nothing to make me think he was ailing. I don't know that I ever saw him before or since. I told him on the 5th of December that he would be passed to Ireland, and he made no objection."

Examined by me—

"I am not quite sure at what period Bourke said he had last come to Leeds; but I am certain it was within three years. I did not make any inquiry about Bourke's previous residence, except from himself."

The fourth witness was Dr. Cottam, who deposed to the following effect:—

"On the 23d of December Mr. Bowser asked me to certify as to the health and condition of two men who were to be passed to Ireland. They were brought into the waiting room, when I examined them. I can identify Bourke in my own mind, because he was the oldest. Mr. Bowser told me that Bourke had walked from the workhouse that morning. Bourke did not appear tired or exhausted. I took the man into the waiting room and examined his tongue, pulse, and chest. I pressed his chest with my finger. I was satisfied that he was in a fit state to be passed to Ireland, and gave a certificate to that effect. The certificate produced was signed by me on the day named. The man appeared cheerful. He talked about going to Ireland, and he did not either object or express a desire to go. He came actively up the steps, and into the waiting room. I considered he was fit to bear the journey without any special directions as to the care of him. If Bourke had been suffering from chronic bronchitis, from a fatty heart, or chest disease, I must have discovered it."

Examined by me—

"I examined Bourke sufficiently carefully to enable me to give that certificate. I cannot recollect whether I used a stethoscope or not. I cannot say whether Bourke had heart disease or chronic bronchitis. I consider that he was fit to bear removal at that time under ordinary circumstances; but I think that, from his age, he was not so well able to bear cold, exposure, and hardship, as a younger man; but I form this opinion from his age, and not from the state of his general health. I did not consider it necessary to give any particular instructions to the relieving officer in respect to his treatment on the journey; and did not give any opinion on the case beyond the certificate."

The fifth witness was William Johnson, the male nurse of the infirmary, and his evidence was to the following effect:—

"I know Patrick Bourke; I remember he was admitted to the infirmary on the 7th of May. I keep an admission and discharge book, and find from it the day of Bourke's admission to the infirmary. I find also that he was discharged from the infirmary on the 30th of September. I have no minute as to what ailed him; but I recollect that he suffered from shortness of breath and debility when he first came in, and that he kept his bed; but I cannot recollect for how long. I drew the doctor's attention to him on the 30th of September, as I thought him fit to go to the body of the house. The doctor said he was fit to be moved to the body of the house. He was not in the infirmary after the 30th of September. I saw him in the body of the house in No. 2 day-room on the day before he was moved to

Ireland. I gave Bourke medicine that day, but I cannot say what the medicine was. He was in the habit of taking cough medicine occasionally.

"Bourke had a bottle of medicine with his own name on it. This was prepared by the dispenser, and was given to me, if I mistake not, on the 10th of November, and was replenished from time to time. Bourke did not take it regularly, but got it when he wished it."

Dr. Land was recalled, and stated that his prescription on the 10th of November did not provide for continuing the mixture until further notice; but that the dispenser was justified in replenishing the bottle if it was desirable.

The sixth witness was Mr. Henry Douglas, the master of the Leeds Workhouse, and the substance of his evidence was as follows:—

"I remember Patrick Bourke. I find he was admitted on the 5th of May 1862, by the relieving officer, and entered before supper at five o'clock. On the 7th of May he was ordered by the medical officer to the infirmary. I find he was discharged on the 30th of September; I find that he was not readmitted to the sick ward after the 30th of September. I employed him at light work, such as teasing hair and rope. I cannot say that he worked every day; and I do not press men to work full time when they are over 70 years of age. I was not aware the man had bronchitis or diarrhœa in the workhouse, but he suffered from debility on his first admission. I remember sending Bourke and Cuttle to be examined as to their fitness to be removed to Ireland. I remember the 30th of December, the morning Bourke was leaving for Ireland; I saw him in my own office; he came to thank me for the treatment he had received in the workhouse. Cuttle had absconded that morning, after having his own clothes on for the journey. Bourke appeared to me willing to go, and in a fit state to be moved."

Examined by me—

"I cannot say what clothing Bourke was admitted in. He was discharged in the same clothes he was admitted in, with the exception of a pair of shoes; and I gave him a pair of good shoes, as he complained of his own being bad. I saw him in his clothing, dressed for the journey. I thought the clothes fair. He had a black cloth coat of fine cloth. He had no great coat; I cannot describe the trousers, or whether he had any flannel waistcoat or drawers.

I think the clothing was such that he would feel cold in it in the open air, on a winter day. I think that his clothing was better than that of many men of his class in Leeds. I think his clothing would have been sufficient if he had been taken under cover the whole way, but I think he would have been better for additional covering on a drive of some distance in the open air. I considered he was to be taken all the journey in a railway carriage or steamer; and I never anticipated he was to be conveyed outside a carriage. I think I have authority to give additional clothing to a pauper about to be removed to Ireland, if I think it necessary, and I have done so. In Bourke's case, I gave him a pair of shoes. I do not know whether his trousers were lined or not, but if they were not lined, I do not think they would have been so warm as the workhouse trousers."

The seventh witness was John O'Rourke, the removing officer, who deposed to the following effect:—

"I am employed by the Guardians of the Leeds Township, as a removal officer, to remove paupers to Ireland, Scotland, the Channel Islands, Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man. I am not paid by a fixed salary, but by the case, according to my actual expenses. I am paid my expenses, and 12*s.* 6*d.* a day; viz. 5*s.* a day wages, and 7*s.* 6*d.* a day to cover hotel expenses. On the 30th of December I received a warrant for the removal of Patrick Bourke to Westport, from Leeds.

"I started with him on the journey from Leeds Workhouse, on the 30th of December, at 10 minutes to 10 o'clock, a.m.; I had previously sent to the master to arrange about the time I should call for him. I had a cab at the workhouse, to take us to the station. I took tickets by the third-class to Dublin, but we travelled in a second-class carriage, as passengers, taking through tickets to Dublin are allowed to do so by that train, there being no third-class carriage attached. Previous to starting I bought a ham-shank for myself, and some bread and cheese for Bourke, who had had his breakfast before starting. The train left at 10.30, and we changed carriages at Staleybridge; I gave Bourke a glass of beer at Crewe, and had one myself. At about nine o'clock, p.m., we arrived at Holyhead, and went on board the steamer. About three o'clock a.m. on the 31st of December we sailed. As soon as we got on board, at about nine o'clock, I gave Bourke some bread and butter, and had the same myself. Immediately on going on board I asked if there was an intermediate cabin, as, if there had been one, I would have put Bourke into it; there was not one. In the winter months my practice is to take women and children as cabin passengers, and I do this in accordance with the statute. This is not required for men. The steward recommended me to advise with the cook, who recommended me to bring Bourke to the caboose where there was a good fire, and for which I paid a shilling. He sat on a bench with a back to it; I went to him several times in the night, and asked him if he wanted anything more to eat, and he said he had plenty. I do not know whether he slept or not, but he had no means

to

to lie down, nor had I, the steamer being so full. This steamer had no cabin between the first-class and the deck. I was in the first-class cabin, and paid half-a-crown for it. We arrived at the North Wall about nine o'clock, a.m, on the 31st of December, and Bourke appeared to be in good health and spirits, and did not appear to suffer much on the voyage. We went from the ship to the Commercial Temperance Hotel, in Capel-street, a distance of about a mile. We walked, and Bourke walked as well as I did; it was fine. When we got there I asked what he would take, and he said tea, and I gave him tea, and bread and butter. He was not sick on board, and he smoked. I paid ninepence for his breakfast, and one shilling for my own, I was in the commercial room, and he was in the smoking room; I had two eggs, and he could have had the same if he had chosen it. We spent the day there, and I was often with him, and there was a good fire in the room; he did not complain of having suffered from the effects of the voyage; I bought him tobacco, and told him he might go and see any friends he had in Dublin; and he said he had been so long from Dublin that he did not know where to find his friends.

"He did not remain in the house in consequence of illness. We had tea at about four o'clock, with bread and butter, and I paid ninepence for each of us; he did not wish for dinner, as we breakfasted so late. Bourke went to bed before eight o'clock, and was up and ready next morning when I got up, and we breakfasted a little before eight o'clock; we did not breakfast together. He had tea and bread and butter as much as he wished for. We left the hotel about 8.5 a.m., and walked to the Broadstone Station, a distance of about half a mile, and took railway tickets by the third-class, to Castlebar, and from thence by Bianconi's car to Westport. In the railway carriage Bourke ate of some of his bread and cheese, and I gave him some ham, and he drank some wine which a gentleman had given him a bottle of; it was unfermented wine; he often took a sup of it. The gentleman gave him the wine at the temperance hotel. I cannot say whether Bourke drank much of it; it was all finished before we parted, and he gave a little of it to the driver. At Castlebar we got on the car, and it was then fine; it was a long, open car. It came on to rain a heavy shower on the road; it was daylight. On leaving Castlebar, I borrowed from the driver an oilskin coat for Bourke's use, to keep the cold and wind from him; up to that time Bourke had not complained of cold, or of being thinly clad; but it was getting cold on leaving the train. There were six on the car, and we had to go 10 miles; and on going over the hills he complained of cold, though he had the coat on. We arrived at Westport at about four o'clock p.m., and I asked the carman to recommend me a lodging for myself, and he recommended Mr. Clampett's. Bourke came with me to Clampett's house, and I gave him some tea and my last bun. On going in I gave the carman a glass of whiskey, and took part of one myself, as I was cold. I offered Bourke some whiskey, and he took a little and mixed it with his wine. Bourke complained of cold, and I was cold myself. Bourke did not appear to me to be weak or feeble on entering Clampett's house. He was wet below the knee, and so was I, and the seat of the car was so high, that I assisted him down; but he had not much difficulty in getting down. The statement that I had to put my arm round Bourke, and tenderly lift him off the car, is not true. The statement that Bourke was shivering very much, and foundered, and unable to speak, is not true. It is not true that on the journey to Castlebar, Bourke was unable in the railway carriage to drink from the bottle without my assistance, and the evidence I have heard on that point as having been given by James Quinn is not true, as I never assisted Bourke to drink at all. I did not sit next him in the carriage; I placed him in a comfortable corner of the carriage. I did not say to the passengers in the railway carriage that they were not to mind the old man, as he was unable to speak to us. After taking refreshment at Clampett's, we walked about half a mile to the workhouse; I saw the porter of the workhouse, who, in the absence of the master, received the pauper; I told the porter I brought the man from England; the porter asked me how it was the Leeds guardians (or a body of gentlemen like the Leeds guardians) sent such a man over? I understood him to mean such an old man; I replied, 'it is a matter with which I have nothing to do; I have only to carry out my orders.' I left the house about five or six o'clock; Bourke appeared considerably better of the cold, and sat by the fire; the master signed my warrant as a receipt for the pauper. I have been acting as removing officer for about six years; if I had not taken over Bourke in December, I should have been employed as an agent. I have removed several persons to Ireland; I removed a woman named Walsh, and two children, to Dublin, in February last, and Ellen Davey and two children to Sligo on the 7th of January. At Westport, Bourke said to me on leaving him, that he had never been better treated than at the Leeds Workhouse, and particularly on Christmas-day, and that I had treated him kindly and like a man."

Examined by me—

"When I took charge of Bourke he did not complain of his health or say he had taken medicine the day before. It was cold on the way to Westport. My general instructions from the Leeds guardians are to use the paupers as tenderly as possible on the journey, and I am not bound to time, and I should not hesitate to stop an extra night on the journey if I thought it necessary; if Bourke had complained at Castlebar of cold or fatigue I would have stopped there for the night. On returning home, I left Westport on the 2d of January at about half-past eight o'clock a.m., and arrived at Dublin at night. There was no steamer from the North Wall after my arrival, and so I waited till nine o'clock next night, when I embarked; I then came direct to Leeds without stopping, and arrived on the evening of

the 4th. I heard all the printed questions put by the master of the Westport Workhouse to Bourke; I heard his answers; I should say the answers were extorted from him; I mean that the first answer to each question was not taken down, but the questions were repeated several times in a different manner before the answers were taken down; I mean the examination was very unfairly done; I dissented from the accuracy of several of the answers; I dissented from the answer to the seventh question, as I had paid for his being under cover; I also dissented from the answer to question 14, which states that he resided seven years in Leeds; I heard the man say, in the first instance, he had been a wanderer all his time, and had not passed seven weeks in Leeds; I expressed my opinion that both these answers were incorrect. I said to the master that Bourke was a steerage passenger; he was going to write the answer to No. 7, 'deck passenger,' and to that I objected, but I assented to the words 'steerage passenger.'"

"I did not hear Bourke say that Claremorris was his place of birth; I do not recollect hearing Bourke or the master mention the word Claremorris; the answers were all read over to us, but I did not notice that Claremorris was given as the place of birth. I did not express dissent to the answers to any of the queries except those named, and I assented to the others. I heard Bourke tell the master he was born at Westport. I did not say to anybody at Westport that the wet and cold we met with on the journey were enough to kill a man; I never hinted I had suffered from cold; I heard Bourke say he was cold, but not that he suffered from it. Bourke had a black coat, trousers and waistcoat on; the master at Leeds had, he told me, given him a pair of shoes, his own being bad; with the exception of a top coat, he had as much clothing on as I had; in my opinion he would have been the better for a top coat in the railway carriage; I do not know whether he had two shirts; he did not complain of cold in the railway carriage. The oilcloth coat I borrowed was calculated to keep a man both dry and warm; I borrowed it and put it on Bourke before he got on the car. I did not hear Bourke say to the master at Westport that he was in the hospital at Leeds, but I did hear him say he had taken medicine the day before; he said he had been poorly going into the workhouse, and he rubbed his chest; I did not hear him say he had chest disease."

The following is a copy of the removing officer's account of the expenses attending Bourke's removal:—

(Copy.)

The Guardians of the Poor for the Township of Leeds, Dr. to John O'Rourke:

To removing Patrick Bourke to Westport, Ireland, 30 December 1862:

	£.	s.	d.
Cab fare at Leeds	–	2	–
Fare to Dublin	1	4	10
Refreshments	–	1	3
Ditto in Dublin	–	1	6
Fares from Dublin to Westport	1	6	10
Bed and breakfast, Dublin	–	1	3
£.	2	17	8

Officer's Expenses:

Fare from Westport to Dublin	1	2	8
Ditto from Dublin to Leeds	1	2	6
Six days, at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per day, Board allowance	3	15	–
£.	6	–	2
TOTAL £.	8	17	10

Embarkation, Holyhead.—Arrival, Dublin.

January 6th, 1863.

Exd., *R. J. H. S.*

Allowed for payment this 7th January, 1863.

Wm. Middleton.

The eighth and last witness was a pauper inmate of the Leeds Workhouse, named James Toomey, and his statements were to the following effect:—

"I knew Bourke in the workhouse. I was in his society daily; I never heard him complain of ill-health after he left the hospital. He had a slight cough while in the day-room with me.

me. Before he left for Ireland I had several conversations with him, and he said he was going to his native place at Westport. He was almost confident he would meet some of the family he and his father had been in service with, a gentleman named Browne. He said he was well reconciled to going to Ireland for the above reason. I saw him the morning he started, and he did not appear down in spirits, and made no complaints. About a week before he went to Ireland he walked briskly with me down March-lane; he was a good walker, and before me. When Bourke was in the workhouse he wore a corduroy coat, and I saw him in his own clothes at starting. I think the clothes he went away in were warmer than the ordinary workhouse dress. He looked smarter in his own clothes than in the pauper dress."

John O'Rourke, the removing officer, was recalled, and stated, in answer to me, "At no time on the journey from Leeds to Westport did Bourke complain of his cough, or of suffering from any illness."

The statements of the witnesses, which I have quoted above, are extracted from my notes of the proceedings at the inquiry; I believe they will be found to agree in every essential particular with the evidence taken by Mr. Manwaring, and my notes are at your service if you should desire to see them. Having now set forth the principal facts elicited at the investigation, it may be desirable that I should state the impressions left on my mind by the evidence of the witnesses examined at Leeds.

On receiving and reading all the papers relating to the case, it appeared to me that the following points were those upon which information was required, and I will now allude to the evidence which appears to me to bear upon these points:—

1. As to the legality of the removal in regard to Patrick Bourke's place of birth and residence in Ireland.
2. As to the legality of the removal in regard to his previous residence in the Leeds township.
3. As to his fitness for removal.
4. As to his treatment on the journey.

With reference to the first two points, I do not see any reason to doubt the accuracy of the relieving officer's evidence when he swore that, on making application to him for relief in May last, Bourke stated that he was born at Westport, and that he heard Bourke say to Mr. Barr, the magistrates' clerk, in the presence of the magistrates, that he was born at Westport, and that the place in Ireland at which he last lived for three years was Westport; the fact of Bourke having spoken of Westport as his native place was also corroborated by the evidence of a pauper man named James Toomey.

The statement made by Bourke before the magistrates at Leeds was, therefore, different to that which the master of the workhouse at Westport alleges he made on arriving there, and from the evidence of Henry Browne, taken by Dr. Brodie, it seems that the place at which Bourke was born is now in the Clare-morris Union; but I do not think that, acting on the information afforded them, the magistrates could have arrived at any other conclusion than that Westport was the union to which he was properly removable.

I may remark that at the time Bourke is alleged to have left Ireland, 43 years ago, the Irish Poor Law unions had not been formed, and it would have been impossible for him to have named the union in which the place of his birth is now situated, and it is probable that he named Westport, as it was an important town in the vicinity; but even had the man lived, it would have been of little avail to have pursued the inquiry as to his place of birth and residence in Ireland, as, under the present state of the law, the guardians of Westport Union would have had no redress, in the way of appeal, had an error been committed in sending him to their union, instead of the union to which he was legally removable.

As to Bourke's previous residence in Leeds, it appears to me that, taking into consideration the evidence of the relieving officer, and of Mr. Whalley, the clerk to the overseers' solicitor, there cannot be any reasonable doubt as to the fact that the man had not acquired a right of irremovability, by a residence of three years in the Leeds township, before he applied for relief.

In regard to Bourke's fitness for removal and treatment on the journey, I

cannot say that the evidence is to my mind satisfactory, and I do not think that it proves conclusively that Bourke was in a fit state of health and strength to be conveyed, in the depth of winter, such a distance as from Leeds to Westport, unless arrangements had been made to treat him while travelling with more than ordinary care; the removal appears to me to have been effected in the same manner as if the man had been robust and able-bodied; but, although Bourke is described as having been active and healthy at the time of his removal, it cannot be forgotten that he was 72 years of age, and that when he was in the workhouse, although he was not placed on the sick books, he was kept by the medical officer in the hospital from the 7th of May to the 30th of September, being one of those persons who, though not actually sick, were sent there, as the medical officer stated, that they might receive more comfort and more general attention.

It must also be observed, that he was taking cough mixture up to the time he left the workhouse, and had been given some the day before his discharge: and I would particularly allude to the fact, that while Dr. Cottam, who examined him, stated that he was satisfied he was in a fit state to be passed to Ireland, and did not consider it necessary to give any particular instructions to the relieving officer in respect to his treatment on the journey, he admitted, on examination by me, that he considered Bourke was fit to bear removal at that time under ordinary circumstances, but thought that from his age he was not so well able to bear cold, exposure, and hardship as a younger man, and that he formed this opinion from his age, and not from the state of his general health.

As to Bourke's treatment on the journey, the removing officer seems, in general, to have acted towards him with kindness and consideration; there is, however, one instance in which I conceive he failed in this respect, and that was in allowing him, after a railway journey of 10 hours, to sit all night in the caboose of the steamer, while he himself passed the night in the cabin. The difference in the cost would, it seems have been only 1 *s.* 6 *d.*; and, as the removing officer stated that his "general instructions from the Leeds guardians are to use the paupers as tenderly as possible," there can be no doubt that the Board would have willingly sanctioned any reasonable sum expended for such a purpose.

The removing officer drew attention to the fact that he takes women and children, in the winter months, as cabin passengers, in accordance with the law on that subject, but that he is not bound to do so in the case of men; it is true that the statute referred to does not provide for the protection of men from the inclemency of the weather on board ship, at any season of the year, or whatever may be their age, and that in arranging for the shelter of Bourke in the caboose the removing officer did more than the Act required of him; but I think that, considering Bourke's time of life, he was morally, if not legally, entitled to the same amount of care and attention which a woman would require, and that it is to be regretted that he should not have had a more comfortable resting place at night than a bench in the caboose of the steamer.

The coat he wore appears, by the evidence of the master of the Leeds Workhouse, to have been made of fine black cloth, and he had no greatcoat; the statement of the porter of the Westport Workhouse was to the effect that the waistcoat and trousers were of the same material as the coat, and that he had two shirts but no drawers or flannel shirt. This clothing would not have been enough to keep a young healthy man warm on a long railway journey in winter, in a third-class carriage, and appears to me to have been wholly insufficient for a man of Bourke's years and physical condition.

That he must have, and did, suffer from cold, exposure, and wet, is apparent, irrespective of the evidence of John Clampett and James Quinn, taken by Dr. Brodie, as the removing officer stated that, though he did not complain of cold in the railway carriage he would have been the better for a top-coat; that he complained of cold going over the hills to Westport, that he complained of cold at Westport, and that he was wet below the knee.

It must be observed that the guardians of Leeds Union did not infringe any of the provisions of the Acts for the removal of the poor which enabled them legally to remove so aged a pauper in the manner that has been described; yet I think that when it was determined to put this law into operation in the case of a man 72 years old, and to send him, in the month of December, from England to the extreme

extreme west of Ireland, it is to be lamented that he was not provided with a great coat and warm clothing for the journey, and that the officer accompanying him did not receive special instructions to effect the removal without exposing him to cold, wet, and fatigue.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Robinson,*
Poor Law Inspector.

— V. —

No. 2.—FURTHER EVIDENCE taken by Doctor *Brodie*, at *Westport*, relating to the case of *Patrick Bourke*, on the 21st February 1863.

(No. 4381/63, Encl.—Westport Union.)

Henry Browne, being duly sworn, saith:—

I RESIDE in the town of Westport, and was well acquainted with Patrick Bourke, who died in the workhouse of Westport Union in the month of January last, he having been brought over from Leeds to Westport under a warrant of removal, on the 1st ultimo. He was my brother-in-law. I was married to his sister. She died about a year and a-half ago. He was born near Dunmacreena, in the Claremorris Union, where all his other relatives now reside; they were all natives of that place. He never lived or resided six months in Westport, or in the Westport Union; he could not have done so without my knowledge. He lived in his native place with his parents till he was about 12 years of age, when he went to live with the late Major Browne of Woodstock, in the Claremorris Union. After some time he went to live with a gentleman named Palles, near Ballinville, in the Claremorris Union. He subsequently joined the South Mayo Militia. I was then in that regiment, and we were stationed in various places in England and Ireland. In the year 1815 the regiment was disembodied, and Patrick Bourke went to Dublin, where he resided about two years, and then went to England, where he remained without leaving it until he was brought over from Leeds to Westport under a warrant of removal, on the 1st January last. He was about 73 years of age. My age is about the same.

his
Henry + *Browne.*
mark.

Sworn and acknowledged before me this 21st February 1863.
(signed) *T. Brodie,* Poor Law Inspector.

No. 3.—FURTHER EVIDENCE taken by Doctor *Brodie*, at *Westport* and *Castlebar*, on the 16th March 1863.

John Clampett, being duly sworn, saith:—

I RESIDE in the town of Westport, and keep a grocery, wine and spirit shop. I remember the 1st January last. On the evening of that day an old man, whose name I have since ascertained to be Patrick Bourke, and who since died in the Westport Union Workhouse, was brought into my shop by Mr. O'Rourke. The old man appeared to be over 70 years of age. When he was brought into my shop he appeared very weak, faint and feeble. Mr. O'Rourke, immediately on seeing me, asked me had I a large fire in the house, and would I bring the old man to it? I said yes, and did so. On his way to the fire I had to support him, he was so faint and feeble. Mr. O'Rourke then asked for a glassful of whiskey, half a noggin, and mixed it with some wine he had himself in a bottle, and gave it to Pat. Bourke. All this happened in about fifteen minutes; at the end of that time Mr. O'Rourke brought Pat. Bourke from the fireside into the shop, and told me he was going to deposit him in the Westport Workhouse.

I am of opinion that Patrick Bourke was utterly unable to walk to the workhouse when he first entered my shop on the above date. He revived considerably whilst at the fire, and by the stimulants he got in my house. He was very badly and lightly clad, and had no greatcoat. The 1st January was very severe; Mr. O'Rourke remarked so to me. Patrick Bourke could scarcely speak: I could not understand what he attempted to say, he was so very cold, wet and weak.

Mr. O'Rourke treated Patrick Bourke while in my presence in a very kind and considerate manner, and appeared to feel very much for him. Mr. O'Rourke slept in my house on the night of the 1st January. When leaving, on the following morning, he handed me a card, which I now produce.

(signed) *John Clampett.*

Sworn before me this 16th March 1863.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*

James Quinn, being duly sworn, saith :--

I AM driver of Bianconi's car, which now carries the mail and passengers between Castlebar and Westport. I remember the 1st of January last. I travelled in the railway train that day from Claremorris to Castlebar, and then drove the mail car to Westport. Mr. O'Rourke, removing officer, whom I had known previously, and an old man whose name I have since found to be Patrick Bourke, and who since died in the Westport Workhouse, were in the railway carriage with me from Claremorris, and subsequently on the car to Westport. Patrick Bourke appeared very weak, old and feeble, whilst in the train between Claremorris and Castlebar (15 miles), and Mr. O'Rourke gave him wine to drink on four or five occasions. On each occasion, being too weak, and having attempted in vain to raise the bottle to his mouth, Mr. O'Rourke had to hold the bottle to Bourke's mouth with one hand, and to support his chin with the other. Whilst in the train Bourke was shivering, and unable to speak; so much so, that Mr. O'Rourke told me and the other passengers "not to mind the poor man, as he was unable to speak to us." On leaving Castlebar for Westport by the car, I remarked Bourke so weak and cold that I took off my own oiled coat and wrapped it about him "through pity." On reaching Westport, I saw Mr. O'Rourke put his arms round Bourke, and "tenderly lift him bodily off the car." Bourke was then shivering very much, and was "foundered," and unable to speak. I might say "his tongue was dead in his head. Mr. O'Rourke then asked me to take a drink from him, remarking at the time that I had got wet by lending my oiled coat to Bourke. He asked me to accompany him to a public-house, where he could get some warm drink for Bourke. I said that I would do so after I had delivered the mail bags. On my way to the post-office, I accompanied O'Rourke and Bourke to Mr. Clampett's public-house. O'Rourke supported Bourke, and walked very slowly. I heard Rourke ask Clampett at the door for a large fire. On my return from the post-office I found O'Rourke in Clampett's shop; Bourke was at the fire in the kitchen. Mr. O'Rourke gave me a glass of whiskey, and poured into the tumbler a portion of the wine he had been giving to Bourke. Shortly after he linked his arm under that of Bourke, and supported him from the kitchen, saying that he was taking him to the workhouse. Bourke, when leaving Clampett's, said, "May God bless the owner of this house! Only for the fire and the kind treatment I would be dead now." O'Rourke then supported Bourke out of the door, and they left my sight.

Mr. O'Rourke treated Bourke while in my presence with the greatest care and attention possible.

his
James + *Quinn.*
mark.

Sworn and acknowledged before me this 16th March 1863.
(signed) *T. Brodie*, Poor Law Inspector.

— V. —

CORRESPONDENCE between the Irish Government and the Home Office.

LETTER from the Under Secretary, Ireland, to the Home Office.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 12 February 1863.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, a letter and its enclosures, which have been received from the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, relating to the removal of a man named Patrick Bourke from Leeds to Westport Workhouse; and I am desired by his Excellency to request that the subject in question may be brought under the consideration of the Poor Law Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas A. Larcom.*

H. Waddington, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 3291/63.—Westport Union.)

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 11 February 1863.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, have the honour to state for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that having received from the Board of Guardians of West-

port

port Union a Resolution calling their attention to the circumstances connected with the removal of a poor man named Patrick Bourke from Leeds to the Westport Workhouse, the Commissioners instructed their inspector, Dr. Brodie, to make inquiry into the facts, so far as they could be ascertained at Westport.

Copies of the Resolution of the Board of Guardians, and of the Report received from Dr. Brodie, enclosing the evidence taken by him, together with a copy of the warrant of removal, and of replies to certain questions which were put to Patrick Bourke on his arrival at Westport Workhouse, are forwarded herewith, and the Commissioners desire at the same time to submit the following statement of the case, as it appears from these documents.

The warrant of removal, dated the 23d December last, specifies that application was made to the two magistrates who issued it, by a relieving officer of the township of Leeds, complaining that the said Patrick Bourke, aged 73 years, was chargeable to the township without having gained any settlement or right of irremovability there; that he was born at Westport, and that it appeared to them that he was in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by removal; and his removal was therefore ordered to the workhouse of the union containing the port nearest to his ultimate destination.

The warrant, so far, appears to be in accordance with the terms of the second section of the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 76. It is to be presumed that Patrick Bourke was examined by the magistrates issuing the warrant, and the statement that it appeared to them that he was in a fit state for removal, may be deemed a sufficient compliance with the terms of the section. "The Union" to which the pauper was to be removed is not, however, stated in the warrant.

But apart from these technical requirements, it appears, from the answers to the queries put on Patrick Bourke's arrival at the Westport Workhouse in charge of the Leeds removing officer, on the 1st January last, that he was born at Claremorris, and not at Westport; that having spent 43 years in England, he had resided for seven years previous to his removal from Leeds to Westport, in the parish and township of Leeds, and that at the time of his removal he was, to use his own terms, "very bad, suffering from disease of heart and chest."

From the evidence of the porter, master, and medical officer of the Westport Workhouse, respectively, it appears that Patrick Bourke reached the workhouse in a very weak state, having been taken from his bed in the hospital of Leeds Workhouse, where he was under medical treatment on the morning of his removal; and he seems to have suffered severely on his passage as a steerage passenger from Holyhead to Dublin.

On the next morning after Patrick Bourke's arrival at Westport he was visited by the medical officer of the workhouse, namely, on the 2d January.

The medical officer describes him as being "a weak, infirm old man, labouring under chronic bronchitis and a fatty heart." He was at once sent to the hospital, and the next day, being found to be attacked with diarrhœa, he was treated for these diseases, stimulants being administered owing to his exhaustion. He did not however rally, and died on the 13th January.

The medical officer finally expresses an opinion to the effect that Patrick Bourke's removal at such a time, and in such a state, was injudicious, and that it contributed to hasten his death.

In reference to these circumstances, the Commissioners desire to submit for His Excellency's consideration, that if the deceased's statement is to be believed, he was not legally removable from Leeds; and that, however that may be, there appears strong ground for believing that he was not in a fit state to bear removal, and that his death was accelerated, if not caused, thereby.

The Commissioners would accordingly request that the Poor Law Board in England may be communicated with on the subject, in order that an opportunity may be afforded of considering whether inquiry should not be instituted at Leeds into the conduct of the authorities there, at whose instance Patrick Bourke was removed.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,* Chief Clerk.

Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.,
Dublin Castle.

(No. 1614/63.—Westport Union.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 15 January 1863.

Resolved:—The Board request the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to the following Reports of the master and medical officer of the workhouse, respecting the case of Patrick Bourke, age 73, who died in the workhouse on 13th instant, having been removed under warrant of removal from Leeds, England, to this workhouse, which he entered on 1st instant. The Board consider this a case of extreme hardship, as it appears the poor old man, who spent 43 years in the one parish in Leeds, was under medical treatment in hospital, having been very ill, and had taken medicine on the day of his removal, and was sent hither direct from hospital at this inclement season of the year. The Board therefore trust the Commissioners will investigate the matter.

The Master reports:—"Patrick Bourke, age 73, was admitted to the workhouse on 1st instant, in charge of Mr. John O'Rourke, removing officer, who brought him from Leeds, England, under warrant of removal. He spent 43 years in one parish in Leeds, and belonged, not to Westport, but to Claremorris Union. On his admission he stated, in presence of the removing officer, that on the day of his removal from Leeds he was lying sick in hospital under medical treatment, and had taken medicine that day; his complaint was chronic bronchitis. He further stated, in presence of the master and removing officer, that he was much too ill and weak to bear the fatigue of removal to Ireland. On his admission here he was taken to hospital, where, notwithstanding the best care and attention from the medical officer, &c., he got worse daily till the 13th instant, when he expired. To the last he complained of his removal while so ill, so long a journey at this season."

The Medical Officer reports:—"I beg to report that Patrick Bourke, age 73, who was admitted to hospital on 1st instant, labouring under chronic bronchitis, weak heart, and general debility, was removed from Leeds to Westport, by the Leeds Board of Guardians, in a very inclement season. Immediately after his admission he got severe diarrhœa, under which he sank, notwithstanding the greatest care and attention, and died on 13th instant. I consider his removal at such a time, and in such a state, injudicious, and calculated to hasten his death.

(signed) "*Alexander Johnston*, M. D., Medical Officer."

COPY of the REPORT of Dr. *Brodie*.

(No. 3291/63.)

Gentlemen, Westport, 6 February 1863.

I have the honour to report, for your information, that in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 1614, I have made inquiry relative to the circumstances under which Patrick Bourke was removed from Leeds to the Westport Union Workhouse.

The minutes of evidence taken by me are enclosed herewith, and it only remains for me to observe, that if the statement made by Bourke to the master and porter of the Westport Workhouse, in the presence and hearing of the removing officer, and assented to by the latter, be correct, the Guardians of the Leeds Union, in causing the removal of Bourke, not only exceeded their powers, but acted most unfeelingly.

The case is one which, in my opinion, requires to be further inquired into, and the Commissioners will, I have no doubt, communicate with the English Poor Law authorities on the subject.

During the progress of the inquiry, Lord John Browne directed my particular attention to the warrant of removal being in a form different from that generally used. The magistrates in Petty Sessions did not certify that they had "seen and examined Patrick Bourke on oath." Those warrants are generally on a printed form, and contain both the above statements and a copy of the examination of the person to be removed. In the case now before us the warrant is in manuscript and a portion of the statement omitted. If Bourke had been examined on oath, it would probably have become apparent that he, having lived for seven years continuously in the same parish in the town of Leeds, had acquired a settlement there, in which case his removal would have been illegal. It would also have been shown that, if removed at all, he ought to have been sent to the Claremorris and not the Westport Union.

I told

I told Lord John Browne that I would not fail to submit his views to the Poor Law Commissioners.

The several documents which accompanied your letter of instructions are enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *T. Brodie.*

(No. 3291/63.)

MINUTES of EVIDENCE referred to in foregoing REPORT.

George O'Malley, being duly sworn, saith :—

I AM porter, Westport Union Workhouse, and acted as such on the 1st January last. On the evening of that day Patt Bourke came to the workhouse; he was accompanied by Mr. O'Rourke, removing officer, Leeds. The master being absent from the workhouse on union business, I despatched a messenger for him. I brought Bourke and the removing officer into my own room. I remarked to them that "They had a very severe day for travelling." They answered, "Yes." They sat in my room until the master came. Bourke complained of being cold and chilly. He was lightly clad—a light body-coat of black cloth, waistcoat and trousers of the same material, shoes and stockings, and two shirts; no greatcoat, no drawers, no flannel shirt. I said to the removing officer, "How is it that any body of gentlemen would send a man in that delicate state of health, in such bad weather, such a journey?" The removing officer made this answer: "I am a paid officer, and should obey orders." I think the master was present when the removing officer made this answer. On the master's arrival the removing officer handed him the warrant of removal. The master observed that "They had a bad day for travelling." They answered in the affirmative. The master read the warrant, got a query-sheet, questioned Bourke in the presence and hearing of the removing officer. He filled in the answers, and then read over the questions and answers in the presence and hearing of Bourke and the removing officer. They both said, "It is quite correct." I heard Bourke say, "He was 43 years in England, the last seven years of which were spent in Leeds, and never left it during that period." Whilst Bourke was in my room I heard him say that "He was lying in bed in the hospital of the Leeds Workhouse, and under medical treatment for disease of the heart and chest on the morning of his removal, and had taken medicine the night previous." The removing officer was not present when Bourke made this statement. I asked Bourke how the passage from Holyhead to Dublin agreed with him; he answered, "Badly;" that "he was a steerage passenger, and made up with the sailors, who let him into the caboose." I then said, "You must have given them money, as they are not in the habit of allowing persons into the caboose without it?" He replied, "he had given them something." He added, that "If he had not been admitted into the caboose he would not have reached Dublin alive." The removing officer was not present at this conversation. I asked Bourke if "he had intended to remain in the Leeds Hospital." He answered, no; if "they had allowed him to remain for one week he would not be a burden to them, as he would be able to earn a livelihood by his trade," making and selling spectacles; but "he was ordered out of bed, and hurled out without mercy at nine o'clock in the morning, and that it was the cause of shortening his life." This he said repeatedly. He added, that "He did not know where he was going to when they hurled him out of his bed." He appeared to me to be weak and feeble. He spent the night of his arrival at the Westport Workhouse, in the probationary ward. I gave him a double supply of bed-covering. There was a fire in the ward. On the next day he was seen by the medical officer and sent to hospital; on the second or third day after his removal to hospital, I went to see him, and said to him, "That journey must not have agreed with you." He answered, "Yes, it was the cause of shortening his days." Whilst in my room, on the evening of his arrival, I supplied him with hot milk and tea.

The removing officer, in my presence, admitted that Bourke's removal must have injured his health. The removing officer heard each question put separately in the first instance, and assented to each answer.

(signed) *George O'Malley*, Porter.

Sworn and acknowledged before me this
4th February 1863.
(signed) *T. Brodie.*

Philip M'Ginn, being duly sworn, saith :—

I AM master, Westport Union Workhouse. I was absent from the workhouse on the 1st January last, on union business. I received a message from the porter to the effect that there was a pauper sent over from England. I returned to the workhouse and found Patt Bourke, since deceased, and the Leeds removing officer in the porter's hall. I asked the removing officer for the warrant of removal; he gave it to me. I then got a printed "Query form." I read out clearly and separately each query, in the presence and hearing of Patt Bourke, the removing officer, and the workhouse porter. I took down the

answers accurately, as they were given by Bourke. The query-paper, now handed in, is the one that was filled on the occasion, and contains the answers given by Bourke to each question; it is signed by me. When I had read over the questions and answers, I asked if the answers were correct. Bourke and the removing officer replied in the affirmative. I asked Bourke in what part of the Leeds Workhouse he was located at the time of his removal. He answered, "In the hospital, and had taken medicine the night before he was removed." I then inquired if it were possible that he was removed whilst under medical treatment. He answered, "Yes." I inquired what was the state of his health at the time of his removal from Leeds Hospital. He said, "It was very bad." I inquired if he had suffered by the passage. He answered, "Yes;" and added, "that it would shorten his life." I inquired the nature of his disease. He answered, "Disease of heart and chest." I inquired if the complaint had increased during the passage. He answered, "Yes; and that he felt his heart and chest very sore." I inquired if the cough was increased; his reply was, "It killed me in the passage." I inquired if he had a very severe day travelling; the removing officer answered, "That he had never suffered so much from cold and wet; it was enough to kill a man; that it was horrible weather, and they had a very severe passage of it." I asked Bourke if he were a deck passenger. The removing officer answered, "A steerage passenger;" that "he would not be allowed down from the deck, and could not get a bed, as the like of him would not be allowed amongst respectable people." The porter then asked, "If it were possible that any body of gentlemen would remove a man in such a delicate state of health?" To this the removing officer replied, "that he was an officer, and should do as he was desired." Bourke said, that he would have died on the deck of the vessel were it not that the sailors, through charity, allowed him into the caboose. When Bourke said this, I inquired of the removing officer if it were correct. The removing officer replied, "Oh, yes; he got in there." The night of Bourke's arrival at the Westport Workhouse, he slept in the probationary ward, was seen on the day following by the medical officer, and sent direct to hospital, where he remained under medical treatment until the 13th January, when death took place. On the 4th January he was unable to move in bed. On the 7th he received the last rites of his church. On the evening of that day he said to me, that the passage had killed him. On the 11th he said to me, that "his days were shortened by the passage," and that "his death was approaching." I then asked him "if it were what he suffered on the passage that killed him?" He said it was. I then asked him if he had seen the doctor of the Leeds Workhouse the day of his removal; he replied that he had not seen him for a month previous to his removal. I had this conversation with him at three o'clock, and he became speechless between eight and nine o'clock that night. On his arrival at the workhouse on the evening of the 1st January, he had on him an old black-cloth coat, waistcoat, and trousers of the same material; they were thin and worn. No flannel shirt, no drawers, no top-coat; he had on him shoes and an old pair of stockings without soles, and a hat. When I saw him on the evening of his arrival at the Westport Workhouse, he was in a very weak state, had a severe cough, and a wheezing in his chest. I heard him say, in the presence and hearing of the removing officer and the porter, that he was "hurled out of the Leeds Workhouse Hospital without mercy," and that "if he had been left another week he would resume his dealings, selling spectacles."

On the 7th January he said to me, if he had known where they were going to send him he would have taken his discharge, but that they sent him out, and he did not know where he was going.

(signed) *Philip M'Ginn*, Master.

Alexander Johnston, being duly sworn, saith:—

I AM medical officer, Westport Union Workhouse. On Friday the 2d January, about 11 o'clock A. M. I saw Patrick Bourke in the porter's hall; he appeared to me to be a weak, infirm old man. I directed the master to send him to hospital. On the same day I examined his chest; he was labouring under chronic bronchitis and a fatty heart; he complained to me "of being shook to death by the railway carriage." On the following day I found him attacked with diarrhœa; I treated him for those diseases, and had to administer stimulants owing to his state of exhaustion. He did not rally, but got daily worse, and died on the 13th January.

I made a written report to the Board of Guardians on the 15th January; the following is a copy:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, 15 January 1863.

"I beg to report that Pat. Bourke, aged 72, who was admitted to hospital on the 2d January, labouring under chronic bronchitis, weak heart, and general debility, was removed from Leeds to Westport by the Leeds Board of Guardians, in a very inclement season. Immediately after his admission he got severe diarrhœa, under which he sank, notwithstanding the greatest care and attention, and died on the 13th January.

"I consider his removal, at such a time and in such a state, injudicious, and contributed to hasten his death.

"Yours, &c.

(sigued) *A. Johnston*, M.B."

The foregoing report is strictly correct.

Alexander Johnston, M.B.

Queries referred to in the Evidence.

Westport Union.

1st day of January 1863.

Particulars required by the Poor Law Commissioners' Circular Letter of the 16th November 1861, respecting the undermentioned person, who has been removed under Warrant from Leeds, Yorkshire, to Westport Union Workhouse :—

1. Name and age of person removed ?	Patt Bourke, age 73.
2. State of health, bodily and mental ?	Very bad, suffering from disease of heart and chest.
3. Date of Removal Warrant (send copy to Commissioners) if received ?	23d December 1863 (*sic.* in original.)
4. Date of embarkation ?	31st December 1862.
5. Port of embarkation ?	Holyhead.
6. Port of arrival ?	Dublin.
7. How sent; as a deck passenger or otherwise ?	Steerage passage.
8. When, and by whom, delivered at the Westport Workhouse ?	Mr. John O'Rourke.
9. How long is it since the pauper left Ireland ?	About 43 years, May 1820.
10. Where was the pauper born in Ireland ?	In Claremorris Union, in Townland of , Parish of Claremorris, Electoral Division of
11. Where was the pauper's last place of residence in Ireland ?	In Dublin Union, in Townland of Thomas Street, Parish of , Electoral Division of
12. How long had the pauper resided in such place before leaving Ireland ?	Two-and-a-half years.
13. Where was the pauper residing in England when he became chargeable ?	In Union of Leeds, Parish of Leeds, Township of Leeds.
14. How long had he resided there ?	Seven years.
15. If less than three years, give as accurately as possible the particulars of previous residence for at least three years. State in all cases, if possible, the name of the Union and the parish or township ?	Lived in Leeds constantly for the last 7 years, in Leeds Parish and Township.
16. If the pauper is a widow, when and where did her husband die ?	Single.
17. If the pauper is a married woman deserted by her husband, how long is it since the desertion took place, and where ?	No.
18. If the pauper is under the age of 16 years, and an orphan, was he residing with his surviving parent at the time of such parent's death ?	No.
19. Date of surviving parent's death ?	Cannot tell.
20. Where was the parent residing at the time of death ? In Union of Parish of Township of	Ditto.
21. How long had the parent resided there ?	Ditto.

The above answers taken in presence of Removing Officer and Porter.

(signed) *Philip M'Ginn*, Master.

(No. 1695/63.)

Copy of Warrant of Removal.

Removal to Ireland.

Borough of Leeds, in the County of York.

To the guardians and overseers of the poor, and to the relieving officers of and for the township of Leeds, in the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, and to the Guardians of the Poor Law Union hereinafter mentioned or referred to, in the county of Mayo, in the kingdom of Ireland, and to each of them and to all other persons whom it may concern:

Whereas application and complaint have this day been duly made to us, whose hands and seals are hereto set, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of and for the borough of Leeds, in petty sessions assembled, by Joseph Bowser, one of the relieving officers of and for the said township of Leeds, that Patrick Bourke, of the reputed age of 73 years, who has this day been seen by us, is now residing and inhabiting in and chargeable to the said township of Leeds, in the borough aforesaid, without having gained any settlement or right of irremovability there or elsewhere in England, and that the said Patrick Bourke was born in the kingdom of Ireland, to wit, at Westport, in the county of Mayo: And whereas, it duly appears to us, the said justices, that the matters and premises aforesaid are true, and that the said Patrick Bourke is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by his removal as hereinafter directed and authorised:

We, therefore, the said justices, on due consideration of the premises, do hereby authorise you and each of you, the said guardians and overseers of the poor, and the said relieving officers of and for the said township of Leeds, and each of you, to remove and convey the said Patrick Bourke from the said township of Leeds to Ireland, and him deliver at the workhouse of the union containing the port of or nearest to his ultimate destination, in the county of Mayo aforesaid, in such manner and form as the law directs.

Given under our hands and seals, in the Borough of Leeds aforesaid, the 23d day of December 1862.

(signed) *Charles G. Maclea* (L.S.)
Henry Chorley (L.S.)

Received at Westport by post, 31 December 1862.
E. J.

Letter from the Under Secretary, Home Office, to the Chief Secretary, Ireland.

Sir, Whitehall, 10 March 1863.

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with reference to Sir Thomas Larcom's letter of the 12th ult., that he has brought under the consideration of the Poor Law Board the representation of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, relative to the removal of a man named Patrick Bourke from Leeds to Westport; and I am to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before His Excellency, a copy of a letter which has been received from the Poor Law Board, and the papers therein referred to, in explanation of the circumstances under which Patrick Bourke was removed to Ireland.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Waddington.*

The Right Honourable
Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,
4 March 1863.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to state, for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, that they have communicated with the Board of Guardians of the township of Leeds, in reference to the case of Patrick Bourke, referred to in your letter of the 17th ultimo, and the documents which were therewith enclosed.

The Board enclose herewith, for Sir George Grey's information, copies of letters

letters which the Board have received from the Guardians in explanation of the circumstances under which Patrick Bourke was removed to Ireland, and also of the documents referred to in the Guardians' letter of the 2d instant.

The Board also forward, for Sir George Grey's information, a copy of a letter which they have addressed to their Inspector, Mr. Manwaring, directing him to make a full investigation into the facts of the case, by an examination upon oath of the several persons acquainted with the circumstances attending the removal.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Lumley*,
Assistant Secretary.

H. Waddington, Esq., &c. &c.,
Home Office.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
3 March 1863.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward to you the accompanying papers relating to the case of one Patrick Bourke, an Irish pauper, who was lately removed from the township of Leeds to Westport, in Ireland, by the directions of the Guardians of the poor of that township, and who appears to have died after his arrival at that place.

The Board think it most desirable that a full investigation should be made into the facts of the case, as far as they can be ascertained, by an examination upon oath of the several persons acquainted with the circumstances attending the removal in question ; and they have to request that you will take steps, at your earliest convenience, for the requisite inquiry.

The Board wish you to inform them when you will be able to hold the inquiry, that they may cause a communication to be made to the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland, in case they should desire to send some person to attend the investigation on behalf of the Guardians of the Westport Union.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Lumley*,
Assistant Secretary.

To J. Manwaring, Esq.,
Poor Law Inspector.

Leeds, 25 February 1863.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of this township to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordships' letter of the 20th instant, transmitting copy of evidence taken in Ireland in reference to the removal of Patrick Bourke from Leeds to Westport.

The Guardians direct me to state, that they have carefully considered the evidence forwarded ; and from it they observe the following facts, to which they would draw your Lordships' attention :—

1st. In the evidence given by the porter of the Westport Union, Bourke is reported to have said, "That if they had allowed him to remain for one week, he would not be a burden to them, as he would be able to earn a livelihood by his trade, making and selling spectacles."

Further, in the evidence of the workhouse master, Bourke is reported to have said, "That he had not seen the medical officer of the workhouse for a month previous to his removal."

The Guardians from the evidence conclude, on Bourke's own showing, that notwithstanding the fact of the attendance of the medical officer at the workhouse daily, he was not desirous of consulting that officer, and that up to the time of his removal, he was employed in the workhouse in doing light work, and also that his health was so far improved as to contemplate leaving the workhouse in one week, to follow his usual occupation.

The Guardians further desire to state, that it is not true that Bourke was removed from the hospital of the Leeds Workhouse to Ireland. He was transferred from the workhouse hospital to the workhouse proper, on the 30th day of September last ; and from the evidence of paupers of his own age and country, the Guardians ascertain that he was tolerably well in health and spirits.

With respect to the statement contained in the porter's evidence, "that

Bourke did not know where he was going to when they hurled him out of bed," the Guardians instruct me to say, that from the time of Bourke being taken before the Justices, upon the occasion of the warrant of removal being obtained, they find, from the evidence of paupers living in the ward of the workhouse with him, that this was a matter of daily conversation, and that Bourke assured the other inmates, that he was looking forward to his return to Westport, where he stated his father and himself had been in service, and that on his arrival there, he was almost sure some members of his late master's family would find him something to do.

The Guardians have felt it their duty to further examine the medical officer, workhouse master, and removing officer, and they are convinced that from the time of Bourke leaving the workhouse to his arrival at Westport, every care and attention was paid to the comfort of the pauper, and that it has always been felt a duty by themselves to remove the Irish paupers with as much care and attention as is shown in the removal of English paupers.

The Guardians direct me to add, that they invite the fullest investigation in this case, and that they will assist to the extent of their powers, in laying before your Lordships or Parliament all the facts connected with the same.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Lampen,*
Clerk to the Guardians.

The Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

PATRICK BOURKE.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Leeds, 2 March 1863.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians for this township to forward to you the following copy of a medical certificate given by one of the medical officers previous to the warrant of removal being obtained therein.

The fact of the existence of the certificate only became known to the Guardians on Saturday last; and an extraordinary meeting of the Board has been held to-day, at which I was directed to forward a copy of the same, with the regret of the Board that, owing to their ignorance of the existence of the certificate, you had not been supplied with a copy before.

I also forward herewith a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Bowser to me in explanation of the same, and which I also forward by direction of the Guardians.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Lampen,*
Clerk to the Guardians.

The Poor Law Board,
Whitehall, London.

(Enclosure 1.)

I certify that Patrick Bourke is in a fit state of health to be removed to Ireland.

23 December 1862. (signed) *Robert Cottam,* Surgeon.

(Enclosure 2.)

Sir, Leeds, 2 March 1863.

HAVING received an intimation from you that it was desirable that I should make a written statement of the particulars of a certificate given in the case of Patrick Bourke by Mr. Cottam, I beg to say that, prior to my application to the magistrates for a warrant to remove Patrick Bourke to Ireland, I, for my own satisfaction, and with a view to assist the magistrates to arrive at a proper conclusion, had him examined by Mr. Cottam, who gave a certificate, of which the following is a copy:—

"I certify that Patrick Bourke is in a fit state of health to be removed to Ireland."

23 December 1862. (signed) *Robert Cottam,* Surgeon.

This certificate I took, together with Bourke, before the magistrates sitting in petty sessions, who, after a personal examination and inspection of the pauper, granted their warrant of removal to Ireland, in accordance with the statute.

In

In all similar applications for warrants of removal, I have considered it advisable to obtain a medical certificate of the fitness or otherwise of the person or persons proposed to be sent to Ireland; on such certificates not being required by law, I have not retained possession of them, except in the case of Patrick Bourke; and I can only account for that one being now in my custody from the fact that I had other loose papers with me on my application to the magistrates, and that I brought it back with them to my office accidentally.

I was not at the first aware of the existence of that certificate, and it was only on turning some loose papers over in my office a few days ago that I found it; but as it had been given seven days before the removal took place, and as I previously understood that you had called such persons before you whose evidence you deemed necessary, and had taken their examinations, and that you believed your case most complete and satisfactory, and as no question whatever had been asked of me relating to the case, it did not occur to me that I was required to take action, or that the certificate was of importance; but you will remember that on Friday morning last, the moment you expressed a wish that your medical testimony had been somewhat stronger, I at once voluntarily asked you if it would not be strengthened by this certificate, thus frankly communicating to you the existence of such certificate.

I have only to add that no man living would have more readily and cheerfully submitted himself to an examination, and more faithfully endeavoured to tender any evidence material to the case than myself, and that now, as from the first, I am only desirous to do all in my power that is required of me in assisting to place the matter in its true light.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Bowser.*

To Henry Lampen, Esq.,
Clerk of the Guardians, Leeds.

POOR LAW (PATRICK BOURKE).

COPIES of the Evidence taken at the Inquiry at *Leeds* into the Case of *Patrick Bourke*; of the Report of the English Poor Law Inspector to the Poor Law Board on same; of the Report of the Irish Poor Law Inspector to the Irish Poor Law Commissioners; of further Evidence taken at *Westport*; and, of the Correspondence between the Irish Government and the Home Office on same Subject.

(*Lord John Browne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *May* 1863.

245.

Under 8 *oz.*

POOR LAW (PATRICK BROPHY).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 March 1863;—*for*,

COPY "of LETTER dated the 28th day of January 1863, from the Irish Poor Law Commissioners to the Kilkenny Board of Guardians, relative to the REMOVAL of a PAUPER named *Patrick Brophy*, from *Stockport* to *Kilkenny*."

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 6 March 1863.

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

(*Lord John Browne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 13 *March* 1863.

COPY of LETTER dated 28th January 1863, from the Irish Poor Law Commissioners to the Kilkenny Board of Guardians, relative to the REMOVAL of a PAUPER named *Patrick Brophy*, from *Stockport* to *Kilkenny*.

(No. 2303/63.—Kilkenny Union.)

LETTER from the Poor Law Commissioners to the Board of Guardians of Kilkenny Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
Sir, 28 January 1863.

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the entries in the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilkenny Union, on the 15th instant, relating to the case of Patrick Brophy, whose removal from the Stockport Union to Kilkenny, under a warrant, has been the subject of correspondence between the Boards of Guardians of the Stockport and Kilkenny Unions; and in reference thereto, the Commissioners desire to state that, as requested by the guardians in their minutes of the above date, they instructed Mr. William Hamilton, poor law inspector, to examine Patrick Brophy on oath.

The Commissioners enclose herewith the depositions of Patrick Brophy as given on oath before Mr. Hamilton; and desire to observe that this statement is entirely at variance with the statements of Mr. Coppock, clerk of the Stockport union.

The powers of inquiry of the Commissioners do not extend beyond Ireland, and therefore they cannot pursue the investigation further.

The Commissioners have also to observe that in the present state of the law, if the removal had been made illegally, and this could be clearly shown, it would not afford any means of redress.

You are requested to return the enclosed depositions, when done with by the Board of Guardians.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks*,
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk,
Kilkenny Union.

ENCLOSURE in foregoing Letter.

Patrick Brophy having been duly sworn, states: I went to England first 27 years ago, last Christmas. When first I went there, I went to Stockport; I lived in the parish of Cheadle Mosley for 16 years, and the last 11 years I lived in the parish of Stockport; I lived in four different places in the parish of Stockport; the first place was Lacy-street, either No. 17 or 21, I think; I lived there about five years with my wife and family; I had six children then, I then removed to Tatton-street; I forget the number; I lived there for two years; it is the parish of Stockport too; I then went to reside at Chester-gate; I ought to have said the first place I lived at in the parish of Stockport was nearly opposite the National School, within 100 yards of Tatton-street; I lived there 12 months; then Lacy-street; then Tatton-street, and then I went to Chester-gate. I think it was No. 202 or 201. I left my furniture there, some clothing, and bedding, and I have the key of the house in my possession. I pawned some of my things at a pawnbroker's shop. His name is Laurence, in the New-road. Another man who lived not much more than ten yards from where I lived at Chester-gate, and who is a pawnbroker, I forget his name, he has a pair of shoes of mine pawned in my name. I produce the key of my house. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, who reside at No. 21, Rowlason-street, Manchester, know all about me; they can testify that I lived

I lived in Stockport in the places I have stated. William Bowhan and wife and child lived with me in Chester-gate for some time; he knows that I lived there; he lives now at Bury, in a place called Belle-lane. I buried my wife from Chester-gate, about 12 months ago; I buried one child, 17 years of age, out of Tatton-street, and three children out of Edgely, the first place I lived at when I went to England. I paid no attention to the depositions read to me, I was so aggravated and indignant at being sent away from where I had lived so long, and buried my wife and family.

Many a time I used to be away reaping, but I always kept my house, I used to be so away sometimes for nine weeks; I did sleep in a building of Mr. Wharnley's, at Cheadle, when I was working for him; when the times got bad I applied for relief; I was told, as I had worked last at Mr. Wharnley's, I should apply to Mr. Bottom, the relieving officer of Cheadle. I went into the workhouse, but left it when I got work in a few days after. I had been to see my daughter at Bury, when I applied to the relieving officer of Stockport parish, on my return to Stockport through Manchester, my daughter was at lodgings, 41, High-street, Stockport, and I went to see her and my son, and applied to Mr. Lanton from that house; but I had still possession of my own house; I never lived in any other parishes when I was in England than the parishes of Cheadle, Mosley, and Stockport. I have furniture and clothing, and bedding at my house in Chester-gate; I never said I wanted to return to Ireland; I have no friends or relatives here now; I am well known to the parish priests in Stockport, Messrs. Le Roy, Freeth, and Fenelly; the latter not so well; but they know my son and daughter, who are still residing at 41, High-street, Stockport; she can prove, that though I used to be away at my work, I always, for the last 11 years, had a house of my own, and I have been illegally removed against my will, and I wish to go back to my children.

(signed) *Pat. Brophy.*

Sworn before me, this 27th January,

(signed) *W. J. Hamilton,*
Poor Law Inspector.

Witness } *Michael Maloney,* Clerk of Kilkenny Union.
} *Lawrence Keeffe,* Master of the Workhouse.

POOR LAW (PATRICK BROPHY).

COPY of LETTER, dated 28 January 1863, from the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, to the Kilkenny Board of Guardians, relative to the REMOVAL of a PAUPER named *Patrick Brophy* from *Stockport* to *Kilkenny*.

(*Lord John Browne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *March* 1863.

104.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 May 1863;—*for*,

A COPY "of all PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Case of *Mary Brophy*, a Pauper, removed from *London* by force, and sent to *Dublin*, and afterwards returned to *London* by the Ship 'Adelaide.'"

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 29 May 1863.

W. G. LUMLEY, Secretary.

No. 1.

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Joseph Bedford*, Esq., Secretary to the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W., 21 March 1863.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you, for the information of the directors and guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Marylebone, an extract from the Report of the proceedings in Parliament as contained in the "Daily News" of this day, respecting the case of Mary Brophy, who is alleged to have been recently removed from that workhouse to the South Dublin Union.

I am directed to request that the Board may be furnished with any information which can be given as to the circumstances of this case. As the question put by Mr. Vance may be repeated in the House of Commons on Monday next, the Board are desirous of receiving a communication on the subject forthwith.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Lumley*,
Assistant Secretary.

The extract above referred to:

The Case of Mary Brophy.

Mr. Vance said he wished to put a question to the President of the Poor Law Board respecting the deportation of Mary Brophy from the Marylebone Workhouse to the South Dublin Union. The master of the Dublin Union Workhouse stated that the pauper deposed that she entered the Marylebone Workhouse about five weeks since, in consequence of the illness of her child. About eight days since, she claimed her discharge from the master, who said he could not give her it without her being passed to Ireland. She was forced to leave the workhouse, and a struggle ensued, in which her face was blackened, her shoulder was put out of joint, and a strait waistcoat was put upon her. She had resided 26 years in Marylebone, and had at present two children in a school in London. Under these circumstances, he asked the right hon. gentleman whether this pauper had not been cruelly and illegally removed.

No. 2.

LETTER from the Secretary to the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone to *W. G. Lumley*, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse, W.,
Sir, 21 March 1863.

IN answer to your communication of this date, respecting the case of Mary Brophy, I beg to inform you, for the information of the Poor Law Board, that Reports from the several officers concerned in her removal shall be prepared and forwarded to you on Monday morning next, and that your letter shall be laid before the Board of Directors and Guardians at their meeting on Friday the 27th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Bedford*, Secretary.

W. G. Lumley, Esq , Assistant Secretary,
Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

No. 3.

LETTER from the Secretary to the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone to *W. G. Lumley*, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse, W.,
Sir, 23 March 1863.

I BEG to forward, for the information of the Poor Law Board, copies of Reports made by the master and matron of this workhouse, and the settlement clerk, relative to the removal of Mary Brophy from this parish to Ireland, as per request of the Poor Law Board in your communication of the 21st instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Bedford*, Secretary.

W. G. Lumley, Esq., Assistant Secretary,
Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

St. Marylebone Workhouse.

STATEMENT of *George Edward Douglas*, Master of the Workhouse, on the removal of *Mary Brophy* and Child to Ireland.

MARY BROPHY, 32, with one child, Thomas, aged 16 months, was admitted to this workhouse on the 16th of January 1863, upon one of the usual orders of the assistant overseer of the parish. She was discharged the 2d of March 1863, at the request of the settlement clerk, upon a warrant for the removal of herself and child to Ireland. During the forty-four (44) days she remained in the workhouse, she did not, on any one occasion, apply to me for her discharge, neither was violence ever used towards her in my presence, or by my orders.

(signed) *George Edward Douglas*,
23 March 1863. Master of the Workhouse.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

St. Marylebone Workhouse.

STATEMENT of *Elizabeth Douglas*, Matron of the Workhouse, on the Removal of *Mary Brophy* and Child to Ireland.

ON the afternoon of the 2d instant, having received notice from the settlement clerk to prepare Mary Brophy and child for removal from the workhouse to the Irish depôt, Wapping, at five o'clock that evening, I sent for her for the purpose of preparing her and the

the child for the voyage. It was with some difficulty, and only by considerable coaxing on my part, that she was induced to change her clothing; but on the appearance of her child, brought from its ward in the arms of the nurse, she broke out into the most open violence, and, seizing the child, attempted to dash it violently on the ground. Had it not been for my sudden interference (during which my ankle was severely bruised, unintentionally I believe), there is not a doubt but she would have seriously injured, if not killed the child. She used the most filthy language, and her conduct was most violent; she repeatedly swore that she would throw the child out of the cab window. I am of opinion that it would have been dangerous to have allowed her to have charge of the child in the excited state she was when she left the workhouse.

Mary Brophy did not demand her discharge from me until the cab arrived for the purpose of taking her to the depôt; and when I delivered her to the warrant officer, she was not under restraint, neither had any violence been used towards her.

(signed) *Elizabeth Douglas,*
Matron of the Workhouse.

23 March 1863.

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

REPORT of *Charles Allberry*, Settlement Clerk to the Board of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex.

Re Mary Brophy and her illegitimate child Thomas.

I BEG respectfully to report, in reference to this case, that, upon looking through the examination books, I find that Mary Brophy was first examined by me as to the place of her then last legal settlement on the 21st day of November 1861.

That from the statement then made to me by herself, it appeared that she was a single woman, aged 32 years, with two children, illegitimate, provided for at Roman Catholic establishments, one at Hampstead, the other at Kensington (both out of this parish); that she was then pregnant with a third illegitimate child; that she was born in the Queen's County, in Ireland, and that she had been sent over to this country from the South Dublin Union, in the month of April then last past.

That Mary Brophy continued in this workhouse from the 13th day of November 1861, was confined therein of an illegitimate child, Thomas, and was, with her said child, on the 7th March 1862, passed from this parish to Ireland, under order of removal, and was again (according to her statement) sent back to England by the authorities in Ireland.

Mary Brophy was again admitted into the workhouse in January last, with her said child Thomas; they continued therein until the 2d day of March instant, and were then again passed, under order of removal, to Ireland.

I have carefully searched our order of removal and examination books from May 1858 to November 1861, and caused the same to be again gone through by my assistant, and it is quite certain that during that period Mary Brophy was not passed from this parish to Ireland, or elsewhere; and if, as she stated, on the 21st November 1861, she had been in the South Dublin Union in April 1861, she must have been passed there from some other parish, or have gone there at her own or friends' expense, in either case showing that she had not resided in this parish 26 years, or even three years, as now required under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 76.

In April 1861, the sixth section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 117, was in force, enabling the guardians of any union in Ireland to appeal against an order of removal any time within six months after the removal.

By the cases R. *v.* Halifax, 17 Law Journal, 158 m., R. *v.* Seerd, 18 Law Journal, 12 m. (Archbold's Poor Laws, 10th edition, page 689), it is quite clear that a removal under an order of justices breaks the residence. As regards the actual removal under the present order, a certificate from the surgeon of the workhouse was first obtained, showing that the paupers were in a fit state to be removed to Ireland. Mary Brophy had been sent for by me not less than half a dozen times previously, and told that she might discharge herself with her child, which she peremptorily declined, her conduct upon every one of the occasions being of the most insolent character, and her language of the most disgusting description.

The order of removal was given by me to Mr. Race, the warrant officer, in the usual way, with instructions to take her to Mr. Frost's, at the depôt, Wapping, for removal to Ireland.

I was not present at the actual removal, but find, upon inquiry, that Mary Brophy tried to throw her child on to the stone flags, threatening to dash out its brains; that the matron's leg was injured in saving the child from her fury, and she threatened repeatedly to throw the child (whom she designated as the young b—gg—r), into the sea, so soon as she had the chance.

I am assured that her shoulder was not put out, and that no further force than necessary was used in the removal of this most violent woman.

(signed) *Chas. Allberry,*
Settlement Clerk.

23 March 1863.

No. 4.

LETTER from *H. Waddington*, Esq., Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the President of the Poor Law Board.

Sir, Whitehall, 24 March 1863.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you a copy of a letter which has been received by the Lords Justices of Ireland from the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in that country, together with a copy of a Report which they have received from the Inspector, and the depositions therein referred to, relative to the removal of a woman named Mary Brophy and her child from the parish of St. Marylebone, London, to Dublin; and I am to request that you will cause inquiry to be made upon the subject adverted to.

2248.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable the President of the Poor Law Board. (signed) *H. Waddington.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

South Dublin Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 12 March 1863.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, transmit to you herewith, for the information of their Excellencies the Lords Justices, a copy of a Report which they have received from their inspector, Mr. Robinson, together with a copy of the depositions referred to therein, relative to the removal of a woman named Mary Brophy and her child from the parish of St. Marylebone, London to Dublin, where she is now an inmate of the workhouse of South Dublin Union.

It appears to the Commissioners that this is a case which demands inquiry into the conduct of the officers of the parish of St. Marylebone, and the Commissioners submit that a communication should be made to the Poor Law Board in England with that view.

By order of the Commissioners,

To General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B., &c., &c. &c. Dublin Castle. (signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

South Dublin Union.

Gentlemen, Dublin, 11 March 1863.

I BEG to forward to you the depositions of a woman named Mary Brophy, who, with her child, was admitted yesterday to the workhouse of South Dublin Union, having been sent over to this country from London by the officers of St. Marylebone Union.

She was sent over without a Removal Warrant, and I have caused inquiry to be made on board the steamer "Lady Eglinton," and have ascertained that the woman's statement that her fare back to London is paid, is quite true, and that the passage money for her journey back is in the possession of the stewardess of the steamer.

I have, &c.

The Poor Law Commissioners. (signed) *Henry Robinson.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

South Dublin Union, 11th day of March 1863.

MARY Brophy, having been duly sworn, states,—I was born in the Queen's County, and went to London in the year 1835. My husband is a German, and at present in Germany. I lived for the last year in Chesterfield-street, for four years before that in Barry's-court, for two years before that in Walls Buildings, and before that in Devonshire-street; all these places are in the parish of St. Marylebone. I have lived in the same parish for 26 years; I have been three times in the St. Marylebone Workhouse; the last time I was admitted was on the 2d of January, with my youngest child, who had measles. On Monday week last, Mr. Nace, the warrant master, sent for me to take me to Mr. Frost's to be sent to Ireland. I asked for my discharge, and they would not give it, and I resisted being taken

taken out; I was taken down to Mr. Frost's in a strait waistcoat, and kept at Mr. Frost's a week, and on Saturday last was sent here in the Dublin Steamer.

I was not taken before a magistrate, and did not get any Removal Warrant.

When Mr. Frost put me on board, he said he did not think the parish officers could stand by what they did to me, and that I should come back in the steamer next Saturday, and he paid the fare for me back from Dublin to London.

On leaving the steamer, the stewardess told me my passage back was paid, and that I was to be on board on Saturday morning next.

I have left two children at school in London. Mr. Nace told me I should be brought back to London.

Two years ago I was taken before Mr. Mansfield, the magistrate, and he refused to grant a warrant for my removal to Ireland. I was brought over as a cabin passenger.

Mary Brophy.

Sworn before me this 11th of March 1863.

Henry Robinson, Poor Law Inspector.

No. 5.

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Joseph Bedford*, Esq., Secretary to the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
25 March 1863.

Sir,

THE Poor Law Board have received from Secretary Sir George Grey a copy of a communication which has been addressed to the Lords Justices of Ireland, by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in that country, together with a copy of a Report received from the Poor Law Inspector (Mr. Henry Robinson) respecting the case of Mary Brophy and her child, who were recently removed from the parish of St. Marylebone to Ireland.

The Board enclose a copy of the documents which have been forwarded to them, and request that they may be furnished with the observations of the directors and guardians upon their contents. The Board further request that the warrants under which this pauper was removed to Ireland may be forwarded to them for inspection.

The Board have received your letter of the 23d instant, enclosing copies of the Reports made by the master and matron of the workhouse, and Mr. Charles Allberry, the settlement clerk, respecting the case of this pauper.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Gilpin*, Secretary.

No. 6.

LETTER from *H. A. Bruce*, Esq., M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the President of the Poor Law Board.

Whitehall, 31 March 1863.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this department of the 24th instant, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you herewith a copy of a further letter, and its enclosure, which have been received from the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, relative to the removal of Mary Brophy and her child to Ireland.

Dublin, 23 March 1863.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. A. Bruce.*

The Right Honourable the President of the Poor Law Board.

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

Donaghmore and South Dublin Unions.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
23 March 1863.

Sir,

ADVERTING to their letter of the 12th instant, relative to the case of Mary Brophy and her child, who were removed from the parish of St. Marylebone to Dublin, and admitted to the workhouse of South Dublin Union, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for

Relief of the Poor in Ireland, enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a warrant which has been received by the Board of Guardians of Donaghmore Union, to whom it is addressed.

The warrant, it will be observed, does not contain, as required by the 2d section of the 24th & 25th Vict. c. 76, any statements of the pauper's place of birth, or last residence in Ireland, neither does it order the poor person to be removed to the place mentioned therein as required by the 4th section, nor does it at all comply with the provisions of that section, merely directing that the pauper be conveyed to Ireland in the manner directed by the 24th & 25th Vict. c. 76, and by the Regulations of the Justices for the County of Middlesex.

It will also be observed, that the warrant does not state that the magistrates by whom the order is granted have seen the person ordered to be removed, as they are required to do by the first section of the Act; and on reference to Mary Brophy's deposition, which was forwarded with the Commissioner's letter of the 12th instant, it will be seen that she swears she was not taken before a magistrate.

By order of the Commissioners.

(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

Donaghmore and South Dublin Unions.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
23 March 1863.

Sir,

ADVERTING to their letter of the 12th instant, relative to the case of Mary Brophy and her child, who were removed from the parish of St. Marylebone to Dublin, and admitted to the workhouse of South Dublin Union, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a warrant which has been received by the Board of Guardians of Donaghmore Union, to whom it is addressed.

The warrant, it will be observed, does not contain, as required by the second section of the 24th & 25th Vict. c. 76, any statements of the pauper's place of birth or last residence in Ireland; neither does it order the poor person to be removed to the place mentioned therein, as required by the fourth section, nor does it at all comply with the provisions of that section, merely directing that the pauper be conveyed to Ireland in the manner directed by the 24th & 25th Vict. c. 76, and by the Regulations of the Justices for the County of Middlesex.

It will also be observed, that the warrant does not state that the magistrates by whom the order is granted have seen the person ordered to be removed, as they are required to do by the first section of the Act; and on reference to Mary Brophy's deposition, which was forwarded with the Commissioner's letter of the 12th instant, it will be seen that she swears she was not taken before a magistrate.

By order of the Commissioners.

(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

To General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.

Enclosure 3, in No. 6.

Donaghmore and South Dublin Unions.

To the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, and to the Guardians of the Poor of the Donaghmore Union, in the Queen's County, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Middlesex, to wit. } WHEREAS complaint hath been made by the Board of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, unto us, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the county of Middlesex, that Mary Brophy, aged thirty-three years, a single woman, a person born in Ireland, hath become and is now actually chargeable to the said Parish of St. Marylebone: And whereas, upon examination of Charles Allberry touching the settlement of the said Mary Brophy, taken upon oath before us (which examination is hereto annexed), it doth appear, to our satisfaction, that she was born in Ireland, and hath not a settlement in England; and that she hath a child, *videlicet*, Thomas, aged eleven months, which child has not any settlement in England: And we, the said justices, are satisfied that the said Mary Brophy and her said child are in such a state of health as not to suffer bodily or mental injury by removal:

These are therefore to require you, the constable of the parish of St. Marylebone aforesaid,

in

in the County of Middlesex aforesaid, to convey the said Mary Brophy and child to Ireland, in the manner directed by the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 76, and by the Regulations of the Justices of the said County of Middlesex, and approved by Sir James Graham, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the provisions of a certain Act made and passed in the eighth and ninth years of Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Removal of Poor Persons born in Scotland, Ireland, the Islands of Man, Scilly, Jersey or Guernsey, and chargeable in England.

Given under our hands and seals, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three

J. Bentley (seal)
William Griffiths (seal.)

No. 7.

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Joseph Bedford*, Esq., Secretary to the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 2 April 1863.

ADVERTING to their letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they have received from Secretary Sir George Grey a further communication respecting the case of Mary Brophy, and the circumstances under which she was removed from the parish of St. Marylebone to Ireland.

The Board enclose a copy of the letter in question, together with a copy of the letter from the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland; and the copy of the warrant which accompanied it, for the information of the directors and guardians, and for their observations thereon.

The Board request to have the copy of the warrant returned, and the answer of the directors and guardians, with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Fleming*, Secretary.

No. 8.

LETTER from the Secretary to the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone to *Charles Gilpin*, Esq., M.P., Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse, W.,
Sir, 8 April 1863.

I AM directed by the directors and guardians of the poor of this parish, in reply to your letter of the 25th March ultimo, No. 9920 A, respecting the case of Mary Brophy, to forward to you, for the information of the Poor Law Board, a copy of a further Report made by Mr. Charles Allberry, the settlement clerk of this parish, and also a copy of a Report from James Race, the warrant officer, respecting the same case.

I am also directed, in accordance with the request of the Poor Law Board, to forward for their inspection the warrants under which this pauper was removed to Ireland, together with the certificate of the medical officer.

I have received the letter from the Poor Law Board of the 2d instant, No. 10679 A., together with its enclosures, and will lay the same before the directors and guardians at their meeting on Friday next.

I am, &c.
Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P, (signed) *Joseph Bedford*,
Secretary, Poor Law Board. Secretary.

Enclosure 1, in No. 8.

FURHER REPORT of *Charles Allberry*, Settlement Clerk to the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex.

Re Mary Brophy and her illegitimate child Thomas.

I BEG further to report herein, that the statement made by Mary Brophy in her depositions that she is a married woman is not true; that she was brought before the magistrates in the usual way for the purpose of obtaining an order for her removal to Ireland; that she refused to be sworn, and that the magistrates then took my depositions, and, after being shown the former Order of Removal, made an order for her removal to Ireland with her child. That she was then informed that the order was made, and that she would be removed to Ireland; and, upon her removal a duplicate order was given to her, as required by the statute. That another original order was sent by post on the 2d day of March instant, to the clerk to the guardians of the poor of the Donaghmore Union, and that Mr. Frost was paid 2*d.* per mile for the woman, and 1 *d.* per mile for the child, as mileage for Mary Brophy and child from Dublin to Donaghmore Union, in accordance with the contract entered into with him by the Board. That I have seen Mr. Frost, who assures me that he did not give the stewardess any money to bring Mary Brophy and child back to London, but that he did give the stewardess money to forward them on to Donaghmore. That upon Mary Brophy arriving at Dublin, she refused to go on to Donaghmore, and that consequently the money was not given to her. That I cannot find anything to confirm the statement about her being taken two years since before Mr. Mansfield, the magistrate; but this being before my time, I cannot speak to the matter.

I annex the two orders of removal, and also the certificate of the medical officer of the workhouse.

(signed) *Charles Allberry*,
Settlement Clerk.

2 April 1863.

Enclosure 2, in No. 8.

Re Mary Brophy.

To the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Marylebone.

Gentlemen,

I BEG respectfully to report, that on the 2d March 1863 I received a warrant from your settlement clerk (Mr. Charles Allberry), signed by two magistrates, to convey Mary Brophy and her child to the depôt at Wapping for removal to Ireland. The child was brought to me at the workhouse gate by a female helper in the workhouse; and the moment the mother (Mary Brophy) saw the child, she seized it by its arms, saying she would smash the young b——s brains out on the pavement. The child was then, with great difficulty, released from her by me. The matron and porter of the workhouse were present during the time, and eventually she became so violent that it was really necessary, in order to save the child's life, to place her under restraint, which I did, by causing a canvas jacket to be placed upon her, instead of handcuffs. I was furthermore compelled to obtain assistance to convey her to the depôt in consequence of her violent conduct; on reaching which, she made use of the most bitter oaths, saying she would throw the young b——y bastard overboard the first chance she had; and, during the period she was in my charge, no personal violence was used towards her, nor did she sustain any injury whatever.

(signed) *James Race*,
Warrant Officer.

2 April 1863.

Enclosure 3, in No. 8.

To the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, and to the Guardians of the Poor of the Donaghmore Union, in the Queen's County in Ireland.

Middlesex, } WHEREAS complaint hath been made by Charles Allberry, Settlement
to wit. } Clerk to the Board of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, unto us, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Middlesex, that Mary Brophy, aged thirty-two years, a person born in Ireland, hath become and is now actually chargeable to the said parish of St. Marylebone: And whereas, upon examination of Charles Allberry touching the settlement of the said Mary Brophy, taken upon oath before us (which examination is hereto annexed) it doth appear to our satisfaction that she was born in Ireland, and hath not a settlement in England; and that she hath one child, *videlicet*, Thomas, aged twenty-one days, which child has not any settlement in England, and we, the said Justices, are satisfied that they are in such a state of health as not to suffer bodily or mental injury by removal:

These

These are therefore to require you, the constable of the Parish of St. Marylebone aforesaid, in the County of Middlesex aforesaid, to convey the said Mary Brophy and her child aforesaid, to Ireland, in the manner directed by the Act 24th & 25th Vict. cap. 76, and by the regulations of the Justices of the said County of Middlesex, and approved by Sir James Graham, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the provisions of a certain Act, made and passed in the 8th and 9th years of Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the removal of poor persons born in Scotland, Ireland, the Islands of Man, Scilly, Jersey, or Guernsey, and chargeable in England."

Given under our hands and seals this fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Sixty-two,

J. Bentley (Seal).
Richard Jennings (Seal).

MIDDLESEX.

REGULATIONS made by the Justices of the Peace of the County of Middlesex, at the General Quarter Session of the Peace holden by Adjournment in and for such County on the 21st day of October, 1845, for carrying into execution the Provisions of the Act made in the Session of Parliament held in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the removal of poor persons born in Scotland, Ireland, the Islands of Man, Scilly, Jersey, or Guernsey, and chargeable in England," more effectually than in the said Act is provided.

1st. All paupers who (being in a fit state of health) shall be ordered to be removed from the County of Middlesex under the above-mentioned Act, on and after the 19th day of November 1845, shall be conveyed, by the person or persons to whom the warrants for their removal shall be delivered, to Mr. Richard George Baker, at a depôt to be from time to time provided by him (and of which he shall give notice to the Guardians of the several Parishes or Unions, or the Overseers of the Parishes), and be there delivered between the hours of 10 in the Forenoon and 4 in the Afternoon throughout the year.

2d. All such paupers, when delivered to Mr. Baker, shall be respectively detained and held in safe custody by him, or by any person authorised by him, and to whom the Warrant of Removal shall be delivered for the purpose of being carried into execution, both at the depôt and on their route by land and on board the ships or vessels in which they shall be delivered for removal to their respective countries, until they shall have arrived at the places to which they shall have been ordered to be removed.

3d. At the time of delivering such paupers to Mr. Baker, the persons to whom the orders of removal shall be delivered for the purpose of being carried into execution shall also deliver to him duplicates of the warrants for their removal, and shall pay him on account of such removals the several sums following, that is to say, the sum of 1*l.* 10*s.* for every Scotch pauper of the age of 10 years and upwards, and the sum of 18*s.* for every Scotch pauper under 10 years of age ordered to be removed to Edinburgh, Dundee, or Aberdeen; the sum of 4*l.* for every Scotch pauper of the age of 10 years and upwards, and the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* for every Scotch pauper under 10 years of age ordered to be removed to Glasgow, Greenock, Dumfries, or Ayr; the sum of 5*l.* for every Scotch pauper of the age of 10 years and upwards, and the sum of 3*l.* for every Scotch pauper under 10 years of age ordered to be removed to Inverness or Oban; the sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* for every Irish pauper of the age of 10 years and upwards, and the sum of 1*l.* 4*s.* for every Irish pauper under 10 years of age ordered to be removed to Dublin; the sum of 2*l.* for every Irish pauper of the age of 10 years and upwards, and the sum of 1*l.* 2*s.* for every Irish pauper under 10 years of age ordered to be removed to Cork; the sum of 3*l.* for every Irish pauper of the age of 10 years and upwards, and the sum of 1*l.* 12*s.* for every Irish pauper under 10 years of age ordered to be removed to Limerick; the sum of 4*l.* for every Irish pauper of the age of 10 years and upwards, and the sum of 2*l.* 4*s.* for every Irish pauper under 10 years of age ordered to be removed to Belfast, Wexford, Dundalk, Waterford, or Derry; the sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* for every pauper of the age of 10 years and upwards, and the sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for every pauper under 10 years of age ordered to be removed to the Isle of Man; the sum of 4*l.* for every pauper of the age of 10 years and upwards, and the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* for every pauper under 10 years of age ordered to be removed to the Isle of Scilly; the sum of 3*l.* for every pauper of the age of 10 years and upwards, and the sum of 1*l.* 15*s.* for every pauper under 10 years of age ordered to be removed to either of the Islands of Jersey or Guernsey: he, Mr. Baker, giving a receipt for each pauper containing and undertaking to refund the amount received by him for every pauper whom he shall not deliver or cause to be delivered according to the Warrant of Removal (unless prevented by death, accident, or dangers of the sea, or by reason of their having been re-delivered to the Guardians of the Poor or Overseers of the complaining parishes or union, under the 4th Regulation hereinafter set forth); and the Guardians of the Poor of the complaining parish or union, or the Overseers of the Poor of the complaining parish as the case may be, shall furnish the person, to whom the Warrant of Removal shall be delivered for the purpose of being carried into execution, with the Warrant of Removal in duplicate, and with the sum to be paid with each pauper at the time of his taking him or her to Mr. Baker, at his depôt as hereinbefore directed.

4th. In case any pauper, at the time of his or her being delivered to Mr. Baker at the depôt, shall be in an unfit state of health to be removed, or shall become so after

delivery at such depôt, and before he or she is shipped or sent off, Mr. Baker shall be at liberty to re-deliver such pauper to the Guardians of the Poor or Overseers of the Poor of the complaining parish or union, as the case may be, and at their expense. Provided always that in such case Mr. Baker shall return to the said Guardians of the Poor or Overseers, one-half of the money which he has received with the pauper.

5th. The personal allowance to be made by the Guardians or Overseers, as the case may be, to the person delivering the pauper to Mr. Baker, shall be for each journey not exceeding 5 miles, 3*s.* 6*d.*; for each journey not exceeding 10 miles, 5*s.*; and for each journey exceeding 10 miles, 7*s.* 6*d.*; and the allowance to be made him for the expense of conveyance of each of such paupers to the depôt (except infants at the breast, for whom no allowance shall be made) shall be at the rate of 4*d.* per mile.

6th. Every examination shall be taken, and every Warrant of Removal shall be executed in duplicate, and shall contain the name and ages of each and every pauper intended to be removed, and his or her consent (where given) to be sent to any other port or place in Scotland or Ireland than the port or place nearest to the place of their birth or residence, according to the Schedule (marked A.) to the said Act annexed.

By the Court,
Heaton Ellis,
Clerk of the Peace.

I approve of the foregoing Regulations as temporary and provisional,
Jas. G. Graham.

Whitehall, 19 November 1845.

Middlesex, } The examination of Charles Allberry, touching the settlement of Mary to Wit, } Brophy and her illegitimate child Thomas, taken on oath before us, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Middlesex, this fourth day of March, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Sixty-two, who on oath saith, that according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the said Mary Brophy was born in the Queen's County, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, which she left about eleven months ago, and hath no settlement in that part of the United Kingdom called England, and hath actually become and is now chargeable to the parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex; and that she hath one child, namely Thomas, aged twenty-one days, which child has not gained a settlement in England.

Charles Allberry.

Sworn the day and year first above written,
before us, the said Justices,
J. Bentley,
Richard Jennings.

Enclosure 4, in No. 8.

To the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, and to the Guardians of the Poor of the Donaghmore Union, in the Queen's County, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Middlesex, } Whereas complaint hath been made by the Board of Directors and to Wit, } Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, unto us, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Middlesex, that Mary Brophy, aged thirty-three years, a single woman born in Ireland, hath become, and is now actually chargeable to the said Parish of St. Marylebone: And whereas upon examination of Charles Allberry touching the settlement of the said Mary Brophy taken upon oath before us (which examination is hereto annexed), it doth appear to our satisfaction that she was born in Ireland, and hath not a settlement in England; and that she hath a child, *videlicet* Thomas, aged eleven months, which child has not any settlement in England, and we, the said Justices, are satisfied that the said Mary Brophy and her said child are in such a state of health as not to suffer bodily or mental injury by removal:

These are therefore to require you, the constable of the Parish of St. Marylebone aforesaid, in the County of Middlesex aforesaid, to convey the said Mary Brophy and child aforesaid to Ireland, in the manner directed by the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 76, and by the Regulations of the Justices of the said County of Middlesex, and approved by Sir James Graham, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the provisions of a certain Act, made and passed in the 8th and 9th years of Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the removal of poor persons born in Scotland, Ireland, the Islands of Man, Scilly, Jersey, or Guernsey, and chargeable in England."

Given under our hands and seals this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Sixty-three.

William Griffiths (Seal),
J. Bentley (Seal).

For Regulations, *see* page 9.

Middlesex, } The examination of Charles Allberry, Settlement Clerk to the Board of
to Wit, } Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, touching the settlement of Mary Brophy, aged thirty-three years, and her illegitimate child Thomas, aged eleven months, taken on oath before us, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Middlesex, this thirteenth day of January in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Sixty-three, who on oath saith, that according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the said Mary Brophy was born in the Queen's County, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, which she left about nine months ago, and hath no settlement in that part of the United Kingdom called England, and hath actually become and is now chargeable to the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex; and that she hath a child, namely Thomas, aged eleven months which child has not gained a settlement in England.

Charles Allberry.

Sworn the day and year first above written,
before us the said Justices,

William Griffiths,
J. Bentley.

Enclosure 5, in No. 8.

Medical Certificate.

St. Marylebone Workhouse, 2 March 1863.

This is to certify that Mary Brophy and child—
If able to be removed to Ireland?—Yes.

W. Francis Fuller, Medical Officer.

— No. 9. —

Copy of the Deposition of *John Frost,* taken on oath by *R. B. Cane,* Esq., Poor Law Inspector.

John Frost, being sworn, says:—I reside at 46, High-street, Wapping. I am agent for the County of Middlesex in the removal of poor persons from England to Ireland.

I remember Mary Brophy and her child; she was brought to me for removal to Ireland by the officers of the parish of St. Marylebone on Tuesday the 3d of March last; she was brought to me at Wapping with her child in a cab; when brought into my house she had a strait-jacket on. She and her child might have been sent away to Ireland the next day, but I retained her at my house with her child until Saturday the 8th of March, when she was sent to Dublin in the "Lady Eglinton" steamboat. Mary Brophy was much excited when she came to me; my wife looked at her clothing, and found that it was torn, and not in a good and sufficient state; I therefore sent to the Marylebone Workhouse for a supply of clothing for herself and her child. Clothes were sent to me in full quantity and of a good kind. I did not give them to her until she got on board, in order to induce her to go quietly; she was very reluctant to be sent away; I appeased her, however, and she went quietly at last as a cabin passenger. I paid the money to the stewardess in the usual way, in order that, on her arrival at Dublin, she might be sent on to the Donaghmore Union. I paid the money in the presence of Mary Brophy; she said at that time she would not go to the Donaghmore Union, and in order to keep her quiet and appease her, I said, "Then you can come back again if you like." I merely said this in order to induce her to go quietly. My object in giving the money to the stewardess was, that it should be expended in sending Mary Brophy to the Donaghmore Union, and not in order that she might return to England. I do not recollect saying that "I did not think the parish officers could stand by what they had done in her case," or that I used any words to that effect. The stewardess has since informed me that no money was given by her to the woman Mary Brophy; she would not wait to receive it, but left the ship immediately on its arrival. The money which I paid to the stewardess, as travelling expenses from Dublin to Donaghmore Union, was brought back and returned to me by the stewardess.

(signed) *John Frost.*

Sworn before me at Whitehall, this 13th day of April 1863,
(signed) *R. B. Cane,* Poor Law Inspector.

No. 10.

LETTER from the Secretary to the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of *St. Marylebone*, to *H. Fleming*, Esq., Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse, W.,
Sir, 16 April 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 2d instant, No. 10,679 A., enclosing communications from the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, respecting the removal of Mary Brophy, I am directed by the Board of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of this Parish to forward a copy of a further report from Mr. Charles Allberry, the settlement clerk, for the information of the Poor Law Board.

I also enclose, as requested by the Poor Law Board, the copy of the Warrant forwarded in your communication.

H. Fleming, Esq., Secretary, Poor Law Board. (signed) *Joseph Bedford*, Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 10.

FURTHER REPORT of *Charles Allberry*, Settlement Clerk to the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of *St. Marylebone*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

Re Mary Brophy and her Illegitimate Child.

I BEG to report, in reference to the further communication, dated the 2d instant, from the Poor Law Board herein, that the order for the removal of Mary Brophy and her illegitimate child to Ireland, is addressed to the "Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, and to the Guardians of the Poor of the Donaghmore Union, in the Queen's County, in the Kingdom of Ireland;" that an original order was sent to the Donaghmore Union; that it is stated in the said Order of Removal that "upon examination of Charles Allberry, touching the settlement of the said Mary Brophy, taken upon oath before us (which examination is hereto annexed), it doth appear to our satisfaction that she was born in Ireland, and hath not a settlement in England;" and that the Justices, by their said order, direct that the said Mary Brophy and child be removed to Ireland "in the manner directed by the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 76, and by the Regulations of the Justices of the County of Middlesex;" and to comply with such Act the pauper must be removed to her place of birth, which is mentioned in the examination sworn to by me; and by such examination being referred to in the Order of Removal as being "thereto annexed," it is virtually incorporated in the said Order of Removal.

As regards its not being stated in the said order that the Justices had seen Mary Brophy, there is nothing in the Act to require them to make such a statement, although it does require them to see the head of the family, which they did in this case.

(signed) *Chas. Allberry*,
10 April 1863. Settlement Clerk.

No. 11.

LETTER from *H. Waddington*, Esq., Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the President of the Poor Law Board.

Sir, Whitehall, 20 April 1863.

WITH reference to my letter of the 31st ultimo, relative to the case of Mary Brophy and her child, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you herewith a copy of a Report, received through the Irish Government, from the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in that country upon the subject.

Dublin, 14 April.

I have, &c.
The Right Honourable the President of the Poor Law Board. (signed) *H. Waddington.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
Sir, 14 April 1863.

With reference to the Commissioners' letters of the 12th and 23d ultimo, relative to the removal of Mary Brophy and her child from the parish of St. Marylebone, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a Report which they have received from their Inspector, Mr. Robinson, containing further information on the subject, together with a copy of the letter from the agent of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company, which is referred to therein.

By order of Commissioners,
General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B., (signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.
Dublin Castle.

Enclosure 2, in No 11.

Gentlemen, Dublin, 13 April 1863.

With reference to former correspondence on the subject of the removal of Mary Brophy and her child from the parish of St. Marylebone to this country, I beg to inform you that, having ascertained she did not return to London on the 14th ultimo, the day the steamer left Dublin, I communicated with the agent of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company on the subject; and I forward to you his letter to me, by which you will see that, on the arrival of the steamer in London, Frost took back the 10*s.* which he had given the stewardess to pay for Mary Brophy's passage back from Ireland, finding that she had not returned.

The steamer "Lady Eglinton" again left Dublin for London on Saturday last, and Mary Brophy went in her. I am informed that the captain of the steamer, who is acquainted with the case, consented to take her over, with the intention of applying in London to Frost for the 10*s.* he had before paid for her passage.

Mr. Egan's letter is important, inasmuch as it corroborates the evidence of Mary Brophy as to the arrangements made for her return to London by the persons concerned in her removal.

I have, &c.
To the Poor Law Commissioners. (signed) *Henry Robinson.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 11.

British and Irish Steam Packet Company's Office,
Sir, 46, North Wall, Dublin, 28 March 1863.

I have seen the stewardess of the "Lady Eglinton," who informs me that the woman Mary Brophy was one of three women who, with three children, were entitled by their tickets to a second-cabin passage from London, on the 7th of March instant, which tickets were paid for in the name of "Frost." It would appear that a person named Frost, who seems to be officially connected with the Poor Law system in London, went on board the steamer on the same day, handed the stewardess 10*s.* to pay for a deck-ticket for Mary Brophy, who was expected to go back by the same vessel to London, leaving Dublin on the 14th.

She has not since, however, presented herself for the purpose; and on the return of the steamer to London, "Frost" went on board, inquired for her, and finding that she had not returned, he said, "I understand she has bolted."

He then asked for and got back the 10*s.*, and no further inquiry has been made by him, or instructions given the stewardess respecting her.

Your most obedient,
(signed) *W. J. Egan*, Secretary.

POOR LAW (MARY BROPHY).

COPY of all PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Case of *Mary Brophy*, a Pauper, removed from *London* by force, and sent to *Dublin*, and afterwards returned to *London* by the Ship "Adelaide."

(*Colonel Dunne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *June* 1863.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 May 1863;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number and Description of CARRIAGES suitable for the CONVEYANCE of SICK and DISEASED PERSONS provided under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77, s. 12, within the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT and the CITY of LONDON respectively; stating by what local Authority they are provided, the Places where they are kept, and the Regulations under which they may be used."

(No Return from the City of London.)

(No. 1.)

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

RETURN of the Number and Description of CARRIAGES suitable for the CONVEYANCE of SICK and DISEASED PERSONS provided under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77, s. 12, within the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT; stating by what local Authority they are provided, the Places where they are kept, and the Regulations under which they may be used.

DIVISION.	Parish.	Description of Conveyance.	Number of Conveyances.	Under what Regulation used.	Rate of Payment.	Conveyances, where kept.	REMARKS.
A, or Whitehall	- - -	- - -	–	- - -	- - -	- - -	The Parishes of St. Margaret, St. Martin, and St. George being on B and C Divisions, the conveyances are returned by them.
B, or Westminster-	St. Margaret's	Cab - - -	1	On application to master.	Hire of horse and driver.	Petty France workhouse.	
,, ,,	St. Luke, Chelsea	- ditto - -	1	On requisition - -	8 *s.* -. -	St. Luke's workhouse.	
C, or St. James's	St. James's	Four-wheel hand carriage.	1	- - -	- - -	At the workhouse.	
,, ,,	St. George's	A carriage -	1	- - -	From 7 *s.* 6 *d.* to 13 *s.*	At a coachhouse in the parish.	
,, ,,	St. Martin's	- ditto - -	1	- - -	10 *s.* 6 *d.* - -	At the workhouse.	
D, or Marylebone	St. Marylebone	Cab - - -	1	On application - -	5 *s.* - - -	No. 45, Lisson-grove.	
,, ,,	Paddington	- ditto - -	1	- ditto - - -	7 *s.* - - -	Paddington workhouse.	
E, or Holborn	- - -	None - -	–	The Workhouse authorities hire a van from the Fever Hospital, which is paid for by distance.			
F, or Covent-garden.	- - -	- - -	–	- ditto - -	- - -	- - -	St. Martin's Parish. *See* C Division.
G, or Finsbury	St. Sepulchre	A carriage -	1	Contract with Mr. Charles Harding, No. 9, Little Gray's Inn-lane, undertaker - - -	7 *s.* 6 *d.* - -	No. 9, Little Gray's Inn-lane.	
,, ,,	St. George's						
,, ,,	St. Andrew's, and Liberties of Saffron-hill and Ely-rents -						
,, ,,							
H, or Whitechapel	Bethnal-green -	Van - - -	1	Only used for paupers	No charge -	Kept at the workhouse.	
,, ,,	St. George's East	- ditto - -	1	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto - -	- ditto.	
K, or Stepney	Poplar - -	A carriage -	1	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto - -	- ditto.	
,, ,,	Whitechapel	Cab - - -	1	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto - -	- ditto.	
L, or Lambeth	Christ Church	A carriage -	1	Application to be made to the relieving officer	Paying for horse	- ditto.	
,, ,,	Lambeth - -	- ditto - -	1				
M, or Southwark	St. George's	- ditto - -	1	Only used for paupers.	—	—	
,, ,,	Southwark	- ditto.	–	—	—	—	
,, ,,	Rotherhithe	Wheel-chair -	1	On application - -	- - -	Kept at workhouse.	
N, or Islington	Islington -	Hand ambulances	3	- ditto.	—	—	
,, ,,	- - -	Van - - -	1	To convey patients to hospital.	Horse hire -	Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road.	
,, ,,	Shoreditch	Carriage - -	1	On application of parishioners.	Gratuitously -	Shoreditch workhouse.	
,, ,,	St. Luke's -	- ditto - -	1	For conveyance of paupers.	- ditto - -	St. Luke's ,,	
,, ,,	Hackney -	Cab - - -	1	On application - -	- ditto - -	Hackney ,,	
P, or Camberwell	Camberwell	Cart - -	1	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	Camberwell ,,	
,, ,,	Newington	Carriage - -	1	- ditto - - -	To find a horse -	Newington ,,	
,, ,,	Croydon -	Bath-chair -	1	Kept for conveyance of paupers.	All expenses paid	Croydon ,,	
R, or Greenwich	Greenwich -	Cab - - -	1	Applying to relieving officer.	- ditto - -	Greenwich ,,	
S, or Hampstead	St. Pancras	Carriages - -	2	Local authorities -	- ditto - -	St. Pancras ,,	
T, or Kensington	- - -	None.	–	—	—	—	
V, or Wandsworth	Wandsworth	- - -	3	On application of police	Paid by the parish	Wandsworth and Clapham workhouse.	
,, ,,	Chelsea - -	- - -	1	Not allowed to be used by the public.	- ditto - -	Chelsea workhouse.	
,, ,,	Fulham - -	- - -	1	- ditto - ditto -	- ditto - -	Fulham union.	
,, ,,	Kingston - -	- - -	1	On application to relieving officer.	At 1 *s.* per mile -	"Clarence Arms" public-house.	
		TOTAL - -	35				

Metropolitan Police Office,
25 March 1863.

(signed) *John Searle*, Inspector.

(No. 2.)

POLICE ORDERS.—19 July 1860.

INVALID POLICE CARRIAGE.

AN invalid police carriage has been constructed to convey constables and persons who may be in charge of the police, when sick of infectious diseases, to hospitals or other appointed places. This carriage is to be kept at the stables of the G Division, Bagnigge Wells-road.

When a case of a constable, as above-mentioned, occurs in any division, the superintendent or inspector at the police-station is to obtain a certificate from the divisional or chief surgeon, according to the printed form (No. 1), of the infectious disease, and the necessity for the removal of the patient.

The order of the chief surgeon for the admission of constables into hospitals is to be obtained after it has been ascertained, by the superintendent or the inspector of the district, that the constable can be received.

Constables sick of any other infectious disease than smallpox, such as typhus and scarlet-fever, are to be taken to the Fever Hospital in the Liverpool-road, and if of the smallpox, to the Smallpox Hospital at Highgate.

The superintendent, or inspector in his absence, will then finally fill up the requisition for the carriage, with the name of the hospital or other place to which the sick party is to be taken, and send it to the inspector on duty at the police-station, Bagnigge-wells.

When destitute persons in charge of the police are sick of an infectious disease, a divisional or other surgeon is to be called in, according to the Memorandum dated 28th March 1833, and a certificate (on Form No. 2) is to be obtained.

The next step with destitute persons will be to make application at the workhouse of the parish, or nearest hospital, that the patient may be admitted into the infirmary; and if no proper conveyance be sent for them, the requisition for the use of the invalid carriage is to be filled up (according to Form No. 3) as directed, and forwarded to the police-station, Bagnigge-wells, to convey the party to the workhouse.

If, however, a person in charge of the police has a home, and desires to be removed there, he or she may be taken in the carriage, first ascertaining that such person will be received at such home.

The officer in charge of the Bagnigge-wells Station is, immediately on receipt of the requisition, to despatch the carriage, drawn by one of the van-horses, which is to be driven by one of the stablemen to the place where the sick constable or other person is lying, and thence to the hospital or other place named on the requisition.

The constable employed in driving this carriage, and the constable sent in charge of the sick party in the carriage, will be allowed the sum of 2 *s.* each for this special extra duty, and 6 *d.* in addition for brandy and water, agreeably to the practice recommended by the chief surgeon to be adopted in the Common Lodging-houses Branch, when police are visiting houses and removing persons with contagious diseases therefrom.

In cases where the distance to be travelled exceeds 15 miles, a pair of horses to be used (in place of a single horse).

Should all the van-horses have performed a full day's work, viz. 11 miles each, and the distance to the sick party thence to the hospital or other place and back to the stables exceed six miles, a single or pair of horses may be hired for the job, restricted to the above rule for employing two horses.

The superintendent of the G Division is to have the carriage fumigated and cleansed after each occasion of its being used, agreeably to the directions of the chief surgeon's Memorandum of 24 April 1860.

A special report of each case is to accompany the vouchers for extraordinary expenses, and the particulars are to be entered in the Occurrence Book. The allowance to the medical attendant is to be charged according to the Memorandum, dated 16 April 1844.

"MEMORANDUM.—28 March 1833.

"IN future, when a divisional surgeon or other medical man is called upon to attend a casualty at the station-house, the inspector on duty is answerable that an entry be made thereof in the Occurrence Book. The inspector is also to deliver to the medical attendant a voucher, to be checked by the superintending surgeon, at Midsummer and Christmas in each year, by the entries in the Occurrence Book. In order to save unnecessary expenditure, medical assistance is not to be resorted to upon trifling occasions."

"MEMORANDUM.—24 April 1860.

"To disinfect the carriage for conveying persons sick of infectious diseases.

"Upon the return of the carriage to the stable, put two tablespoonfuls of powdered nitre into a soup-plate, and moisten it with a tablespoonful and a half of pure oil of vitriol.

"The

"The plate, charged as above, is to be placed on the floor of the carriage, and close it up The next morning the windows should be opened and kept open until again wanted. This process should be carried on while conveying the sick patient, taking care that ne wnd ow is down during the journey."

"MEMORANDUM.—16 April 1844.

"WITH reference to the charges for medical attendance on casualties at the police stations, the superintendents in future are to collect the bills from the surgeons within 14 days after the expiration of each succeeding six months, ending on 30th June and 31st December; and after comparing them with the entries in the Occurrence Books and Inspectors' Certificates, the superintendent will sign such accounts as examined, and transmit them, together with the certificates, to the surgeon-in-chief, for his examination and approval.

(signed) "*Richard Mayne.*"

POLICE ORDERS.—14 August 1860.

INVALID POLICE CARRIAGE.

IN reference to the Police Order of 19th July 1860, when the police are called upon to remove persons sick of infectious diseases from common lodging-houses, the certificate of the parochial medical officer is to continue to be obtained as heretofore, and a request made for the removal of the persons to an hospital, or other appointed place, in the conveyance provided, according to the 12th section of 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77; but should the local authorities not have provided a conveyance, the invalid police carriage is to be used: and the officer in charge of the Bagnigge-wells Station is, immediately on receipt of the printed form of requisition, No. 3, signed by the superintendent or inspector of the district in which the lodging-house is situate, with the certificate of the parochial medical officer attached, instead of a certificate from a divisional or other surgeon, to despatch the carriage as directed in the order above referred to.

(signed) *Richard Mayne.*

RETURN of the Number and Description of Carriages, suitable for the Conveyance of Sick and Diseased Persons, provided under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77, s. 12, within the Metropolitan Police District; &c.

(*Mr. Bruce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *June* 1863.

FURTHER RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 5 May 1863;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number and Description of CARRIAGES suitable for the CONVEYANCE of SICK and DISEASED PERSONS, provided under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77, s. 12, within the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT and the CITY of LONDON respectively; stating by what local Authority they are provided, the Places where they are kept, and the Regulations under which they may be used."

RETURN of the Number of CARRIAGES suitable for the CONVEYANCE of SICK and DISEASED PERSONS, provided under the Act 23 and 24 Vict., c. 77, s. 12, within the CITY of LONDON.

CITY OF LONDON.

IN the month of April 1856, the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, in consequence of a report received from the Medical Officer of Health communicated with the Guardians of the three City unions, and advised them of the advantages which would result from the use of an ambulance, vehicle, or sick carriage, for the conveyance of the sick poor when affected with contagious diseases, either from their houses to the City unions, or to the hospitals; and in consequence thereof, carriages were provided as follows:—

West London Union.—A carriage or cabriolet, kept in the workhouse, West-street, Smithfield.

City of London Union.—The Guardians provided a carriage for the above purposes, and prohibited their officers from using any public or street carriage for such purpose.

East London Union.—A cab has been provided by the Guardians of this union for the above purpose.

Sewers' Office, Guildhall,
24 June 1863.

Joseph Daw,
Principal Clerk.

CARRIAGES (METROPOLIS).

FURTHER RETURN.

RETURN of the Number and Description of Carriages suitable for the Conveyance of Sick and Diseased Persons, provided under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77, s. 12, within the City of London; &c.

(*Mr. Bruce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *June* 1863.

319—I.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 March 1863;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Names and Ages of all PAUPERS in the WORKHOUSES in *Ireland* on the 25th day of March 1863, who were born in *England, Wales*, or *Scotland*."

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 16 April 1863.

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

RETURN of the Names and Ages of all PAUPERS in the WORKHOUSES in *Ireland* on the 25th day of March 1863, who were born in *England, Wales*, or *Scotland*.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	NAMES OF PAUPERS.	Age.	WHERE BORN.	
			England and Wales.	Scotland.
		Yrs.		
Abbeyleix	- - - Nil.			
Antrim	Susan Stewart	10	Liverpool.	
	Ellen Campbell	33	Chatham.	
	Mary A. M'Kee	4	Plymouth.	
	John M'Kee	2¼	Sheerness.	
	Ellen Armour	7	- - - -	Airdrie.
	Agnes Armour	5½	- - - -	Ditto.
	Samuel Armour	4	- - - -	Ditto.
Ardee	- - - Nil.			
Armagh	James Rocks	9	England.	
	Catherine Rocks	11	Ditto.	
Athlone	- - - Nil.			
Athy	- - - Nil.			
Bailieborough	- - - Nil.			
Ballina	Michael Nealis	14	England.	
	Maria Nealis	12	Ditto.	
	Bessy Nealis	10	Ditto.	
	John Nealis	8	Ditto.	
	Anne Feany	9	Ditto.	
	Ellen Feeny	6	Ditto.	
	Mary A. Meehan	7	Ditto.	
	Catherine Meehan	5	Ditto.	
	Catherine Robinson	9	Ditto.	
	Anne Robinson	6	Ditto.	
	John Brogan	8	Ditto.	
	Mary Brogan	6	Ditto.	
	William M'Andrew	8	Ditto.	
	John M'Loughlin	5	Wales.	
	Anthony M'Loughlin	2½	Ditto.	
Ballinasloe	- - - Nil.			
Ballinrobe	John Connolly	12	England.	
	Mark Connolly	9	Ditto.	
	James Connolly	3	Ditto.	
	Catherine Flanagan	20	Ditto.	
	James Malley	4	Ditto.	
	Maria Healy	4	Ditto.	
	Eleanor Kennedy	9	Ditto.	
	Mary Cassidy	3	- - - -	Scotland.
Ballycastle	- - - Nil.			

NAMES OF UNIONS.	NAMES OF PAUPERS.	Age.	WHERE BORN.	
			England and Wales.	Scotland.
		Yrs.		
Ballymahon	Edward Gordon	12	England.	
	William Gordon	11	Ditto.	
	James Cunningham	13	Ditto.	
	Thomas Cunningham	10	Ditto.	
	Mary Keenan	8	Ditto.	
Ballymena	Richard M'Donnell	12		Scotland.
	Mary Davison	12		Ditto.
	Nanny Gillan	14		Ditto.
	William M'Parson	79		Ditto.
Ballymoney	Rose Gauet	2		Scotland.
	John Lewes	4		Ditto.
	Eliza Lewes	2		Ditto.
	Anne Magee	13		Ditto.
Ballyshannon	Nil.			
Ballyvaghan	Nil.			
Balrothery	Ellen Whelan	17	Manchester.	
	Mary Whelan	15	Ditto.	
	Anne Whelan	10	Ditto.	
	James Whelan	9	Ditto.	
	John Whelan	6	Ditto.	
	Patrick Whelan	3	Calderbrooke, near Rochdale.	
	Margaret Whelan	1	Ditto.	
Baltinglass	Nil.			
Banbridge	Anne Campbell	74	Sevenoaks, Kent.	
	Alexander Barr	7		Ayrshire.
Bandon	Margaret Donovan	14	Wales.	
	Catherine Donovan	12	Ditto.	
	John Donovan	10	Ditto.	
	James Lucey	5	England.	
	Thomas Lucey	1¾	Ditto.	
Bantry	Mary Shea	12	London.	
Bawnboy	Alexander Cafferty	11	St. Helen's, England.	
Belfast	John Livingstone	64		Renfrewshire.
	Fanny Johnston	22		Edinburgh.
	Matilda Gribbon	20		Glasgow.
	Daniel Cunningham	48		Renfrewshire.
	Agnes M'Kearnon	33		Dumfrieshire.
	Francis Weir	28		Glasgow.
	Mary Scullion	5 ms.		Ayr.
	Ellen Ramsay	10		Scotland.
	William John Hillis	13		Ayr.
	John Boyle	8		Glasgow.
	William Campbell	9		Dumbarton.
	Mary Campbell	7		Ditto.
	James O'Hara	8		Scotland.
	William Hynds	13		Ditto.
	Jemima Boyle	10		Glasgow.
	Jane Hawkshaw	43	Exeter.	
	John Dickson	77	Westminster.	
	Francis Wherry	67	Newcastle.	
	Elizabeth Smith	7	Whitehaven.	
	Patrick Smith	3	Ditto.	
	Anne Gibbons	9	North Shields.	
	Bernard Davy	40	Liverpool.	
	William Chaney	15	Chester.	
	Francis Keenan	15	Woolwich.	
	Henry Kerr	11	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
	James Gilmore	9	Liverpool.	
	Patrick Downey	9¼	Manchester.	
	Hugh Gibbons	14	North Shields.	
	John James Paine	10	Liverpool.	
	Edward Dallagher	10	London.	
	George Barkly	9	England.	
	William John Moore	12	Ditto.	
	James Lucas	13	Ditto.	

NAMES OF UNIONS.	NAMES OF PAUPERS.	Age.	WHERE BORN.	
			England and Wales.	Scotland.
		Yrs.		
Belmullet - -	Margaret Bourke -	4	Bolton.	
Borrisokane -	Anne Lyons - -	13	Manchester.	
	Eliza Lyons - -	7	Ditto.	
Boyle - -	John Campbell - -	3	- - - -	Scotland.
	Thomas Caveney - -	11	England.	
	John Noon - - -	6	Ditto.	
	Mary Mullany - -	18	Ditto.	
Cahirciveen -	- - - Nil.			
Callan - -	Ellen Butler - -	10	England.	
	Thomas Butler - -	7	Ditto.	
	John Butler - -	6	Ditto.	
	James Butler - -	3	Ditto.	
	Daniel Breen - -	11	Ditto.	
	Honora Breen - -	9	Ditto.	
	John Breen - - -	7	Ditto.	
Carlow - -	- - - Nil.			
Carrickmacross -	Ellen M'Glyn - -	10	England.	
	Jane Harcus - -	4½	Ditto.	
	Mary Anne Woods -	11	Ditto.	
	David Woods - -	8½	Ditto.	
	Rebecca Woods - -	6½	Ditto.	
Carrick-on-Shannon.	- - - Nil.			
Carrick-on-Suir -	John Robertson - -	10	Leeds.	
Cashel - -	Mary Anne Rogers -	20	England.	
	Ellen Supple - -	2	Ditto.	
	Mary Edwards - -	9 mo.	Ditto.	
	George Gough - -	9	Ditto.	
Castlebar - -	Susan Devlin - -	8	London.	
	Sarah Fitzpatrick -	1½	Liverpool.	
	Catherine Fitzpatrick -	1½	Ditto.	
Castleblayney -	- - - Nil.			
Castlecomer -	- - - Nil.			
Castlederg - -	- - - Nil.			
Castlerea - -	- - - Nil.			
Castletown - -	- - - Nil.			
Cavan - -	Mary Jane Lowdon -	25	England.	
	Thomas Hassett - -	10	Ditto.	
	Michael Hassett - -	8	Ditto.	
	David Hassett - -	6	Ditto.	
	Richard Kellagher -	16	- - - -	Scotland.
	Ellen Hudson - -	9	- - - -	Ditto.
Celbridge - -	Ellen Moran - -	18	Manchester.	
	Rose Bagshaw - -	12	England.	
	Joseph Bagshaw - -	8	Ditto.	
	Margaret Bagshaw -	5	Ditto.	
	Eliza M'Donnell - -	7	Liverpool.	
Claremorris -	John Burke - -	6	England.	
	Mary M'Evaddy - -	8	Ditto.	
	Michael Walsh - -	14	Ditto.	
	Thomas Walsh - -	8	Ditto.	
Clifden - -	- - - Nil.			
Clogheen - -	Anne Hennessy - -	10	England.	
	David Hennessy - -	7	Ditto.	
	Anne Salmon - -	2	Everton, Lancaster.	
Clogher - -	John Pearson - -	68	Leicester, England.	

NAMES OF UNIONS.	NAMES OF PAUPERS.	Age.	WHERE BORN.	
			England and Wales.	Scotland.
		Yrs.		
Clonakilty	James Enright	4	Fray Forrest, near Cardiff.	
	John Enright	3	Ditto ditto.	
	Catherine Collins	8	West London.	
	Margaret Collins	6	Ditto.	
	Daniel Kelly	1	Elm-street, Wales.	
	Mary Donovan	19	London.	
	Kate Donovan	18	Ditto.	
	John Donoghue	7	Whitechapel, London.	
	Thomas Sheehy	9	Ditto ditto.	
	William Sheehy	7	Ditto ditto.	
Clones	Nil.			
Clonmel	Richard Egan	11	England.	
	Henry Egan	7	Ditto.	
	Kate Egan	4	Ditto.	
	Margaret Egan	2¼	Ditto.	
	Susan Bell	4	Ditto.	
	William Bell	1½	Ditto.	
	Caroline Martin	2½	Ditto.	
	Kitty Kelly	40	Ditto.	
	Mary Beacon	36	Ditto.	
	Andy Callaghan	1½	Ditto.	
	Jane Ryan	50	- - - -	Scotland.
	Margaret Hale	31	- - - -	Ditto.
	Mary M'Chrystal	42	- - - -	Ditto.
Coleraine	Anne Fee	22	- - - -	Johnstown, Scotland.
	Rose Anne Warnock	6	- - - -	Ditto.
	Jane Rielly	9	- - - -	Ayrshire.
Cookstown	Patrick Martin	3 mo.	England.	
	Jane Mitchell	9	- - - -	Scotland.
Cootehill	Nil.			
Cork	Catherine Murphy	15	England.	
	William Torban	34	Ditto.	
	Frank Forrester	20	Ditto.	
	William Nicholls	60	Ditto.	
	William Stafford	27	Ditto.	
	John Flack	68	Ditto.	
	John Hanrahan	14	Ditto.	
	Charles Regan	13	Ditto.	
	Patrick Savage	13	Ditto.	
	John M'Carthy	12	Ditto.	
	Michael Phare	15	Ditto.	
	John Owens	12	Ditto.	
	Patrick Tucker	13	Ditto.	
	James Hainsworth	12	Ditto.	
	John King	13	Ditto.	
	Daniel Neill	13	Ditto.	
	Patrick Sheehan	13	Ditto.	
	Ellen Linehan	8	Ditto.	
	Thomas Linehan	6	Ditto.	
	Anne Hanrahan	14	Ditto.	
	Fanny Hanrahan	9	Ditto.	
	Thomas Hanrahan	6	Ditto.	
	John Sullivan	7	Ditto.	
	Robert Fleming	8	Ditto.	
	Margaret Fitzgerald	6	Ditto.	
	Thomas Phare	5	Ditto.	
	Patrick M'Carthy	6	Ditto.	
	Andrew Hallissy	5	Ditto.	
	Ellen Hallissy	12	Ditto.	
	Batt Quinlan	8	Ditto.	
	William Lombard	15	Ditto.	
	Amelia Connor	12	Ditto.	
	Mary Lyons	40	Ditto.	
	Margaret Connell	22	Ditto.	
	Esther Hynes	58	Ditto.	
	Jane Hanrahan	12	Ditto.	
	Eliza Hanrahan	6	Ditto.	
	Mary Eagan	60	Ditto.	
	Eilen Holland	1	Ditto.	

NAMES OF UNIONS.	NAMES OF PAUPERS.	Age.	WHERE BORN.	
			England and Wales.	Scotland.
		Yrs.		
Cork—*continued* -	John Vaughan - -	3	England.	
	Margaret Lane - -	3	Ditto.	
	Bridget Lane - -	2	Ditto.	
	John Murphy - -	6 mo.	Ditto.	
	William Horn - -	4	Ditto.	
	John M'Kenzie - -	6 mo.	Ditto.	
	Eliza Martin - -	5½	Wales.	
	George Augustus Berford	31	Jersey.	
	Alexander Robinson -	55	- - - -	Scotland.
Corrofin - -	- - - Nil.			
Croom - -	Catherine Steran - -	10	London.	
	Margaret Steran - -	5	Ditto.	
	Johanna O'Brien - -	12	Ditto.	
	John O'Brien - -	6	Ditto.	
	Mary Hogan - -	1	Ditto.	
Delvin - -	- - - Nil.			
Dingle - -	- - - Nil.			
Donaghmore -	- - - Nil.			
Donegal - -	John Fay - - -	4	- - - -	Scotland.
Downpatrick -	Martha Mathewson -	4	- - - -	Glasgow.
	Isabella Mathewson -	1	- - - -	Ditto.
	William Patten - -	16	- - - -	Ditto.
	Elizabeth Hanna - -	7½	- - - -	Ditto.
Drogheda - -	Margaret Reilly - -	19	England.	
	Alice Hynes - -	12	Bury.	
Dromore, West -	Mary Reilly - -	6½	Barn Castle, Durham.	
	Patrick Reilly - -	4	Ditto - ditto.	
	Thomas Reilly - -	2	Ditto - ditto.	
	Bridget Fox - -	9	England.	
Dublin, North -	Luke Hymer - -	56	Liverpool.	
	Philip Perry - -	77	Cheshire.	
	George Hearne - -	45	Devonshire.	
	Alexander Leckie -	27	Monmouthshire.	
	Catherine M'Cabe -	13	Sheffield.	
	Margaret Donegan -	12	Manchester.	
	Michael Donegan -	8	Ditto.	
	Anne Kilfoyle - -	10	Huntingdonshire.	
	William Kilfoyle - -	8	Ditto.	
	Ellen Kilfoyle - -	4	Ditto.	
	Thomas Kilfoyle - -	2	Ditto.	
	Maria Webster - -	48	Norfolk.	
	Edward Nowlan - -	2	Liverpool.	
	Michael Poynton -	2¼	Nutsford, Lancashire.	
	Eliza Booth - -	60	Chester.	
	Mary Cunningham -	70	London.	
	Thomas Hunt - -	9	Stockport.	
	Charles Byrne - -	18	Wolverhampton.	
	Anne Johnston - -	13	Manchester.	
	Ellen Doherty - -	17	Chatham.	
	Anne Connor - -	12	- - - -	Edinburgh.
	Jane Connor - -	9	- - - -	Ditto.
	Mary Sinclair - -	70	- - - -	Ditto.
	Teresa Bergin - -	40	- - - -	Glasgow.
	Robert Bishop - -	45	- - - -	Edinburgh.
	Eliza Bishop - -	38	- - - -	Ditto.
	Ellen Bishop - -	7	- - - -	Ditto.
	Rabina Bishop - -	4	- - - -	Ditto.
	Tabitha Woodside -	60	Flint, Wales.	
	Anne Ryan - - -	14	- - - -	Scotland.
Dublin, South -	Charles Payne - -	27	Shoreditch.	
	Edward Ryan - -	67	Hyde.	
	Catherine Graham -	14	England.	
	Margaret Graham -	10	Ditto.	
	Emily Broderick - -	12	Ditto.	
	Ellen Ness - - -	12	Yorkshire.	

NAMES OF UNIONS.	NAMES OF PAUPERS.	Age.	WHERE BORN.	
			England and Wales.	Scotland.
		Yrs.		
Dublin, South—*continued.*	Mary A. Mooney	14	Dover.	
	James Benson	16	Liverpool.	
	Enoch Myers	18	Ditto.	
	William Young	61		Ayr.
	Mathew Young	24		Glasgow.
	John Wall	22		Edinburgh.
	Patrick M'Guinness	15		Glasgow.
Dundalk	Mary Short	12	England.	
	Catherine Short	7	Ditto.	
	James Maguire	23		Scotland.
Dunfanaghy	Nil.			
Dungannon	Nil.			
Dungarvan	Nil.			
Dunmanway	Maurice Healy	16	London.	
Dunshaughlin	Nil.			
Edenderry	Nil.			
Ennis	Mary Hynes	1¾	London.	
Enniscorthy	Nil.			
Enniskillen	Mary Irvine	12		Scotland.
Ennistymon	Nil.			
Fermoy	James Fitzgerald	4	England.	
	Ellen Dwyer	15	Ditto.	
	John Molony	7	Ditto.	
	John Foohy	5	Ditto.	
Galway	Nil.			
Glennamaddy	Bridget Kearney	10	Warrington.	
	Margaret Kearney	7	Lincoln.	
	Ellen Ryan	2	Manchester.	
	Mary Regan	6	Ditto.	
	John Bourke	8	Stalybridge.	
Glenties	Mary M'Kelvy	7		Old Munklin parish.
	John M'Kelvy	5		Ditto.
	Mary M'Kelvy	3		Dulry, Ayrshire.
	Jessie Southgate	4¾		Glasgow.
	Harriet Southgate	24	London.	
Glin	Nil.			
Gorey	Nil.			
Gort	Nil.			
Gortlin	Nil.			
Granard	John Crelly	6		Scotland.
	Rose Crelly	6		Ditto.
Inishowen	Henry Doherty	13	Newcastle-on-Tyne	
	Mary M'Comelogue	25		Glasgow.
	Bridget M'Dermott	13		Ditto.
	Catherine M'Dermott	10		Ditto.
Irvinestown	Nil.			
Kanturk	Ellen Connors	2	London.	
	Margaret Connors	1	Ditto.	
	John Kelleher	8	England.	
	Julia O'Brien	8	Parish of St. Andrew, London.	
	John O'Brien	7	Ditto.	
	Maurice O'Brien	3	Ditto.	
Kells	Nil.			
Kenmare	William Connell	10	Glamorganshire.	
Kilkeel	John Cunningham	12	Kirkham.	

NAMES OF UNIONS.	NAMES OF PAUPERS.	Age.	WHERE BORN.	
			England and Wales.	Scotland.
		Yrs.		
Kilkenny - -	Charles Riches - -	45	England.	
	John Stainton - -	13	Ditto.	
	Bridget Callaghan -	24	Ditto.	
	James Holohan - -	2	Ditto.	
	Ellen Hickey - -	2	Ditto.	
Killadysert -	- - - Nil.			
Killala - -	Catherine M'Garry -	8½	Kelton, near Howden.	
	John M'Garry - -	7	Ditto.	
Killarney - -	John Driscoll - -	11 mo.	London.	
Kilmacthomas -	- - - Nil.			
Kilmallock -	Kate M'Auliffe - -	8	London.	
	Edward M'Auliffe -	6	Ditto.	
	Ellen Pickley - -	10	Ditto.	
	William Evans - -	2½	Ditto.	
	Johanna Reidy - -	12	Ditto.	
	Patrick Hanly - -	3	Portsmouth.	
	David Wallace - -	15	London.	
	James Donovan - -	10	Ditto.	
	John Molony - -	34	Ditto.	
Kilrush - -	- - - Nil.			
Kilsale - -	Henry Cotgrove - -	42	Lea.	
	Daniel Quin - -	6	Bristol.	
Larne - -	William Waterson -	71	- - - -	Cot-Brig, Edinburgh.
Letterkenny -	- - - Nil.			
Limerick - -	John Dunne - -	7	London.	
	John Pickering - -	66	Isle of Wight.	
	Sarah Rodgers - -	37	Exeter.	
	Richard Studdert -	4 mo.	Toxteth Park, Liverpool	
	William Gorman - -	4½	England.	
	Bridget Melbourne -	9	London.	
	Edward Bride - -	14	Middlesex.	
	Henry Bride - -	12	Ditto.	
	Maria Bride - -	9	Ditto.	
	Anne Swyney - -	13	England.	
Lisburn - -	Margaret Graham -	55	England.	
	William John Magee -	13	- - - -	Scotland.
	James Magee - -	11	- - - -	Ditto.
	James Harvey - -	14	- - - -	Ditto.
	William Harvey - -	12	- - - -	Ditto.
	Sarah Jess - - -	8	- - - -	Ditto.
Lismore - -	- - - Nil.			
Lisnaskea - -	Eliza Smith - -	40	England.	
	Charles Cavanagh -	30	Ditto.	
	Anne Cooke - -	9	- - - -	Scotland.
Listowel - -	Margaret Buckley -	15	Clerkenwell-green.	
	Mary Buckley - -	11	Bermondsey.	
	Patrick M'Gown -	7	Holborn.	
Londonderry -	Isabella Farrell - -	14	- - - -	Glasgow.
	Margaret Farrell - -	12	- - - -	Ditto.
	Jane Farrell - -	14	- - - -	Ditto.
	Mary Martin - -	12	- - - -	Scotland.
	Betty Martin - -	9	- - - -	Ditto.
	Thomas M'Cafferty -	6 mo.	- - - -	Ditto.
	John M'Taggart - -	70	- - - -	Ditto.
	Charles Caldwell -	18	- - - -	Glasgow.
	Margaret Crummay -	13	Liverpool.	
	George Gormlay - -	18	England.	
	Jane Watson - -	12	- - - -	Glasgow.
Longford - -	Charles Stewart - -	54	- - - -	Glasgow.
	Edward M'Carthy -	10½	Chatham.	
	John Whelan - -	4½	Yorkshire.	
Loughrea - -	- - - Nil.			

NAMES OF UNIONS.	NAMES OF PAUPERS.	Age.	WHERE BORN.	
			England and Wales.	Scotland.
		Yrs.		
Lurgan - -	Thomas Jackson - -	14½	- - - -	Scotland.
	Robert Jackson - -	12	- - - -	Ditto.
	Alexander Trail - -	53	- - - -	Ditto.
Macroom - -	- - - Nil.			
Magherafelt -	- - - Nil.			
Mallow - -	Cornelius Leary - -	9	Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, London.	
	Ellen Leary - -	6	Ditto - - ditto.	
	Ellen Mulcahy - -	23	Thornhill-street, Liverpool.	
	John Sullivan - -	11	Parish of Whitechapel, London.	
	Mary Keefe - -	3	London.	
	Thomas Lucas - -	10	Ditto.	
Manorhamilton -	John Dermott - -	6 mo.	England.	
Midleton - -	- - - Nil.			
Milford - -	- - - Nil.			
Millstreet - -	Anne Fitzgerald - -	9¾	England.	
	Mary Kinneally - -	9¼	Newcastle-court, Strand, London.	
	Margaret Kinneally -	10¼	Ditto - - ditto.	
	Hannah Hogan - -	12½	Portsmouth.	
	Jeremiah Hogan - -	13½	Dover.	
Mitchelstown -	Francis Diamond -	55	Devonshire.	
	Jeremiah Frew - -	12	Strand, London.	
Mohill - -	- - - Nil.			
Monaghan - -	Catherine Hughes -	2½	Morpeth.	
Mountbellew -	Ellen Blaid - -	15	Hinckley, Warwickshire	
	John Blaid - - -	10	Ditto.	
	James Blaid - -	6	Ditto.	
	William Blaid - -	4	Ditto.	
	Honor Donoghue -	7	Huddersfield.	
Mountmelick -	Richard Haslam - -	63	Romford.	
	Robert Downey - -	7	Bradford.	
	Rebecca Sigley - -	50	Liverpool.	
	Thomas Costigan -	7	England.	
Mullingar - -	Edward Dooley - -	2	- - - -	Scotland.
	Robert Sewell - -	9	England.	
	Richard Sewell - -	6	Ditto.	
Naas - - -	Mary Leeson - -	3	Manchester.	
	Allen Leeson - -	5	Ditto.	
	Anne Toole - -	12	Ditto.	
Navan - -	John Brady - -	2½	England.	
	Margaret Martin -	1	Ditto.	
	Michael M'Neill -	12	- - - -	Scotland.
	Daniel M'Neill - -	9	- - - -	Ditto.
	Mary M'Neill - -	7	- - - -	Ditto.
	Charles M'Neill - -	3	- - - -	Ditto.
	Margaret M'Neill -	1½	- - - -	Ditto.
	William Rowe - -	1¾	- - - -	Ditto.
	Catherine Rowe - -	6 mo.	- - - -	Ditto.
Nenagh - -	Mary Malconroy -	10	Yorkshire.	
	Sarah Malconroy -	7	Ditto.	
	John Enly - - -	3¼	Stockport.	
	Peter Sullivan - -	11	Leeds.	
	Maria Sullivan - -	5	Liverpool.	
	Sarah Sullivan - -	4	Ditto.	
Newcastle - -	Ellen Keefe - -	9	London.	
	Thomas Flanagan -	10	Ditto.	
	Mary Anne Flanagan -	12	Ditto.	
	Anne Flanagan - -	6	Ditto.	
	Kate Flanagan - -	13	Ditto.	
	John Sweeny - -	7	Ditto.	
	Edmund Sweeny -	5	Ditto.	
	John Carty - -	5	Ditto.	

NAMES OF UNIONS.	NAMES OF PAUPERS.	Age.	WHERE BORN.	
			England and Wales.	Scotland.
		Yrs.		
Newcastle—*cont^d.*	Daniel Kavanagh -	9	London.	
	William Kavanagh -	9	Ditto.	
	Susan Minehane - -	9	Ditto.	
	Kate Minehane - -	4	Ditto.	
	Kate Dowling - -	11	Ditto.	
	Margaret Lane - -	4	Ditto.	
	Anne Sweeny - -	11	Ditto.	
	James Connell - -	10 mo.	Ditto.	
	Maurice Cartin - -	12	Ditto.	
	Mary Reel - - -	9	Isle of Wight.	
Newport - -	Anne Cannon - -	60	Wales.	
New Ross - -	Mary Nicholls - -	51	England.	
	James Laiffe - -	11	Chatham.	
	Mary Jane Murphy -	12	London.	
Newry - -	- - Nil.			
Newtownards -	Mary Anne Lowther -	80	England.	
	Jane Gillespie - -	29	- - - -	Scotland.
	Robert M'Chure - -	15	- - - -	Ditto.
	James Belshaw - -	7	- - - -	Ditto.
	Margaret Black - -	24	- - - -	Ditto.
Newtownlimavady	- - Nil.			
Oldcastle - -	Mary Anne Reilly -	11	Holyhead.	
	Mary Anne Rorke -	5	Liverpool.	
Omagh - -	James Gormley - -	9	- - - -	Glasgow.
	James Fleming - -	13	- - - -	Linlithgow.
	Jane Fleming - -	10	- - - -	Dundee.
	Thomas Fleming - -	2	- - - -	Ditto.
	Alexander Green - -	9	- - - -	Glasgow.
Oughterard -	Catherine Burke - -	4	England.	
Parsonstown -	Catherine Harrington -	20	England.	
	Eliza Hilton - -	7	Ditto.	
	Ellen Maher - -	30	Ditto.	
	James M'Dermod -	9	Ditto.	
	Julia M'Dermod - -	7	Ditto.	
	Anne Conners - -	7	Ditto.	
	John Conners - -	4	Ditto.	
	Michael Conners - -	2	Ditto.	
	Elizabeth Hunt - -	9	Ditto.	
	Thomas Hunt - -	10	Ditto.	
Portumna - -	- - Nil.			
Rathdown - -	Susan Murray - -	66	Dorsetshire.	
	Robert M'Hugh - -	14	London.	
	Julia Kavanagh - -	13	Newport, Wales.	
	Margaret Martin - -	17	- - - -	Glasgow.
Rathdrum - -	- - Nil.			
Rathkeale - -	Johanna Hayes - -	4 mo.	Marylebone workhouse.	
	Ellen Collins - -	4	St. Paul's, Shadwell, London.	
	James Smyth - -	17	Parish of St. George's, London.	
Roscommon -	James Shannon - -	1¼	Selby.	
	Mary Flynn - -	3 mo.	Stockport.	
	Mary Kenny - -	9 mo.	Altringham.	
	Laurence Scott - -	10	Manchester.	
Roscrea - -	Mary Delaney - -	17	Bradford, England.	
	George Boland - -	15	Ditto.	
	Ellen Boland - -	13	Ditto.	
	Sarah Mulligan - -	17	England.	
	Catherine Maher -	14	Guernsey.	

NAMES OF UNIONS.	NAMES OF PAUPERS.	Age.	WHERE BORN.	
			England and Wales.	Scotland.
		Yrs.		
Scariff	Nil.			
Shillelagh	Nil.			
Skibbereen	Timothy Brian	10	England.	
	Margaret Daly	8	Ditto.	
	Kate Murphy	11	Ditto.	
	John Sullivan	11	Ditto.	
	Julia Sullivan	9	Ditto.	
	Kate Sullivan	6	Ditto.	
	James Sullivan	4	Ditto.	
	Norry Sullivan	8½	Ditto.	
Skull	Nil.			
Sligo	Mary Jervis	63	Wynne, Shropshire.	
	Joseph Cleworth	57	Liverpool.	
	Mary Ann Gallagher	16	Manchester.	
	John Sharkey	11	Prescot.	
	Mary Ann Maxwell	12	-	Glasgow.
	Thomas O'Donnell	5	-	Ditto.
	James Gannon	9	-	Ditto.
	Eliza Gillen	6 mo.	-	Greenock.
Strabane	Mary Jane Ward	5 mo.	-	Edinburgh.
Stranorlar	Margaret Gibb	6½	-	Glasgow.
	Joseph Gibb	4½	-	Ditto.
	Elizabeth Gibb	2	-	Ditto.
Strokestown	William Walker	12½	Spalding workhouse, England.	
	Mary O'Loughlin	1	Warrington workhouse, England.	
Swineford	Sarah Brodrick	10	Stockport.	
	Henry Brodrick	9	Ditto.	
	Bridget Forde	14	Walsall.	
	John Forde	12	Ditto.	
	Thomas Forde	8	Ditto.	
	Anne Forde	6	Ditto.	
	Daniel Forde	4	Ditto.	
	Ambrose Carney	6 mo.	Ditto.	
	Catherine Brennan	7	Ditto.	
	Anthony Brennan	4	Ditto.	
Thomastown	Nil.			
Thurles	Margaret Ryan	10	England.	
	Anne Ryan	8	Ditto.	
	William Ryan	6	Ditto.	
	Johanna Ryan	3	Ditto.	
	Thomas Kirwan	5	Wales.	
	Daniel Kirwan	1	Ditto.	
	John Rowley	1	-	Scotland.
Tipperary	Mary Anne M'Grath	6	England.	
	Mary Hurley	9	Ditto.	
	Anne Hurley	7	Ditto.	
	Denis Hurley	4	Ditto.	
	John Hurley	3	Ditto.	
	Mary Murphy	6	Ditto.	
	Bridget Murphy	4	Ditto.	
	Mary Murphy	7	Ditto.	
	John Neill	6	Jersey.	
	Mary Neill	3	Ditto.	
	Judy Neill	9	Ditto.	
Tobercurry	Margaret Roden	5	Manchester.	
Tralee	Thomas Joy	9	London.	
	John Stephens	9	Ditto.	
	Mary Stephens	14	Ditto.	
	Edmond Harrigan	9	Ditto.	
	James Harrigan	7	Ditto.	
	Michael Harrigan	5	Ditto.	

NAMES OF UNIONS.	NAMES OF PAUPERS.	Age.	WHERE BORN.	
			England and Wales.	Scotland.
		Yrs.		
Tralee—*continued.*	Ellen Riordan	11	London.	
	Catherine Riordan	9	Ditto.	
	Fitzgerald, Thomas	16	Ditto.	
	Margaret Oliver	9	Ditto.	
	Johanna Loughlin	9	Ditto.	
	Mary Foley	5	Ditto.	
	Michael Quilligan	9	Lambeth, London.	
	Ellen Quilligan	5	Ditto - ditto.	
	Pat Quilligan	3	Ditto - ditto.	
	John Sexton	8	Ditto - ditto.	
	George Hill	7 mo.	St. Luke's, London.	
	Michael Curry	20	Liverpool.	
	Catherine Hanafin	9	South Camp, Aldershot.	
	John Hanafin	6	North Camp, Aldershot.	
	Mary Hayes	18	Dover.	
Trim	- - - Nil.			
Tuam	John Myers	13	Whitwick.	
	Michael Myers	9	Ditto.	
	Patrick Myers	3	Ditto.	
	Christopher Hussey	9 mo.	Manchester.	
Tulla	- - - Nil.			
Tullamore	Anne Kinahan	43	England.	
	Mary Anne Kinahan	13	Ditto.	
	Mary Kane	4	- - - -	Scotland.
	Mathew Carr	14	- - - -	Ditto.
Urlingford	John Smith	4¾	England.	
	James Dunphy	6	Ditto.	
	James M'Evoy	9	Ditto.	
Waterford	Rebecca Moriarty	38	Ramsgate.	
	Joseph Davis	9	Liverpool.	
	Johanna Sutton	18	South Wales.	
	Honora Sullivan	9	Merionethshire, Wales.	
	Bridget Sullivan	7	Ditto - ditto.	
	Jeremiah Sullivan	4	Ditto - ditto.	
	John Scanlon	19	North Wales.	
	Allan Millar	68	- - - -	Lanarkshire.
	Mary M'Grath	16	- - - -	Scotland.
Westport	- - - Nil.			
Wexford	Daniel Delaney	11 mo.	West Derby.	
Youghal	Thomas Murray	6	Wales.	
	Mary Jane Murray	5	Ditto.	
	Johanna Murray	3	Ditto.	

SUMMARY.

	Number.
Born in ENGLAND and WALES - - - - -	451
Born in SCOTLAND - - - - - - -	119
TOTAL - - -	570

PAUPERS (IRELAND).

RETURN of the Names and Ages of all PAUPERS in the WORKHOUSES in *Ireland* on the 25th March 1863, who were Born in *England, Wales*, or *Scotland*.

(*Mr. Herbert.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 22 *April* 1863.

192.

Under 2 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 April 1863;—*for*,

RETURN "of all HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS which are EXEMPTED from the Payment of POOR RATES in the City of *Dublin*, and in the County of *Dublin* respectively: with the Estimated Rated Value of such Property, and the Amount of the Rateable Value assessed in the Current Rate."

CITY OF DUBLIN.

RETURN of all HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS which are Exempted from the Payment of POOR RATES, in the City of *Dublin*.

Ward and Street Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation.		
		Lands.	Buildings.	Total
NORTH DUBLIN UNION (North City Electoral Division):		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ARRAN QUAY WARD:				
Arbour Hill	Garrison Chapel and Burial Ground	- -	160 - -	160 - -
	Garrison Schoolhouse	- -	15 - -	15 - -
	Military Prison, Warden's lodges, &c.	- -	360 - -	360 - -
	Governor's residence	- -	35 - -	35 - -
	St. Paul's Widows' house	- -	15 - -	15 - -
Arran Quay	Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	180 - -	180 - -
Barrack-street	Barrack, stables, offices, yards, and esplanade.	- -	2,064 - -	2,064 - -
	Barrack Master's residence	- -	28 - -	28 - -
	Town Major's residence	- -	28 - -	28 - -
	Deputy Adjutant General's residence	- -	28 - -	28 - -
	District Commander's residence	- -	40 - -	40 - -
	Canteen and Store	- -	35 - -	35 - -
Blackhall-place	King's Hospital and Free School and garden.	15 - -	361 - -	376 - -
	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	- -	50 - -	50 - -
Blackhall-street	Netterville Hospital	- -	18 - -	18 - -
	North Dublin Union Dispensary	- -	20 - -	20 - -
Bow-street	Night Asylum	- -	25 - -	25 - -
Bridewell-lane	Police Station-house	- -	18 - -	18 - -
Brunswick-street, North	Hardwicke and Whitworth Hospitals and garden.	4 - -	346 - -	350 - -
	North Dublin Union Workhouse, offices, yard, and gardens.	10 - -	1,010 - -	1,020 - -
	Richmond Lunatic Asylum, offices, yard, and garden.	18 - -	462 - -	480 - -
	Richmond Surgical Hospital	- -	150 - -	150 - -
	Richmond School of Medicine	- -	40 - -	40 - -
Church-street	North Dublin Union Auxiliary Workhouse, stores, and yard.	- -	38 - -	38 - -
	Franciscan Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	50 - -	50 - -
	St. Michan's Church	- -	120 - -	120 - -
	Almshouse and gatekeeper's lodge	- -	12 - -	12 - -
	Schoolhouse	- -	25 - -	25 - -
Coleraine-street	North Dublin Union Dispensary	- -	22 - -	22 - -
Dalymount	Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	120 - -	120 - -
Grangegorman-lane	Richmond Female Penitentiary, offices, yards, and land.	14 - -	1,106 - -	1,120 - -
	Lunatic Asylum and land	145 - -	500 - -	645 - -

CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Ward and Street Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation. Lands. £. s. d.	Buildings. £. s. d.	Total. £. s.
NORTH DUBLIN UNION (North City Electoral Division)—*continued.* Arran Quay Ward—*continued.*				
Stanhope-street	House of Refuge, yard and garden	6 – –	152 – –	158 –
King-street, North	St. Paul's Male School	– –	20 – –	20 –
	Church and Graveyard	– –	100 – –	100 –
Montpelier-hill	Ordnance land	9 – –	– –	9 –
	Ordnance store offices and yard	– –	100 – –	100 –
Phibsborough-road	Grangegorman Schools	– –	20 – –	20 –
	Church	– –	23 – –	23 –
Phœnix-street	Police Office	– –	48 – –	48 –
Queen-street	St. Paul's Schools	– –	18 – –	18 –
	St. Paul's National Schools	– –	36 – –	36 –
Smithfield	Smithfield Penitentiary	– –	256 – –	256 –
Stanley-street	Corporation manure depôt	– –	15 – –	15 –
	Corporation house and office	– –	8 – –	8 –
	Corporation manure depôt	– –	15 – –	15 –
INNS QUAY WARD:				
Anne-street, North	National School and Teacher's dwelling	– –	33 – –	33 –
	St. Michan's Roman Catholic Chapel	– –	100 – –	100 –
Berkeley-street, Upper	Hospital land	6 10 –	– –	6 10
Blaquiere-bridge-road	Phibsborough Sunday and Daily School.	– –	20 – –	20 –
Capel-street	Police office, back house and yard	– –	80 – –	80 –
	Scots Church Female Schools	– –	25 – –	25 –
	Scots Church, Sexton's House and Male School.	– –	140 – –	140 –
Circular-road, North	Dublin Female Penitentiary and garden	4 – –	106 – –	110 –
	Mountjoy Male Convict Model Prison	– –	1,500 – –	1,500 –
	Mountjoy Female Convict Prison and land.	18 – –	982 – –	1,000 –
Coleraine-street	House, Officers' quarters	– –	45 – –	45 –
	Fire Engine House	– –	4 – –	4 –
Dorset-street, Lower	St. Francis Female National Schools and garden.	1 – –	31 – –	32 –
Dorset-street, Upper	Presbyterian Orphan Schools	– –	35 – –	35 –
Eccles-street	Hospital and land	6 – –	694 – –	700 –
George's-hill	Convent School and Chapel	– –	28 – –	28 –
Green-street	North Dublin Union Auxiliary Workhouse.	– –	120 – –	120 –
	Court House, Lord Mayor's Court and yard.	– –	180 – –	180 –
	Newgate Convict Prison	– –	230 – –	230 –
Halston-street	Presbytery House	– –	25 – –	25 –
Henrietta-street	Census Commissioners' offices and gardens.	– –	165 – –	165 –
	King's Inns Prerogative Court, Registry Offices, Law Library, gate lodges, garden and lawn	30 – –	970 – –	1,000 –
	Artillery Militia Depôt	– –	40 – –	40 –
	County of Dublin Militia Depôt	– –	70 – –	70 –
	Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Orphanage.	– –	26 – –	26 –
Inns Quay	Courts of Law, offices and yards and Landed Estates Court and offices.	– –	3,000 – –	3,000 –
Linen Hall-street	National School	– –	20 – –	20 –
Lisburn-street	Society of Friends Infant Free School	– –	14 – –	14 –
	Infantry Barrack	– –	550 – –	550 –
Lurgan-street	Ragged Schoolhouse	– –	28 – –	28 –
Meeting-house-lane	Scots Church, shed and yard	– –	3 – –	3 –
Mary's Abbey	Jewish Synagogue	– –	26 – –	26 –
Mary's-place	Christian Brothers schoolhouse	– –	30 – –	30 –
Mountjoy-street	St. Mary's Chapel of Ease	– –	120 – –	120 –
	Mountjoy street Sunday and Daily Infant School.	– –	28 – –	28 –

CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Ward and Street Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation.		
		Lands.	Buildings.	Total.
NORTH DUBLIN UNION (North City Electoral Division)—*continued.*				
Inns Quay Ward—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wellington-street	Josephine Society's Orphan Schoolhouse	- -	14 - -	14 - -
	Josephine Society's Orphan Schoolhouse	- -	14 - -	14 - -
	Josephine Society's Free Schools	- -	22 - -	22 - -
Yarnhall-street	Linen Hall, offices, and yard	- -	250 - -	250 - -
MOUNTJOY WARD:				
Caroline-row	Corporation inclosed yard	- -	- -	10 - -
Charles-street, Great	Free Church and Sexton's dwelling	- -	95 - -	95 - -
Gloucester-street, Lower	Carpenters' Asylum	- -	42 - -	42 - -
Marlborough-street	St. Thomas's Church	- -	140 - -	140 - -
	Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	280 - -	280 - -
	Model Lodging House	- -	34 - -	34 - -
North Circular-road	Military Barrack, offices, yard, and land.	6 - -	174 - -	180 - -
North Strand	North Strand Church, Schoolhouse, and Caretaker's residence.	- -	100 - -	100 - -
Portland-row	St. Joseph's Asylum	- -	28 - -	28 - -
	St. Joseph's Chapel	- -	55 - -	55 - -
	St Joseph's Asylum	- -	16 - -	16 - -
Richmond-street, North	Christian Brothers' Schoolhouse	- -	60 - -	60 - -
Rutland-street, Lower	St. Thomas's Scriptural and Infant Schools.	- -	35 - -	35 - -
Sackville-street, Upper	Hibernian Bible Society House	- -	190 - -	190 - -
	Charitable Societies' House	- -	160 - -	160 - -
	Charitable Societies' House	- -	130 - -	130 - -
Stratford-row	St. Joseph's Asylum	- -	8 10 -	8 10 -
Summer Hill	North Dublin Union Dispensary	- -	30 - -	30 - -
	Female Orphanage	- -	38 - -	38 - -
	Industrial School	- -	22 - -	22 - -
Railey's-row	St. Joseph's Asylum	- -	1 10 -	1 10 -
Langrishe-place	Methodist Meeting House	- -	30 - -	30 - -
Summer Hill	Widows' Almshouse	- -	12 - -	12 - -
Summer-street, North	Church Education Society's Schoolhouse	- -	24 - -	24 - -
Temple-street, Lower	Church and grave-yard	- -	40 - -	40 - -
William-street, North	French Sisters of Charity, Roman Catholic Chapel, Infant School, and Orphanage.	- -	62 - -	62 - -
NORTH CITY WARD:				
Britain-street	Widows' Almshouse	- -	80 - -	80 - -
Chapel-lane	National School	- -	6 - -	6 - -
Denmark-street	Fostick's Widows' Almshouse	- -	45 - -	45 - -
	Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	60 - -	60 - -
Jervis-street	Charitable Infirmary	- -	80 - -	80 - -
	Denmark-street Orphan School	- -	18 - -	18 - -
	Society of Blessed Virgin Mary House	- -	24 - -	24 - -
Mary-street	St. Mary's Church and graveyard	- -	130 - -	130 - -
Ormond Quay, Lower	Insolvent Debtors' Court	- -	120 - -	120 - -
Ormond Quay, Upper	Presbyterian Church	- -	160 - -	160 - -
Sackville-street, Lower	General Post Office and yard	- -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -
Sackville-street, Upper	Richmond National Institution for Industrious Blind.	- -	190 - -	190 - -
	Royal Agricultural Improvement Society	- -	50 - -	50 - -
	Dorset Institution School	- -	120 - -	120 - -
Strand-street, Great	Unitarian Meeting House	- -	70 - -	70 - -
Strand-street, Little	Female Orphan School	- -	17 - -	17 - -

CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Ward and Street Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation.		
		Lands.	Buildings.	Total.
NORTH DUBLIN UNION (North City Electoral Division)—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
NORTH DOCK WARD:				
Abbey-street, Lower - -	Union Chapel and Sexton's dwelling -	- -	100 - -	100 -
	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, class rooms, and Sexton's residence.	- -	100 - -	100 -
	Baptist Chapel, and yard - - -	- -	70 - -	70 -
	Dublin Mechanics' Institute - - -	- -	120 - -	120 -
	Royal Hibernian Academy - - -	- -	180 - -	180 -
Beresford-place - -	Police Station - - - - - -	- -	82 - -	82 -
Buckingham-street, Lower	Dublin Mission to Friendless Females, House.	- -	28 - -	28 -
Cumberland-street, North -	Widows' Almshouse - - - - -	- -	8 - -	8 -
Custom House Quay -	Custom House - - - - - -	- -	3,500 - -	3,500 -
	Custom House Docks, and Dockmaster's Office.	- -	400 - -	400 -
	Tobacco Stores - - - - - -	- -	450 - -	450 -
Gardiner-street, Lower -	Charitable Bequests, house - - -	- -	58 - -	58 -
	Trinity Church and schoolhouse - -	- -	180 - -	180 -
	Sexton and Teacher's dwelling - -	- -	12 - -	12 -
	Trinity Church, schoolhouse, and teacher's dwelling.	- -	56 - -	56 -
Gloucester-street, North, Lower.	Scots Church - - - - - -	- -	38 - -	38 -
Marlborough-street - -	Board of National Education, house and store.	- -	34 - -	34 -
	National Model Schools - - -	- -	75 - -	75 -
	National Schoolhouse - - - -	- -	41 - -	41 -
	City Midnight Mission and Female Refuge.	- -	45 - -	45 -
	Asylum for Aged Unmarried Females -	- -	36 - -	36 -
Mecklinburgh-street - -	Female Penitentiary - - - - -	- -	44 - -	44 -
Mecklinburgh-street, Upper	Free School - - - - - -	- -	26 - -	26 -
North Wall Quay - -	Coast Guard Station - - - -	- -	10 - -	10 -
	Queen's Excise Stores - - - -	- -	350 - -	350 -
Oriel-street, Upper - -	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel - -	- -	12 - -	12 -
Sackville-place - -	Wesleyan Methodist schoolhouse - -	- -	12 - -	12 -
	Police Stationhouse - - - - -	- -	20 - -	20 -
Seville-place - - -	St. Laurence O'Toole's Roman Catholic Chapel and school rooms.	- -	240 - -	240 -
Talbot-street - - -	Welsh Methodist Chapel - - -	- -	24 - -	24 -
ROTUNDO WARD:				
Britain-street, Great - -	Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital and garden	50 - -	1,450 - -	1,500 -
	Simpson's Hospital and garden - -	- -	200 - -	200 -
Dominick-street, Lower -	Roman Catholic Chapel - - -	- -	360 - -	360 -
Dorset-street, Lower - -	Asylum for Aged and Infirm Female Servants.	- -	33 - -	33 -
Dorset-street, Upper - -	Bethesda Chapel - - - -	- -	130 - -	130 -
	Bethesda Female Orphan School - -	- -	30 - -	30 -
Frederick-lane, North -	Police Barrack - - - - - -	- -	8 10 -	8 10
Gardiner-street, Upper -	Roman Catholic Chapel - - -	- -	350 - -	350 -
	Female Free Schools - - - -	- -	70 - -	70 -
George's-place, North -	St. George's Church - - - -	- -	300 - -	300 -
George's-street Great, North	Ordnance Survey Offices - - -	- -	60 - -	60 -
	National Education House, &c. - -	- -	68 - -	68 -
Hardwicke-street - -	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and schoolhouse.	- -	45 - -	45 -
King's Inn-street - -	Female National School - - -	- -	40 - -	40 -
	Presbyterian Free Schools and Meeting-house.	- -	26 - -	26 -
	Zion Chapel - - - - - -	- -	100 - -	100 -
Portland-street - - -	St. George's Parochial Schools - -	- -	30 - -	30 -
Russell-place - - -	Old Men's Asylum - - - -	- -	32 - -	32 -

CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Ward and Street Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation.		
		Lands.	Buildings.	Total.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SOUTH DUBLIN UNION (South City Electoral Division):				
FITZWILLIAM WARD:				
Adelaide-road	Scots Church and Sexton's house	- -	120 - -	120 - -
	St. Matthias's Church	- -	160 - -	160 - -
	St. Matthias's Schoolhouse	- -	70 - -	70 - -
Baggot-street, Lower	Irish Institution Picture Gallery	- -	50 - -	50 - -
Camden-row	St. Sepulchre's, Marshalsea, and Sessions House.	- -	55 - -	55 - -
Camden-street, Lower	Macken's Charity Schools	- -	40 - -	40 - -
	Pleasant's Asylum	- -	36 - -	36 - -
Charlemont-street, Lower	Providence Home	- -	32 - -	32 - -
Fitzwilliam-place	Infant Schoolhouse	- -	20 - -	20 - -
Grantham-street	Methodist Almshouse	- -	50 - -	50 - -
Harcourt-road	Shelter for Females	- -	40 - -	40 - -
Harcourt-street	Incorporated Society's Offices	- -	30 - -	30 - -
Harrington-street	Methodist Female Orphan-house	- -	34 - -	34 - -
Hatch-street	Infant Schoolhouse	- -	10 - -	10 - -
Heytesbury-street	Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	30 - -	30 - -
Lad-lane	Police Station-house	- -	48 - -	48 - -
Leeson-street, Lower	Magdalen Asylum, chapel and garden	2 - -	118 - -	120 - -
Richmond-street	Orphan School	- -	35 - -	35 - -
	St. Mary's Catholic Asylum for Blind Females.	- -	85 - -	85 - -
Stephen's-green, South	Catholic University Chapel	- -	100 - -	100 - -
	Wesleyan Chapel	- -	170 - -	170 - -
SOUTH DOCK WARD:				
Baggot-street, Lower	Female Schoolhouse	- -	120 - -	120 - -
	House of Refuge, &c.	- -	78 - -	78 - -
	House of Mercy Chapel and offices	- -	270 - -	270 - -
Forbes-street	Mariners' Chapel	- -	45 - -	45 - -
Grand Canal-street	Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital	- -	400 - -	400 - -
	South Eastern General Dispensary	- -	30 - -	30 - -
Grattan-street	Broomer and Messenger Society	- -	15 - -	15 - -
Hanover-street, East	Dutch Chapel	- -	20 - -	20 - -
	Corporation Manure-yard, house, and offices.	- -	9 - -	9 - -
	Manure-yard	- -	- -	10 - -
James's-place	House of Mercy Houses	- -	40 - -	40 - -
Mount-street, Crescent	St. Stephen's Church	- -	170 - -	170 - -
Sir John Rogerson's Quay	Marine Schools, Shipping Office, Sailors' Home, gate, lodge, and garden.	4 - -	286 - -	290 - -
	Corporation Manure Depôt	- -	12 - -	12 - -
Wentworth-place	Church Education Society's Infant School.	- -	28 - -	28 - -
TRINITY WARD:				
Brunswick-street, Great	Christian Brothers' Meeting House and Schools.	- -	40 - -	40 - -
	Erasmus Smith's School	- -	45 - -	45 - -
	Dublin Natural History's Society House.	- -	25 - -	25 - -
College-green	Trinity College Chapel	- -	150 - -	150 - -
Cumberland-street, South	Andrean National Schools	- -	92 - -	92 - -
	Female National Schools	- -	46 - -	46 - -
Denzille-street	Retreat for Aged Females	- -	27 - -	27 - -
Dolier-street	Income Tax Offices	- -	130 - -	130 - -
	Dublin Library	- -	150 - -	150 - -
George's-street, East	Lying-in Hospital	- -	10 - -	10 - -
Kildare-street	Royal Dublin Society	- -	1,200 - -	1,200 - -
	Royal Dublin Society Lawn	50 - -	- -	50 - -
Kildare-place	Irish Clergy's Daughters' School	- -	95 - -	95 - -
	Education Society's Schoolhouse	- -	215 - -	215 - -
Kildare-street	Kildare-street Schools	- -	35 - -	35 - -
	Erasmus Smith's Board-room and Offices	- -	20 - -	20 - -
Lincoln-place	Ophthalmic Hospital	- -	50 - -	50 - -
Lombard-street	Sailors' Bethel	- -	18 - -	18 - -

CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Ward and Street Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation.		
		Lands.	Buildings.	Total.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SOUTH DUBLIN UNION (South City Electoral Division)—*continued.*				
Trinity Ward—*continued.*				
Luke-street	Irish Church Missionary Society's schoolhouse.	- -	40 - -	40 - -
Mark-street	St. Mark's Church	- -	70 - -	70 - -
	St. Mark's Hospital	- -	12 - -	12 - -
	Widows' Almshouse	- -	16 - -	16 - -
Mark's-lane	School for Training Female Servants	- -	15 - -	15 - -
Merrion-row	French Protestant Burial-ground	- -	- -	3 - -
Merrion-street (Upper)	Her Majesty's Stationery Office	- -	160 - -	160 - -
Poolbeg-street	German Lutheran Church and Yard	- -	10 - -	10 - -
Rath-row	Irish Church Missionary Society's Schoolhouse.	- -	15 - -	15 - -
Townsend-street	Westmoreland Lock Hospital	- -	180 - -	180 - -
	Irish Missions' Home	- -	30 - -	30 - -
	Sleeping Asylum for Homeless and Friendless Boys.	- -	30 - -	30 - -
	School for Training Female Servants	- -	26 - -	26 - -
Westland-row	Infant School	- -	20 - -	20 - -
	St. Mark's Parochial School	- -	70 - -	70 - -
	St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	350 - -	350 - -
MANSION HOUSE WARD:				
Aungier-street	Trustees of Roman Catholic Orphan School.	- -	26 - -	26 - -
	St. Peter's Church	- -	75 - -	75 - -
Bishop-street	St. Peter's Widows' Almshouse	- -	28 - -	28 - -
	Moravian Church	- -	15 - -	15 - -
Camden-row	St. Peter's Parish Schools and Garden	1 - -	37 - -	38 - -
Cuffe-lane	Total Abstinence Society Hall and Schoolroom.	- -	9 - -	9 - -
Cuffe-street	Ophthalmic Infirmary	- -	26 - -	26 - -
Dawson-street	St. Anne's Church	- -	130 - -	130 - -
	Royal Irish Academy	- -	200 - -	200 - -
Ely-place	General Valuation and Boundary Survey Offices.	- -	165 - -	165 - -
Kevin-street, Lower	St. Kevin's Church	- -	27 - -	27 - -
Liberty-lane	Widows' Almshouse	- -	10 15 -	10 15 -
Molesworth-street	Association for Relief of Distressed Protestants.	- -	25 - -	25 - -
	St. Anne's Parochial Schoolhouse	- -	66 - -	66 - -
Peter-street	French Protestant Graveyard	- -	3 - -	3 - -
	South Dublin Union Dispensary	- -	30 - -	30 - -
Schoolhouse-lane	Widows' Almshouse	- -	15 - -	15 - -
	Parochial Schoolhouse	- -	25 - -	25 - -
Stephen's-green, East	St. Vincent's Hospital	- -	310 - -	310 - -
	Museum of Irish Industry	- -	450 - -	450 - -
York-street	Independent Chapel	- -	100 - -	100 - -
SOUTH CITY WARD:				
Exchange-street, Lower	National Schoolhouse	- -	30 - -	30 - -
	Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	120 - -	120 - -
Fleet-street	Collector General of Rates' offices	- -	56 - -	56 - -
Wellington-quay	Guild of Merchants' Hall	- -	70 - -	70 - -
Wicklow-street	St. Andrew's Widows' Almshouse and Female School.	- -	38 - -	38 - -
	St. Andrew's Male Schoolhouse	- -	7 - -	7 - -
Essex-quay	Entrance to Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	- -	10 - -
Essex-street, East	St. Michael and St. John's National Schools.	- -	50 - -	50 - -
Eustace-street	Society of Friends Meeting House	- -	120 - -	120 - -
	Unitarian Meeting House	- -	75 - -	75 - -

CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Ward and Street Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation. Lands. £. s. d.	Buildings. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
SOUTH DUBLIN UNION—(South City Electoral Division)—*continued.*				
ROYAL EXCHANGE WARD:				
Aungier-street	Reformed Presbyterian Church	- - -	15 - -	15 - -
	Carmelite Roman Catholic Chapel	- - -	195 - -	195 - -
Castle of Dublin	Dublin Castle Official Residences, Government Offices, Yards, and Grounds.	10 - -	2,790 - -	2,800 - -
Chatham-street	Police Stationhouse	- - -	15 - -	15 - -
Clarendon-street	Roman Catholic Chapel and Gatehouse	- - -	100 - -	100 - -
	Widows' Almshouse	- - -	18 - -	18 - -
Cork Hill	City Hall	- - -	500 - -	500 - -
Dawson-street	Association for Discountenancing Vice	- - -	100 - -	100 - -
Exchange Court	Police Offices	- - -	100 - -	100 - -
George's-street, South	Primitive Methodist Chapel School, Meeting and Sexton's Rooms.	- - -	100 - -	100 - -
Grafton-street	Ladies Industrial Society	- - -	80 - -	80 - -
Palace-street	Inspector General of Irish Militia House	- - -	35 - -	35 - -
	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society	- - -	45 - -	45 - -
	Deputy Commissary General House	- - -	35 - -	35 - -
Pitt-street	Institution for Diseases of Children	- - -	17 - -	17 - -
Ship-street, Great	Ordnance and Quartermaster General's Office.	- - -	320 - -	320 - -
	Infantry Barrack	- - -	400 - -	400 - -
Stephen-street	Knights' Widows' Almshouse	- - -	12 - -	12 - -
	Foster's Widows' Almshouse	- - -	12 - -	12 - -
	Mercer's Hospital	- - -	150 - -	150 - -
	Barrack Hospital	- - -	95 - -	95 - -
	Barrack Ground	- - -	- - -	20 - -
Whitefriar-street	Widows' Almshouse	- - -	30 - -	30 - -
	Female National Schoolhouse	- - -	40 - -	40 - -
MERCHANTS' QUAY WARD:				
Audeon's Arch	Widows' Almshouse	- - -	11 - -	11 - -
	St. Audeon's Parochial Schools	- - -	22 - -	22 - -
Back-lane	Tailors' Hall and School-room	- - -	26 - -	26 - -
Black Pits	House and Paving Board Depôt	- - -	22 - -	22 - -
Brickfield-lane	St. Joseph's Night Asylum and House of Refuge.	- - -	60 - -	60 - -
Brown-street	St. Catherine's Female Penitent Asylum	- - -	32 - -	32 - -
	Methodist Chapel	- - -	10 - -	10 - -
	Widows' Almshouse	- - -	5 - -	5 - -
	Widows' Almshouse	- - -	6 - -	6 - -
Brown-street	Roman Catholic Orphan School	- - -	28 - -	28 - -
Circular Road	Dublin Reformatory Protestant Schools, Garden, and Land.	8 - -	24 - -	32 - -
	Richmond Bridewell Yards, Governor's House and Gardens.	18 - -	854 - -	872 - -
Cole's Alley	Society of Friends Infant School	- - -	30 - -	30 - -
Coombe	Coombe Lying-in Hospital	- - -	54 - -	54 - -
	Ragged Schoolhouse	- - -	45 - -	45 - -
	St. Luke's Church	- - -	63 - -	63 - -
	St. Luke's Parochial School	- - -	33 - -	33 - -
Cork-street	Unitarian Widows' Almshouse	- - -	6 - -	6 - -
	Fever Hospital, House of Recovery, Offices, and Yards.	- - -	360 - -	360 - -
	Wesleyan Methodist Meeting-house	- - -	25 - -	25 - -
	La Touche's Widows' Almshouse	- - -	17 - -	17 - -
	Reformatory Female School	- - -	18 - -	18 - -
	Society of Friends, Cardaker's House	- - -	6 - -	6 - -
	Friends' Cemetery	- - -	3 - -	3 - -
Dolphin's Barn	Roman Catholic Chapel	- - -	14 - -	14 - -
Dolphin's Barn-lane	Female National School	- - -	6 - -	6 - -
Donovan's-lane	Paving Board Depôt	- - -	- - -	23 - -
High-street	St. Michael's Church	- - -	60 - -	60 - -
	St. Michael's Parish Schools	- - -	30 - -	30 - -
	St. Audeon's Roman Catholic Chapel	- - -	180 - -	180 - -
	South Dublin Union Dispensary	- - -	40 - -	40 - -

CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Ward and Street Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation.		
		Lands.	Buildings.	Total.
SOUTH DUBLIN UNION—(South City Electoral Division)—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Merchants' Quay Ward—*continued.*				
Marrowbone-lane	House, Office, and Paving Board Depôt	- -	43 - -	43 - -
	St. Catherine's Widows' Almshouse	- -	20 - -	20 - -
Meath-street	Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	200 - -	200 - -
	National Schools	- -	70 - -	70 - -
	South Dublin Union Dispensary	- -	34 - -	34 - -
	Sick Poor Institution	- -	35 - -	35 - -
Merchants' Quay	Adam and Eve Chapel	- -	180 - -	180 - -
Mill-street	National School Teachers' Dwelling	- -	16 - -	16 - -
	Convent, Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	25 - -	25 - -
	National School	- -	10 - -	10 - -
	London and Irish Society Mission House.	- -	18 - -	18 - -
	Mill-street Ragged Schools	- -	15 - -	15 - -
Newmarket	Police Barrack	- -	13 - -	13 - -
New-row, South	Library Society House	- -	20 - -	20 - -
Skinner's-alley	St. Luke's Widows' Almshouse	- -	8 - -	8 - -
Swift's-alley	Swift's-alley Church	- -	35 - -	35 - -
USHER'S QUAY WARD:				
Belview	Presbyterian Church	- -	26 - -	26 - -
Bow-lane	St. James' Widows' Almshouse	- -	6 - -	6 - -
	Swift's Hospital, Official Residences and Gardens.	21 - -	562 - -	583 - -
Circular-road	Sunday and Daily Schoolhouse	- -	12 - -	12 - -
Common-lane	South Dublin Union Auxiliary Workhouse.	- -	60 - -	60 - -
Ewington lane	Workhouse Land	35 - -	- -	35 - -
Island Bridge	Cavalry Barrack	- -	55 - -	55 - -
	Cavalry Barrack	- -	670 - -	670 - -
	Canteen	- -	15 - -	15 - -
	Cavalry Barrack	- -	126 - -	126 - -
Island-street	Mendicity Yard	- -	- -	5 - -
James'-street	South Dublin Union Workhouse, Offices, Yards, and Garden.	5 - -	1,425 - -	1,430 - -
	Workhouse Yard	- -	- -	8 - -
	Workhouse Houses	- -	33 - -	33 - -
	St. James' Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	224 - -	224 - -
	National Schoolhouse	- -	16 - -	16 - -
	St. James' Church	- -	30 - -	30 - -
	St. James' Infant School	- -	10 - -	10 - -
	The "Seaton Needle Work Association"	- -	22 - -	22 - -
	St. James' Parochial Schools	- -	20 - -	20 - -
John-street, West	Roman Catholic Chapel	- -	45 - -	45 - -
	National School	- -	12 - -	12 - -
Marshalsea-lane	Four Courts, Marshalsea	- -	200 - -	200 - -
	Governor's House	- -	36 - -	36 - -
Military-road	Royal Hospital Infirmary, Offices, Gardens, and Land.	46 - -	1,200 - -	1,246 - -
	Bully Acre Burial-ground	6 - -	- -	6 - -
	Royal Hospital Burial-ground	2 - -	- -	2 - -
Long-lane	Royal Hospital land	56 - -	- -	56 - -
Rowserstown	Widows' Almshouse	- -	4 - -	4 - -
School-street	National Schools	- -	80 - -	80 - -
Steevens'-lane	Steevens' Hospital and Official Residences.	- -	552 - -	552 - -
	Steevens' Hospital Land	7 - -	- -	7 - -
Thomas-court	St. Catherine's Schools and Fire-engine house.	- -	45 - -	45 - -
	Heath's Charitable Loan Office and Sexton's residence.	- -	15 - -	15 - -
Thomas-court Bawn	Manor Court-house	- -	18 - -	18 - -
Thomas-street	St. Catherine's Church	- -	150 - -	150 - -
Usher's Island	Mendicity Institution	- -	170 - -	170 - -

CITY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Ward and Street Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation.		
		Lands.	Buildings.	Total.
SOUTH DUBLIN UNION (South City Electoral Division)—*continued.*				
WOOD QUAY WARD:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bride-street	St. Bridget's Church	- - -	100 - -	100 - -
	St. Bridget's Parochial Schools	- - -	35 - -	35 - -
	Molyneux Chapel	- - -	130 - -	130 - -
	Retreat for Aged Females	- - -	30 - -	30 - -
Bride-street, New	St. Peter's Parochial Schools	- - -	45 - -	45 - -
Cathedral-lane	French graveyard	- - -	- -	1 - -
Cathedral-lane	Deanery graveyard	- - -	4 - -	4 - -
Chancery-lane	Police barrack	- - -	26 - -	26 - -
	Ragged school dormitory	- - -	20 - -	20 - -
Christchurch-place	Christchurch Cathedral	- - -	550 - -	550 - -
Coombe	Weavers' Almshouse	- - -	10 - -	10 - -
	Ragged School	- - -	11 - -	11 - -
Fishamble-street	St. John's Church	- - -	80 - -	80 - -
	St. John's Charity Schools	- - -	36 - -	36 - -
Francis-street	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	116 - -	116 - -
Hanover-lane	Schoolhouse	- - -	9 - -	9 - -
	Widows' Almshouse	- - -	10 - -	10 - -
Kevin-street, Upper	Marsh's Library	- - -	58 - -	58 - -
	Horse Police Barrack	- - -	180 - -	180 - -
Long-lane	Meath Hospital, infirmary, gate-house, offices, and land.	12 - -	218 - -	230 - -
New-street	St. Michael's Parish School	- - -	60 - -	60 - -
	Widows' Almshouse	- - -	35 - -	35 - -
Nicholas-street	Parochial School	- - -	10 - -	10 - -
Park-street, West	Ragged School	- - -	5 - -	5 - -
Patrick's-close, South	Knight's Free School	- - -	35 - -	35 - -
	Infant School	- - -	15 - -	15 - -
Patrick-street	St. Patrick's Cathedral	- - -	560 - -	560 - -
Peter-street	Adelaide Hospital	- - -	100 - -	100 - -
	Molyneux Asylum	- - -	60 - -	60 - -
	Adelaide Hospital	- - -	30 - -	30 - -
	Adelaide Hospital Dispensary	- - -	15 - -	15 - -
	Adelaide Hospital	- - -	30 - -	30 - -
	Adelaide Hospital	- - -	30 - -	30 - -
Plunket-street	Independent meeting-house	- - -	55 - -	55 - -
	National School-house	- - -	80 - -	80 - -
Ship-street, Great	Police Station-house	- - -	36 - -	36 - -
	Widows' Almshouse	- - -	7 - -	7 - -
	St. Bride's Parochial Male School	- - -	15 - -	15 - -
Werburgh-street	St. Werburgh's Church	- - -	85 - -	85 - -
	St. Werburgh's Parochial Schools	- - -	35 - -	35 - -
Whitefriar-street	Moravian Widows' House	- - -	9 - -	9 - -
Whitefriar-court	York-street Sunday and Industrial Schools.	- - -	16 - -	16 - -
	St. Peter's National School	- - -	24 - -	24 - -
TOTAL Amount of Property exempted from Payment of Poor Rates in the City of Dublin		630 10 -	57,720 5 -	58,447 15 -

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

RETURN of all Houses, Buildings, and Lands which are Exempted from the Payment Poor Rates in the County of *Dublin*.

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation.		
		Lands.	Buildings.	Total.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
North Dublin Union:				
Blanchardstown (East Division):				
Abbotstown	Graveyard	– 10 –	–	– 10
Blanchardstown	Police barrack	–	10 – –	10 –
	Poor school	–	3 – –	3 –
	National school (male)	–	2 – –	2 –
	National school (female)	–	4 15 –	4 15
	Roman Catholic chapel	–	24 – –	24 –
Cloghran	Graveyard	– 5 –	–	– 5
Buzzardstown	Graveyard	– 10 –	–	– 10
Hollywoodrath	Police barrack	–	5 5 –	5 5
Castleknock (East Division):				
Ashtown	Schoolhouse and land	5 – –	26 15 –	31 15
	Schoolhouse and land	5 – –	26 15 –	31 15
Astagob	National school	–	2 15 –	2 15
Cabragh	Roman Catholic chapel	–	14 – –	14 –
	Schoolhouse	–	12 – –	12 –
	Deaf and Dumb Institution and land.	28 15 –	3 5 –	32 –
Castleknock	Morgan's Charity, land	– 10 –	–	– 10
	Schoolhouse	–	3 15 –	3 15
	Dispensary	–	1 10 –	1 10
	Church and yard	2 – –	23 15 –	25 15
Castleknock in the Phœnix Park.	Crown land	670 10 –	–	670 10
	Cabra Gate lodge	–	5 5 –	5 5
	Ashtown Gate lodge	–	4 – –	4 –
	Bailiff's lodge, offices, and land	31 5 –	16 – –	47 5
	Castleknock Gate lodge	–	6 – –	6 –
	Keeper's lodge	–	4 10 –	4 10
	Knockmaroon Gate lodge	–	6 – –	6 –
	National school	–	10 – –	10 –
	Constabulary barrack	–	13 5 –	13 5
	Viceregal Lodge, offices, and demesne (part of).	245 – –	133 5 –	378 5
	Laundry, washhouse, and offices	–	12 – –	12 –
	House, gate, lodge, and offices	–	22 10 –	22 10
	House, gate, lodge, and offices	–	26 – –	26 –
	Guardhouse	–	6 – –	6 –
	Viceregal Gate lodge	–	6 – –	6 –
	Mountjoy Barracks, offices and land	33 15 –	100 – –	133 15
Porterstown	Charity school	–	– 15 –	– 15
Chapelizod	Church and yard	–	18 15 –	18 15
	Police barrack	–	13 – –	13 –
	Parochial school	–	6 10 –	6 10
	National school	–	10 15 –	10 15
	Roman Catholic chapel	–	40 – –	40 –
Chapelizod in the Phœnix Park.	Crown land	500 10 –	–	500 10
	Keeper's lodge	–	6 10 –	6 10
	Gate lodge	–	6 10 –	6 10
	Royal Hibernian School, house and land.	75 10 –	333 5 –	408 15
	Church	–	20 – –	20 –
	Gate-lodge	–	2 10 –	2 10

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation. Lands. £. s. d.	Buildings. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
NORTH DUBLIN UNION—*continued.*				
Castleknock (East Division)—*continued.*				
St. James's, in the Phœnix Park	Viceregal Lodge, offices and demesne (part of).	247 10 –	133 – –	380 10 –
	Viceregal Gate lodge	– –	7 – –	7 – –
	Fishing cottage	– –	5 5 –	5 5 –
	Guardhouse	– –	6 – –	6 – –
	Crown land	542 – –	– –	542 – –
	Wellhouse	– –	4 15 –	4 15 –
	Constabulary barrack	– –	200 – –	200 – –
	Gate lodge	– –	8 – –	8 – –
	Royal Military Infirmary and land	40 5 –	160 – –	200 5 –
	Mortuary	– –	20 – –	20 – –
	Gate-lodge	– –	3 10 –	3 10 –
	Guardroom	– –	2 – –	2 – –
	Gate-lodge	– –	8 – –	8 – –
	Police gate-lodge	– –	5 5 –	5 5 –
	Gate-lodge	– –	10 – –	10 – –
	Magazine fort	– –	60 – –	60 – –
	Royal Zoological Society, house, offices, and gardens.	20 15 –	26 15 –	47 10 –
CLONTARF (East Division):				
Clontarf, East	Church and yard	– –	30 10 –	30 10 –
Elm Park	Parochial school and teacher's dwelling.	– –	26 – –	26 – –
Greenlanes	Police barrack and garden	1 15 –	18 10 –	20 5 –
	Roman Catholic chapel	– –	64 – –	64 – –
	National school and garden	2 5 –	19 5 –	21 10 –
North Pull	Sandbanks	– 5 –	– –	– 5 –
	Coastguard station	– –	35 – –	35 – –
Killester, North	Graveyard	– 5 –	– –	– 5 –
COOLOCK (East Division):				
Baldoyle	Dispensary	– –	1 10 –	1 10 –
	Police barrack	– –	15 – –	15 – –
	Coastguard station and garden	1 10 –	73 10 –	75 – –
	National school (male)	– –	11 15 –	11 15 –
	National school (female)	– –	11 15 –	11 15 –
	Roman Catholic chapel	– –	36 10 –	36 10 –
Grange	Graveyard	– 5 –	– –	– 5 –
Saint Doolagh's	Church and yard	– –	10 10 –	10 10 –
Beaumont	Schoolhouse	– –	2 15 –	2 15 –
Brookville	Parochial school and garden	1 15 –	11 5 –	13 – –
	Roman Catholic chapel	– –	43 15 –	43 15 –
Coolock	Police barrack	– –	13 – –	13 – –
Tonlegee	Church and yard	– –	22 10 –	22 10 –
Clonshagh	National school	– –	1 – –	1 – –
DRUMCONDRA (East Division):				
Artaine, South	National school	– –	14 – –	14 – –
	Burial-ground	– 5 –	– –	– 5 –
Ballybough	Police barrack	– –	13 10 –	13 10 –
	Jews' burial-ground and office	1 10 –	8 10 –	10 – –
	Roman Catholic chapel	– –	60 – –	60 – –
	Schoolhouse	– –	10 – –	10 – –
	Roman Catholic chapel	– –	15 5 –	15 5 –
Clonturk	Model farm	112 – –	– – –	112 – –
	National school and garden	– 15 –	22 5 –	23 – –
	Roman Catholic chapel	– –	30 – –	30 – –
	National school	– –	3 5 –	3 5 –

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation. Lands. £. s. d.	Buildings. £. s. d.	Total. £. s.
NORTH DUBLIN UNION—*continued.*				
Drumcondra (East Division)—*continued.*				
Clonturk	Widows' Almshouse, free school, dispensary, and garden.	1 10 –	11 5 –	12 15
	Church and yard	2 10 –	24 – –	26 10
	Sessions house	– –	6 10 –	6 10
	Police barrack	– –	10 5 –	10 5
Goose-green	St. Mary's Asylum	– –	40 – –	40 –
Richmond	Convent school, and teacher's residence.	– –	34 15 –	34 15
	Roman Catholic chapel and schoolhouse.	– –	25 10 –	25 10
	Government house for approvers	– –	19 15 –	19 15
Clonliff, East	Free school	– –	9 5 –	9 5
	Widows' Retreat	– –	39 – –	39 –
Clonliff, West	St. Mary's Female Asylum and land	3 5 –	46 – –	49 5
	Burial-ground and house	2 – –	2 10 –	4 10
	Whitworth Hospital, offices and land.	3 10 –	49 15 –	53 5
FINGLAS (East Division):				
Finglas, East	Church and yard	– –	17 15 –	17 15
	Dispensary	– –	1 10 –	1 10
	Police barrack	– –	10 – –	10 –
	Widows' houses	– –	2 15 –	2 15
	House (vestry-room)	– –	3 – –	3 –
	Graveyard	1 10 –	– –	1 10
	Roman Catholic chapel	– –	18 – –	18 –
	National school	– –	8 – –	8 –
Finglas, West	Widows' houses	– –	12 5 –	12 5
	Schoolhouse	– –	4 10 –	4 10
	Church-green	– 10 –	– –	– 10
	Charity school land	1 – –	– –	1 –
	Parochial school	– –	7 15 –	7 15
Ward, Lower	Graveyard	– 5 –	– –	– 5
St. Margaret's	Burial-ground	– 5 –	– –	– 5
	Roman Catholic chapel	– –	11 5 –	11 5
	National school (female)	– –	1 10 –	1 10
	National school (male)	– –	2 15 –	2 15
GLASNEVIN (East Division):				
Botanic Gardens	Botanic gardens, house and offices	76 15 –	11 – –	87 15
	Curator's residence	– –	22 – –	22 –
	Lecture-house	– –	10 5 –	10 5
	Gate-house	– –	5 15 –	5 15
Claremont	Deaf and Dumb Institution and land.	72 10 –	91 15 –	164 5
Glasnevin	Police barrack	– –	10 – –	10 –
	Royal Dublin Society, gardener's house and garden.	2 – –	4 10 –	6 10
	Almshouse	– –	3 – –	3 –
	National School, teacher's house and garden	6 5 –	28 5 –	34 10
	National School	– –	12 5 –	12 5
	Church and yard	– –	19 – –	19 –
Glasnevin Demesne	Free school	– –	18 – –	18 –
Hampstead, North	Model farm, house, &c.	114 – –	34 10 –	148 10
Prospect	Police station	– –	12 5 –	12 5
	Prospect Cemetery, chapel, offices, and gate lodges.	– –	44 – –	151 10
	Deaf and Dumb Institution, and garden.	5 5 –	20 – –	25 5

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation. Lands. £. s. d.	Buildings. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
NORTH DUBLIN UNION—*continued.*				
Glasnevin (East Division)—*continued.*				
Slutsend, or Westfarm	Male Orphanage and land	75 – –	115 – –	190 – –
	Prospect Cemetery (part of)	– –	– –	158 – –
	Cemetery guardhouse	– –	6 – –	6 – –
	Royal Dublin Society, botanic garden	2 15 –	– –	2 15 –
Violet Hill, Great	Cemetery (part of)	– –	– –	32 5 –
	Cemetery house	– –	1 5 –	1 5 –
Wad	Model farmhouse	143 – –	300 – –	443 – –
Walnutgrove	National school and garden	2 15 –	7 5 –	10 – –
Cabragh	Police barrack	– –	11 – –	11 – –
Grangegorman, Middle	Female Orphan House, offices and land	64 10 –	80 – –	144 10 –
	Chapel and offices	– –	48 – –	48 – –
	St. Peter's National schools	– –	36 10 –	36 10 –
Balcarris	National school, and teacher's dwelling.	– –	13 10 –	13 10 –
Santry	Police barrack	– –	8 10 –	8 10 –
	Church and yard	– –	22 – –	22 – –
	Parochial school	– –	8 – –	8 – –
Stormanstown	Roman Catholic chapel and yard	– –	24 5 –	24 5 –
Daneswell, or Crossguns, North	Auxiliary workhouse and land	35 – –	40 – –	75 – –
Gooseacre	Parochial school, teacher's dwelling and garden.	– –	9 10 –	9 10 –
HOWTH (East Division):				
Barrow	Parochial school and garden	– –	7 5 –	7 5 –
Howth	Roman Catholic chapel and yard	– –	31 – –	31 – –
	National school	– –	18 – –	18 – –
	Dispensary	– –	1 10 –	1 10 –
	Police barrack	– –	12 – –	12 – –
	Harbour Commissioners' pasture	– 5 –	– –	– 5 –
	Martello tower and land	2 5 –	8 15 –	11 – –
	Board of Works, garden	– 5 –	– –	– 5 –
	Harbour Commissioners' pasture	– 5 –	– –	– 5 –
	Lighthouse	– –	8 – –	8 – –
	Ballast Board store	– –	1 5 –	1 5 –
	Board of Works' land	5 10 –	– –	5 10 –
	Ballast Board land	– 15 –	– –	– 15 –
	Bailey Lighthouse	– –	29 – –	29 – –
Howth Demesne	Harbour-master's house	– –	22 10 –	22 10 –
	Church and land	– –	23 15 –	23 15 –
Ireland's Eye	Martello tower	– –	7 5 –	7 5 –
Sutton, South	Coastguard station and garden	– 10 –	19 10 –	20 – –
	Burial-ground	– 5 –	– –	– 5 –
	Martello tower	– –	7 – –	7 – –
Kilbarrack, Lower	Graveyard	– 10 –	– –	– 10 –
Raheny, North	Infant school and garden	– –	7 – –	7 – –
	Church and yard	– –	15 10 –	15 10 –
	Endowed school and dispensary	– –	4 10 –	4 10 –
	Police barrack	– –	10 – –	10 – –
	National school	– –	10 15 –	10 15 –
Raheny, South	Sessions-house	– –	1 15 –	1 15 –
SOUTH DUBLIN UNION:				
CLONDALKIN (East Division):				
Clondalkin	National school	– –	12 – –	12 – –
	Roman Catholic chapel	– –	11 – –	11 – –
	National school	– –	3 – –	3 – –
	Charitable poor, shop	– –	3 5 –	3 5 –
	Widow's house	– –	2 5 –	2 5 –
	Church and yard	1 – –	9 – –	10 – –
	Constabulary barrack	– –	8 – –	8 – –

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation.		
		Lands.	Buildings.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SOUTH DUBLIN UNION—*continued.*				
Clondalkin (East Division)—*continued:*				
Knockmitten	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	11 - -	11 - -
	National school	- - -	7 15 -	7 15 -
Bluebell	Graveyard	1 5 -	- - -	1 5 -
Kilmahuddrick	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
DONNYBROOK (East Division):				
Ballsbridge	Union dispensary	- - -	14 - -	14 - -
	Police station	- - -	16 - -	16 - -
Beggarsbush	Schoolhouse	- - -	14 - -	14 - -
Donnybrook, East	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	22 - -	22 - -
	Graveyard	1 10 -	- - -	1 10 -
	Charity-school	- - -	3 10 -	3 10 -
	Poor school	- - -	10 10 -	10 10 -
	Magdalen Asylum and land	14 - -	55 10 -	69 10 -
	Convent Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	80 - -	80 - -
Donnybrook, West	Hospital for Incurables and garden	2 - -	93 - -	95 - -
	Police station	- - -	25 10 -	25 10 -
Forty Acres	Dublin by Lamplight Institution and garden	3 - -	37 - -	40 - -
Irishtown	Widows' House, school and dispensary	- - -	29 10 -	29 10 -
	Church and yard	- - -	42 15 -	42 15 -
	Police barrack	- - -	30 - -	30 - -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	100 - -	100 - -
Merrion	Martello tower	- - -	6 15 -	6 15 -
	Graveyard	1 - -	- - -	1 - -
Ringsend	Free school, and teacher's dwelling	- - -	11 - -	11 - -
	Lighthouse	- - -	26 - -	26 - -
	Pigeon-house Barrack	- - -	340 - -	340 - -
	Canteen	- - -	16 - -	16 - -
	Coastguard station and dwellings	- - -	51 - -	51 - -
	Charity-school	- - -	13 - -	13 - -
	Methodist meeting-house	- - -	13 - -	13 - -
	Methodist school	- - -	3 10 -	3 10 -
	National school, and teacher's dwelling	- - -	31 10 -	31 10 -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	44 - -	44 - -
Sandymount	Presbyterian church	- - -	40 - -	40 - -
	Courthouse	- - -	10 10 -	10 10 -
	Convent chapel, schoolhouse, and garden	1 - -	25 - -	26 - -
	Church and yard	- - -	46 - -	46 - -
Smotscourt	Carmelite Convent, Orphan School chapel, gate-lodge, offices, and land	23 - -	129 10 -	152 10 -
	Church and yard	- - -	100 - -	100 - -
Baggotrath, East	Infantry barrack and land	13 - -	300 - -	313 - -
	Canteen	- - -	20 - -	20 - -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	65 - -	65 - -
	City of Dublin Hospital	- - -	130 - -	130 - -
	Episcopal chapel, asylum, and garden	2 - -	188 - -	190 - -
	Infant school	- - -	7 - -	7 - -
	National school	- - -	7 - -	7 - -
	Masonic orphan school and garden	1 - -	89 - -	90 - -
	Schoolhouse and land	1 10 -	54 10 -	56 - -
	St. Stephen's school, and teacher's dwelling	- - -	29 - -	29 - -
	Protestant Orphan Society, house, offices, and garden	1 10 -	68 10 -	70 - -
Roebuck	Schoolhouse	- - -	40 - -	40 - -
	Methodist chapel	- - -	6 - -	6 - -

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation.		
		Lands.	Buildings.	Total.
SOUTH DUBLIN UNION—*continued.*				
PALMERSTON (East Division):		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ballyfermot, Upper	Graveyard	– 10 –	–	– 10 –
Gallanstown	Charity school	–	1 5 –	1 5 –
Palmerston, Lower	Graveyaard	– 10 –	–	– 10 –
	National school	–	4 5 –	4 5 –
	Roman Catholic chapel	–	8 – –	8 – –
	Police barrack	–	8 – –	8 – –
Goldenbridge, North	Male and female orphanage	–	8 – –	8 – –
	Methodist chapel	–	6 – –	6 – –
	Military church	–	14 – –	14 – –
	Female Reformatory and garden	1 – –	50 – –	51 – –
	National school	–	9 5 –	9 5 –
	Infant school, and teacher's dwelling	–	9 – –	9 – –
	Richmond Cemetery, chapel and gate-house	5 10 –	10 5 –	15 15 –
	Richmond Barrack and land	3 10 –	639 10 –	643 – –
	Canteen	–	13 10 –	13 10 –
	Police barrack	– 10 –	15 – –	15 10 –
Inchicore, North	Independent chapel	–	14 15 –	14 15 –
	Royal Hospital engine-house	–	1 10 –	1 10 –
Inchicore, South	National school	–	68 – –	68 – –
	Roman Catholic chapel	–	12 – –	12 – –
	Schoolhouse	–	4 – –	4 – –
Kilmainham	County courthouse	–	70 – –	70 – –
	County gaol	–	250 – –	250 – –
RATHMINES (East Division):				
Haroldscross	Free school	–	30 – –	30 – –
	National school	–	9 10 –	9 10 –
Mount Jerome	Church	–	80 – –	80 – –
	Cemetery church	–	35 – –	35 – –
Callenswood	Schoolhouse	–	7 – –	7 – –
	Teacher's dwelling	–	8 10 –	8 10 –
	Church	–	66 – –	66 – –
	Infant school	–	11 – –	11 – –
Haroldscross, East	Barrack ground	4 10 –	–	4 10 –
	Barrack ground	14 – –	–	14 – –
Haroldscross, West	Roman Catholic chapel	–	20 – –	20 – –
	Orphan school and land	19 – –	56 15 –	75 15 –
	Orphan school	–	13 – –	13 – –
	Police barrack	–	8 – –	8 – –
Milltown	Roman Catholic chapel	–	30 – –	30 – –
	Schoolhouse	–	9 – –	9 – –
	Roman Catholic chapel	–	11 15 –	11 15 –
	Sunday school	–	3 – –	3 – –
	Church	–	5 10 –	5 10 –
Portobello	Barrack offices and yards	–	1,350 – –	1,350 – –
	Canteen	–	21 – –	21 – –
	Barrack-master's house and garden	1 15 –	38 5 –	40 – –
	Commander of Artillery's house	–	40 – –	40 – –
	Church	–	45 – –	45 – –
Ranelagh, North	Molyneux Asylum and church	–	420 – –	420 – –
	Convent Roman Catholic chapel	–	26 5 –	26 5 –
	Convent school	–	4 5 –	4 5 –
Ranelagh, South	Wesleyan Methodist chapel	–	40 – –	40 – –
	Wesleyan Methodist chapel	–	8 – –	8 – –
Rathmines, East	Roman Catholic chapel	–	200 – –	200 – –
	National school	–	30 – –	30 – –
	Convent Roman Catholic chapel	–	32 10 –	32 10 –
	Church	–	68 – –	68 – –

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation. Lands. £. s. d.	Buildings. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
SOUTH DUBLIN UNION—*continued.*				
Rathmines (East Divison)—*continued.*				
Rathmines, West	Police station	- - -	52 - -	52 - -
	Sunday and daily school	- - -	30 - -	30 - -
	Teacher's dwelling	- - -	11 - -	11 - -
	Union dispensary	- - -	5 10 -	5 10 -
	Baptist church	- - -	100 - -	100 - -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	260 - -	260 - -
TALLAGHT (East Division):				
Ballymaice	Schoolhouse	- - -	3 5 -	3 5 -
Castlekelly	Schoolhouse	- - -	1 10 -	1 10 -
Corbally	Police barrack	- - -	9 - -	9 - -
Friarstown, Upper	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	6 10 -	6 10 -
Glassamucky	Charity school	- - -	1 5 -	1 5 -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	1 10 -	1 10 -
	National school, and teacher's dwelling	- - -	4 5 -	4 5 -
Tallaght	Church and yard	- - -	22 10 -	22 10 -
	Church Education Society's schoolhouse and garden.	2 - -	7 10 -	9 10 -
	Dispensary	- - -	4 10 -	4 10 -
	Police barrack	- - -	10 - -	10 - -
	Petty Sessions house	- - -	5 - -	5 - -
	National school	- - -	6 5 -	6 5 -
Templeogue	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
Tymon, South	Roman Catholic chapel and school	- - -	9 5 -	9 5 -
WHITE CHURCH (East Division):				
Cruagh	Police barrack	- - -	6 - -	6 - -
	Graveyard	- 10 -	- - -	- 10 -
Edmondstown	Parochial school, and teacher's dwelling	- - -	3 - -	3 - -
	National school-house	- - -	8 - -	8 - -
Kilmashogue	Schoolhouse, and teacher's dwelling	- - -	15 - -	15 - -
	Church, sexton's house, office, and land	1 15 -	39 - -	40 15 -
Whitechurch	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
	Moravian burial-ground	1 15 -	- - -	1 15 -
UNION OF BALROTHERY:				
BALBRIGGAN (East Division):				
Balbriggan	Courthouse	- - -	20 - -	20 - -
	Dispensary	- - -	1 - -	1 - -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	57 - -	57 - -
	Schoolhouse	- - -	15 - -	15 - -
	Church	- - -	31 - -	31 - -
	Police barrack and garden	- 10 -	12 - -	12 - -
	Schoolroom	- - -	2 - -	2 - -
	Lighthouse keeper's residence	- - -	5 10 -	5 10 -
	Lighthouse and pilot's storehouse	- - -	5 - -	5 - -
	Methodist chapel	- - -	5 5 -	5 5 -
	National school	- - -	12 5 -	12 5 -
	Schoolhouse	- - -	7 10 -	7 10 -
Balrothery	Church	- - -	9 - -	9 - -
	Schoolhouse, and teacher's dwelling	- - -	2 10 -	2 10 -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	4 15 -	4 15 -
Tankardstown	Martello tower and land	- 5 -	6 10 -	6 15 -
BALLYBOGHIL (East Division):				
Ballyboghil	Graveyard	- 10 -	- - -	- 10 -
Grange	National school	- - -	4 15 -	4 15 -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	16 - -	16 - -
Mainscourt	Police barrack and store	- - -	3 15 -	3 15 -
Westpalstown	Burial-ground	- 15 -	- - -	- 15 -
BALSCADDEN (East Division):				
Commons (Second Division)	Roman Catholic chapel and land	- 5 -	8 10 -	8 15 -
Tobertown	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation. Lands. £. s. d.	Buildings. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
UNION OF BALROTHERY—*continued.*				
CLONMETHORN (East Division):				
Glebe	Church	- - -	8 5 -	8 5 -
Oldtoun	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	5 15 -	5 15 -
	Union dispensary	- - -	- 10 -	- 10 -
Palmerstown	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
DONABATE (East Division):				
Balcarrick	Martello tower	- - -	7 - -	7 - -
Donabate	Dispensary	- - -	1 5 -	1 5 -
	Church and yard	- - -	5 10 -	5 10 -
	Schoolhouse	- - -	1 15 -	1 15 -
Kilcrea	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
Balleese, West	Police barrack	- - -	5 10 -	5 10 -
Ballisk	National school	- - -	2 5 -	2 5 -
Ballisk Common	National school and land	- 5 -	3 10 -	3 15 -
Beaverstown	Roman Catholic chapel and land	- 15 -	8 5 -	9 - -
Burrow	Coastguard station and land	- 15 -	5 10 -	6 5 -
Lambay Island	Coastguard station and land	- 15 -	9 5 -	10 - -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	1 - -	1 - -
	National school	- - -	- 15 -	- 15 -
Portraine	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
Quay	Martello tower and land	- 10 -	6 15 -	7 5 -
HOLLYWOOD (East Division):				
Grallagh	Burial-ground	1 - -	- - -	1 - -
Damastown	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	6 - -	6 - -
	National school	- - -	3 - -	3 - -
Hollywood, Great	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
Naul	Church	- - -	6 - -	6 - -
	National school and garden	- 5 -	6 15 -	7 - -
	Union dispensary	- - -	- 15 -	- 15 -
	Police barrack	- - -	6 10 -	6 10 -
Westown	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	11 - -	11 - -
HOLMPATRICK (East Division):				
Milverton	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	7 - -	7 - -
Townparks of Skerries	Wesleyan chapel	- - -	2 - -	2 - -
	Police barrack	- - -	7 - -	7 - -
	Church	- - -	10 15 -	10 15 -
	Parochial school and garden	- 5 -	6 15 -	7 - -
	National school	- - -	8 - -	8 - -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	17 5 -	17 5 -
	Boathouse	- - -	1 - -	1 - -
	Martello tower and land	- 15 -	8 5 -	9 - -
	Coastguard station and land	- 15 -	15 - -	15 15 -
	Weighhouse	- - -	- 10 -	- 10 -
Ballykea	Schoolhouse	- - -	1 - -	1 - -
Drumanagh	Martello tower	- - -	5 10 -	5 10 -
Jordanstown	National school and garden	- 10 -	1 15 -	2 5 -
Loughshinny	Station-house	- - -	6 - -	6 - -
Oberstown	Union workhouse and land	3 10 -	72 5 -	75 15 -
	Land attached to Union workhouse	23 - -	- - -	23 - -
KILSALLAGHAN (East Division):				
Killeek	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
Rowlestown, East	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	3 5 -	3 5 -
Rowlestown, West	Police barrack	- - -	2 5 -	2 5 -
Castlefarm	Church	- - -	4 5 -	4 5 -
	Sexton's house	- - -	1 5 -	1 5 -
Coolquay Commons	Police barrack	- - -	3 10 -	3 10 -
Kilsallaghan	Union dispensary	- - -	1 5 -	1 5 -
Newbarn	National school	- - -	3 15 -	3 15 -
KINSALEY (East Division):				
Cloghran	Union dispensary	- - -	1 - -	1 - -
	Church and yard	- 10 -	10 - -	10 10 -
	House	- - -	1 - -	1 - -
Kinsaley	Graveyard	- 15 -	- - -	- 15 -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	22 - -	22 - -
	National school	- - -	7 5 -	7 5 -

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation. Lands. £. s. d.	Buildings. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
UNION OF BALROTHERY—*continued.*				
LUSK (East Division):				
Ballagh	Police barrack	-	3 15 -	3 15 -
	Convict prisons' land	2 - -	- -	2 - -
Great Common	Roman Catholic chapel	-	17 15 -	17 15 -
	National school	-	4 - -	4 - -
Lusk	Convict prisons' land	48 10 -	- -	48 10 -
	Church	-	13 10 -	13 10 -
	Union dispensary	-	2 - -	2 - -
Racecourse Common	Convict station and land	3 - -	22 - -	25 - -
Rush	Roman Catholic chapel	-	13 - -	13 - -
	National school	-	3 5 -	3 5 -
	Coastguard station	-	7 15 -	7 15 -
	Martello tower	-	7 - -	7 - -
	Coastguard station and gardens	1 - -	9 10 -	10 10 -
	Schoolhouse	-	2 15 -	2 15 -
	Union dispensary	-	1 - -	1 - -
	Police barrack and garden	- 10 -	4 5 -	4 15 -
Whitestown	Graveyard	- 5 -	- -	- 5 -
MALAHIDE (East Division):				
Malahide	Roman Catholic chapel	-	33 - -	33 - -
	National school	-	6 - -	6 - -
	Police barrack	-	13 15 -	13 15 -
	Dispensary	-	4 10 -	4 10 -
	Coastguard station and gardens	1 10 -	65 5 -	66 15 -
	Schoolhouse and garden	- 15 -	6 15 -	7 10 -
	Church and yard	- 10 -	21 15 -	22 5 -
Malahide Demesne	Burial-ground	- 5 -	- -	- 5 -
Burrow	Burial-ground	- 5 -	- -	- 5 -
Carrickhill	Martello tower	-	7 5 -	7 5 -
Portmarnock	Church	-	13 - -	13 - -
Robswalls	Martello tower	-	7 5 -	7 5 -
SWORDS (East Division):				
Balheary	Roman Catholic chapel	-	1 15 -	1 15 -
Swords Demesne	Roman Catholic chapel	-	16 10 -	16 10 -
Swords Glebe	Church	-	20 - -	20 - -
Townparks, Village of Swords	Schoolhouse and garden	- 15 -	29 15 -	30 10 -
	Union dispensary	-	7 - -	7 - -
	Police barrack	-	8 5 -	8 5 -
	Courthouse	-	17 10 -	17 10 -
	National school and garden	1 10 -	13 10 -	15 - -
UNION OF DUNSHAUGHLIN (Part of):				
GARRISTOWN (East Division):				
Ballymadun	Roman Catholic chapel	-	5 15 -	5 15 -
Glebe	Graveyard	- 10 -	- -	- 10 -
Garristown	Church and yard	- 15 -	7 15 -	8 10 0
	Roman Catholic chapel	-	14 - -	14 - -
	National school	-	4 - -	4 - -
	Police barrack	-	7 - -	7 - -
UNION OF RATHDOWN:				
BLACKROCK (East Division):				
Intake	Martello tower	-	6 15 -	6 15 -
Blackrock	Dispensary	-	8 10 -	8 10 -
Booterstown	National school and garden	1 - -	24 - -	25 - -
	Police station	-	25 10 -	25 10 -
	Roman Catholic chapel	-	68 - -	68 - -

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuations.		
		Lands.	Buildings.	Total.
UNION OF RATHDOWN—*continued.*				
Blackrock (East Division)—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Booterstown	National school	- - -	13 - -	13 - -
Merrion	Church and land	9 - -	76 - -	85 - -
	Parochial school	- - -	48 - -	48 - -
Kewtown, Blackrock				
Town of Blackrock	Police station-house	- - -	25 - -	25 - -
	Church	- - -	80 - -	80 - -
	Infant school and land	2 10 -	25 - -	27 10 -
	Teacher's dwelling	- - -	15 - -	15 - -
	Roman Catholic Chapel	- - -	108 - -	108 - -
	National school	- - -	30 - -	30 - -
	Wesleyan Methodist chapel	- - -	13 - -	13 - -
Seapoint or Templehill	Martello tower	- - -	7 10 -	7 10 -
BRAY (East Division):				
Ballyman	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
Bray Commons	Schoolhouse and savings bank	- - -	5 10 -	5 10 -
	Male National school and garden	- 10 -	16 15 -	17 5 -
	Female National school	- - -	14 15 -	14 15 -
Cork, Great	Martello tower	- - -	7 10 -	7 10 -
Cork, Little	Church and yard	2 5 -	64 - -	66 5 -
Little Bray	Roman Catholic chapel and burial-ground.	2 5 -	34 10 -	36 15 -
	National school	- - -	8 10 -	8 10 -
Old Connaught	Graveyard	- 15 -	- - -	- 15 -
DUNDRUM (East Division):				
Ballally	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	30 - -	30 - -
	National school and land	- 10 -	22 10 -	23 - -
Churchtown, Lower	District lunatic asylum and land	65 - -	200 - -	265 - -
	District lunatic asylum land	13 - -	- - -	13 - -
	Friends' meeting-house and land	2 - -	28 - -	30 - -
Dundrum	Male schoolhouse and yard	2 - -	25 - -	27 - -
	Female schoolhouse	- - -	12 - -	12 - -
	Male National school	- - -	6 - -	6 - -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	34 10 -	34 10 -
	Female National school	- - -	6 - -	6 - -
	Dispensary	- - -	8 - -	8 - -
	Police barrack, sessions-house, and garden.	2 - -	35 - -	37 - -
	Church and yard	3 - -	64 10 -	67 10 -
	Infant school	- - -	9 10 -	9 10 -
	Parochial school, teacher's dwelling, and garden	1 10 -	30 10 -	32 - -
Mountmerrion, South	Female National school	- - -	2 - -	2 - -
GLENCULLEN (East Division):				
Kilgobbin	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
	Parochial school and land	1 10 0	10 - -	11 10 -
	Police barrack	- - -	10 - -	10 - -
	Dispensary	- - -	2 - -	2 - -
Glebe	Church and land	1 - -	25 5 -	26 5 -
	Schoolhouse	- - -	5 - -	5 - -
Glencullen	Police barrack	- - -	4 - -	4 - -
	National school and land	1 10 -	10 - -	11 10 -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	20 15 -	20 15 -
Kiltiernan	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
Kingston	Parochial school and garden	- 15 0	9 5 -	10 - -
KILLINEY (East Division):				
Dalkey	National school	- - -	16 15 -	16 15 -
	Meeting-house	- - -	8 - -	8 - -
	Graveyard	- 10 -	- - -	- 10 -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	45 - -	45 - -
	Infant school	- - -	8 - -	8 - -
	Land and quarry	- - -	3 5 -	3 5 -

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation. Lands. £. s. d.	Buildings. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
UNION of RATHBONE—*continued.* Killiney (East Division)—*continued.*				
Dalky Commons	Police barrack	- - -	30 10 -	30 10 -
	Methodist preaching-house	- - -	25 10 -	25 10 -
	Ordnance house and land	3 5 -	6 15 -	10 - -
Dalky Island	Martello tower	- - -	8 - -	8 - -
	Battery and offices	- - -	4 - -	4 - -
Rocheshill	Parochial school	- - -	10 10 -	10 10 -
	Dispensary	- - -	2 - -	2 - -
Scalpwilliam	Church	- - -	70 - -	70 - -
Ballybrack	Police barrack and garden	- 10 -	12 10 -	13 - -
Killiney	Martello tower	- - -	8 - -	8 - -
	Graveyard	- 5 -	- - -	- 5 -
	Roman Catholic chapel and land	3 - -	97 - -	100 - -
	Martello tower and land	1 10 -	8 10 -	10 - -
	Battery and garden	- 5 -	6 15 -	7 - -
Loughlinstown	Police barrack	- - -	8 10 -	8 10 -
	Sessions-house and dispensary	- - -	10 - -	10 - -
	Church and yard	1 - -	42 - -	43 - -
	Parochial school and land	2 5 -	9 15 -	12 - -
Loughanstown	Graveyard	- 15 -	- - -	- 15 -
KINGSTOWN (East Division):				
Bullock	Martello tower and land	1 10 -	7 10 -	9 - -
	Church and land	1 15 -	72 - -	73 15 -
	Quarry	- - -	- - -	10 - -
	National school	- - -	25 - -	25 - -
	Martello tower	- - -	8 - -	8 - -
	Coastguard station	- - -	15 - -	15 - -
	Belfast Board, boathouse and quay	- - -	3 5 -	3 5 -
Dunleary, Kingstown	Union dispensary	- - -	12 10 -	12 10 -
	Convent chapel	- - -	12 - -	12 - -
	Female schoolhouse	- - -	95 - -	95 - -
	Lying-in hospital	- - -	28 15 -	28 15 -
	Police stationhouse	- - -	106 - -	106 - -
	Bethel chapel	- - -	68 - -	68 - -
	Infant schoolhouse	- - -	9 5 -	9 5 -
	Mariners' church	- - -	128 - -	128 - -
	Roman Catholic chapel	- - -	140 - -	140 - -
	Dispensary	- - -	2 10 -	2 10 -
	Christian Brothers' schoolhouse and garden.	1 - -	89 - -	90 - -
	Temperance Hall and schoolhouse	- - -	20 - -	20 - -
	Harbour Commissioner's house, stores, and yard.	- - -	120 - -	120 - -
	Harbour Commissioners' station-house.	- - -	11 5 -	11 5 -
	Harbourmaster's office	- - -	6 10 -	6 10 -
	Harbour Commissioner's weigh-house.	- - -	4 5 -	4 5 -
	Harbour Commissioner's lime-kiln and yard.	- - -	3 - -	3 - -
	New lighthouse	- - -	20 - -	20 - -
	Water-tank house	- - -	2 10 -	2 10 -
	Porter's house	- - -	13 10 -	13 10 -
	Revenue station, stores, offices, and yard.	- - -	69 - -	69 - -
	Coastguard station and dwellings	- - -	80 - -	80 - -
	Harbour Commissioner's house and yard.	- - -	7 10 -	7 10 -
	Harbour Commissioners' house and offices.	- - -	11 5 -	11 5 -
	Lighthouse	- - -	10 - -	10 - -
	Dorcas school and savings bank	- - -	32 - -	32 - -

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation. Lands. £. s. d.	Buildings. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
UNION OF RATHDOWN—*continued.*				
Kingstown (East Division)—*continued.*				
Kingstown—*continued*	Birds' Nest orphanage and land	2 – –	150 – –	152 – –
	Scotch church and land	3 – –	162 – –	165 – –
	Mission schools and garden	1 10 –	32 – –	33 10 –
	Scotch church and land	1 10 –	54 10 –	56 – –
	National schoolhouse	– – –	23 – –	23 – –
	National schoolhouse (female)	– – –	50 – –	50 – –
	Independent chapel and schoolhouse.	– – –	60 – –	60 – –
	Wesleyan Methodist chapel	– – –	46 – –	46 – –
	Ragged school and yard	– – –	24 – –	24 – –
	Seneschal's court	– – –	5 – –	5 – –
	Church and yard	– – –	193 10 –	193 10 –
	Sunday and daily school	– – –	28 10 –	28 10 –
	Dispensary and gate lodge	– – –	2 – –	2 – –
	Friends' meeting-house and garden	2 – –	44 – –	46 – –
	Rathdown hospital and garden	3 – –	33 – –	36 – –
Glasthule	Battery house, offices, and garden	1 10 –	12 15 –	14 5 –
	Harbour Commissioner's house and offices.	– – –	6 – –	6 – –
	Harbour Commissioner's land and quarry.	– – –	– – –	56 – –
Glenagarey	Parochial school and garden	1 10 –	22 10 –	24 – –
Monkstown	Roman Catholic orphanage and garden.	2 – –	148 – –	150 – –
Monkstown Castlefarm	Church	– – –	100 – –	100 – –
	Schoolhouse and teacher's dwelling	– – –	30 – –	30 – –
Monkstown Housefarm	Old graveyard	– – –	2 10 –	2 10 –
RATHMICHAEL (East Division):				
Loughlinstown	National schoolhouse	– – –	12 – –	12 – –
	Land attached to union workhouse	1 10 –	– – –	1 10 –
Rathmichael	National schoolhouse	– – –	10 – –	10 – –
	Graveyard	– 15 –	– – –	– 15 –
Shanganagh	Workhouse, yard, and land	13 – –	228 – –	241 – –
	Martello tower and land	5 – –	8 – –	13 – –
	Union dispensary	– – –	3 10 –	3 10 –
Shankill	Infirmary and land	24 10 –	30 – –	54 10 –
	Church and land	1 10 –	23 10 –	25 – –
STILLORGAN (East Division):				
Cabinteely	Roman Catholic chapel	– – –	38 10 –	38 10 –
Cornelscourt	National school	– – –	9 – –	9 – –
Foxrock	Parochial school and land	3 10 –	5 – –	8 – –
Kell of the Grange	Graveyard	– 15 –	– – –	– 15 –
Woodpark	Police barrack and yard	– – –	25 – –	25 – –
Kilmacud, East	National school	– – –	5 – –	5 – –
Glebe (detached)	Widows' almshouse	– – –	2 – –	2 – –
Shelorgan, North	Male National school	– – –	7 10 –	7 – –
	Infant National school	– – –	7 10 –	7 10 –
Shelorgan, South	Church and yard	– – –	58 – –	58 – –
	Schoolhouse and teacher's dwelling	– – –	25 – –	25 – –
	Dispensary	– – –	6 – –	6 – –
	Infant school and teacher's dwelling	– – –	12 – –	12 – –
UNION OF CELBRIDGE:				
CLONSILLA (East Division):				
Clonsilla	Church and yard	– – –	20 15 –	20 15 –
Kellystown	Roman Catholic chapel	– – –	12 10 –	12 10 –
	National school	– – –	7 15 –	7 15 –
LUCAN (East Division):				
Aderrig	Graveyard	1 – –	– – –	1 – –
Glebe	Graveyard	– 10 –	– – –	– 10 –

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—*continued.*

Electoral Division and Townland Names.	Description of Tenement.	Valuation. Lands. £. s. d.	Buildings. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
UNION OF CELBRIDGE—*continued.*				
Lucan (East Division)—*continued.*				
Lucan and Pettycanon	Infant school	- - -	3 - -	3 - -
	Parish school	- - -	11 - -	11 - -
	Church and yard	- - -	24 - -	24 - -
	Methodist chapel	- - -	8 - -	8 - -
	Police barrack and garden	1 10 -	13 - -	14 10 -
	Court-house	- - -	1 15 -	1 15 -
	Roman Catholic chapel and yard	1 5 -	24 15 -	26 - -
	National school	- - -	5 5 -	5 5 -
Lucan Demesne	Graveyard	- 10 -	- -	- 10 -
NEWCASTLE (East Division):				
Kilmoretalway	Graveyard	- 5 -	- -	- 5 -
Loughtown, Lower	Graveyard	- 10 -	- -	- 10 -
Colmanstown	Graveyard	- 5 -	- -	- 5 -
Glebe	Church and yard	- 10 -	8 - -	8 10 -
Newcastle, North	Court-house and dispensary	- -	4 - -	4 - -
Newcastle, South	Roman Catholic chapel	- -	17 - -	17 - -
	National school	- -	5 - -	5 - -
RATHCOOLE (East Division):				
Rathcoole	Police barrack	- -	5 10 -	5 10 -
	Union dispensary	- -	3 10 -	3 10 -
	Church	- -	8 15 -	8 15 -
SAGGART (East Division):				
Kilbridge	Graveyard	- 5 -	- -	- 5 -
Crooksling	Police barrack	- -	3 15 -	3 15 -
Moneyalta Commons	National school	- -	3 5 -	3 5 -
Saggart	Watch-house and graveyard	- 10 -	- 10 -	1 - -
	Roman Catholic chapel and land	4 5 -	20 - -	24 5 -
Total Amount of Property exempted from Payment of Poor Rates in the County of Dublin - - -	£.	3,632 10 -	17,091 5 -	21,112 10 -

SUMMARY.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

	£.	s.	d.
TOTAL Amount of Property exempted from Payment of Poor Rates - - -	58,447	15	-
TOTAL Amount of Rateable Value assessed in Current Rate - - -	551,978	5	-

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

TOTAL Amount of Property exempted from Payment of Poor Rates - - -	21,112	10	-
TOTAL Amount of Rateable Value assessed in Current Rate - - -	599,832	5	-

Dated at the General Valuation Office, Dublin, this 3d day of June 1863.

Richard Griffith,
Commissioner of Valuation.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 May 1863;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Name of each ELECTORAL DIVISION in each POOR LAW UNION in *Ireland*:"

"Of the POUNDAGE RATES made on each ELECTORAL DIVISION in each of the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862:"

"Of the Number of PAUPERS on OUT-DOOR RELIEF charged to each ELECTORAL DIVISION in each of those Years:"

"Of the EXPENDITURE for OUT-DOOR RELIEF in each ELECTORAL DIVISION in each of those Years:"

"And, of the Number of UNION-AT-LARGE PAUPERS in each UNION in each of the Years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862."

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 11 June 1863.

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

(Mr. Cogan.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 16 *June* 1863.

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RETURNS of the Name of each ELECTORAL DIVISION in each POOR LAW UNION in *Ireland*; of the POUNDAGE RATES made on each ELECTORAL DIVISION in each of the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862; of the Number of PAUPERS on OUT-DOOR RELIEF charged to each ELECTORAL DIVISION in each of those Years; of the EXPENDITURE for OUT-DOOR RELIEF in each ELECTORAL DIVISION in each of those Years; and, of the Number of UNION-AT-LARGE PAUPERS in each UNION in each of the Years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
ABBEYLEIX UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
Abbeyleix	1 3	1 4	1 2	1	5	–	– 11 6	2 – –	–	
Aughmacart	– 8	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinakill	– 10	1 3	1 4	2	1	20	– 18 10	– 10 6	13 10 4	
Ballyroan	1 2	1 8	1 2	1	1	2	– 8 –	– 2 –	5 8 –	
Blandsfort	– 8	– 7	– 8	2	5	1	2 – –	1 5 –	– 19 6	
Clash	– 8	1 –	– 9	3	3	4	3 12 6	6 5 –	6 10 –	
Clonkeen	– 10	1 2	1 –	3	–	2	4 6 –	–	– 5 –	
Coet	1 2	– 3	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cuffsboro'	– 7	– 6	– 10	–	–	8	–	–	2 19 6	
Cullahill	– 8	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cullenagh	– 6	– 9	– 9	–	–	5	–	–	– 10 –	
Dunmore	– 8	– 5	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunow	– 11	1 2	1 5	–	2	2	–	1 5 –	– 15 6	
Dysertgallen	– 9	– 9	– 7	5	5	1	1 15 –	– 5 –	– 3 –	
Fossy	– 7	– 9	– 7	–	1	–	–	– 10 –	–	
Killennogh	– 8	1 4	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilnaseer	– 8	– 8	– 9	–	1	1	–	1 10 –	6 17 6	
Raheen	– 11	1 1	1 –	1	1	2	5 6 –	5 4 –	4 8 10	
Timahoe	– 11	1 1	– 10	–	1	6	–	– 16 –	1 2 6	
Castletown	– 8	– 7	– 9	–	–	2	–	–	1 9 –	
Donore	1 –	– 8	1 1	2	–	–	1 7 –	–	–	
Caher	– 8	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				20	26	56	20 4 10	19 12 6	44 18 8	
Union at Large				2	3	–	– 14 4	1 2 10	–	
TOTAL UNION				22	29	56	20 19 2	20 15 4	44 18 8	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door	Out-door.	Total.
1857	230	3	233
1858	181	8	189
1859	157	2	159
1860	247	2	249
1861	386	3	389
1862	549	–	549

James Finnegan, Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

ANTRIM UNION:										
Antrim	1 –	1 2	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Seacash	– 9	– 9	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballynadrentagh	– 9	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyrobin	– 6	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dundesert	– 10	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crumlin	– 6	– 7	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Templepatrick	– 4	– 6	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Craigarogan	– 4	– 6	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballylinny	– 6	– 6	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyclare	– 7	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rashee	– 6	– 8	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilbride	– 6	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Donegore	– 7	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Connor	– 9	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shilvoden	– 5	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sharvogues	– 6	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Randalstown	1 –	1 4	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cranfield	– 10	1 4	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cargin	– 7	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	–	–	–	–	
Union at Large				–	–	7	–	–	2 1 6	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	7	–	–	2 1 6	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	191	–	191
1858	296	–	296
1859	316	–	316
1860	286	–	286
1861	365	–	365
1862	1,079	7	1,086

H. A. Scott, Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
ARDEE UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
Drumconra	– 9	– 9	– 11	8	27	25	1 6 8	12 10 8	8 19 8	
Killary	– 9½	– 11	1 –	1	62	79	– 1 –	18 17 1	21 14 8	
Grangeguth	– 9	– 11	1 1	–	39	37	–	12 11 4	10 11 6	
Collon	1 –	1 3	1 5	3	56	63	2 10 –	22 3 6	20 8 2	
Drumcar	– 8	– 11	– 10	10	23	19	4 7 6	10 12 –	9 19 4	
Dunleer	– 7½	– 9½	1 –	1	39	48	– 4 6	16 4 6	21 5 2	
Dromin	– 9	1 4	1 –	–	23	37	–	7 4 –	11 5 2	
Castlehellingham	1 4	2 6	1 1	1	39	37	– 1 10	17 14 6	14 5 6	
Stahannon	– 11	1 3½	1 3	1	31	36	– 1 2	14 7 6	11 10 4	
Ardee	1 –	1 4½	1 8	–	223	257	–	70 2 –	98 9 5	
Clonkern	– 8	1 5	1 3	–	39	44	–	15 – 6	11 4 6	
Tallanstown	– 10	– 11	1 2	–	37	35	–	13 12 –	15 4 –	
Mansfieldstown	– 9	– 8½	– 10	–	4	3	–	2 2 –	1 5 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				25	642	720	8 12 8	233 1 7	256 2 5	
Union at Large				2	23	79	– 6 1	9 8 6	9 10 4	
Total Union				27	665	799	8 13 9	242 10 1	265 12 9	

Union-at-Large Pau

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	536	18
1858	846	29
1859	554	13
1860	672	29
1861	924	23
1862	1,497	79

Thomas Reath,
Clerk of

20 May 1863.

ARMAGH UNION:										
Armagh	1 –	1 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Armaghbrague	– 5	– 8	– 6	7	–	–	3 14 –	–	–	
Armaghmore	– 6	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyards	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballymartrim	– 6	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brootally	– 5	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caledon	– 5	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–		–	
Charlemont	– 6	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clady	– 6	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crossmore	– 6	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derrynoose	– 4	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenaul	– 5	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grange	– 6	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hamiltonsbawn	– 6	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Heckley	– 5	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Keady	– 5	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killeen	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmore	– 5	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killyman	– 6	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisnadill	– 4	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Loughgall	– 4	– 7	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Markethill	– 6	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Middletown	– 5	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rickhill	– 7	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tynan	– 5	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullyroan	– 9	– 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				7	–	–	3 14 –	–	–	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total Union				7	–	–	3 14 –	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paup

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	639	–
1858	763	–
1859	763	–
1860	742	–
1861	941	–
1862	1,209	–

M. Macneale Johnston,
Clerk of

20 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
ATHLONE UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
Athlone	1 4	1 3	1 4	–	–	6	–	–	3 5 4	
Auburn	– 10	– 10	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bally Broder	– 9	– 10	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinamona	1 –	1 5	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinaloch	– 6	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caltragh	– 9	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carn	– 8	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carnagh	1 –	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castle Daly	– 6	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castle Sampson	1 –	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonoran	– 6	– 11	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crannagh	1 –	– 8	1 2	–	–	1	–	–	– 7 6	
Drumloch	– 7	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dysart	1 2	– 7	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glassan	– 6	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcar	– 8	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcumreagh	– 4	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killimue	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killovin	1 –	– 10	– 9	–	–	4	–	–	2 7 6	
Lecanore	1 –	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moate	– 6	– 7	1 2	–	–	11	–	–	2 1 6	
Mount Temple	– 5	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moydrum	– 9	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Muckanagh	– 8	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rockhill	– 9	– 9	– 10	–	–	4	–	–	1 16 6	
Tagh Boy	– 6	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tagh Maconnell	– 9	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Thomastown	– 11	– 9	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tubbrett	– 8	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turroch	– 10	– 9	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Umma	– 6	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	26	–	–	9 18 4	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total Union				–	–	26	–	–	9 18 4	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	348	–	348
1858	393	–	393
1859	498	–	498
1860	479	–	479
1861	568	–	568
1862	579	–	579

J. S. Figgis,
Clerk of Union.

27 May 1863.

ATTRY UNION:															
Attry	1 6	2 4	1 10	154	155	104	139	5	–	144	13	–	111	9	6
Bert	– 8	– 8	– 10	1	–	–	–	12	–						
Churchtown	1 –	– 10	– 10	10	5	9	9	6	–	10	5	6	7	9	6
Grangemellon	– 10	– 10	– 9	2	2	–	1	16	–	3	1	6			
Killerry	– 8	– 6	– 8	1	12	15	4	2	6	14	3	–	11	5	–
Ballybracken	– 6	1 –	1 4	5	13	24	4	4	–	8	6	6	8	9	6
Harristown	– 10	– 6	– 6	–	–	–									
Kildangan	– 4	– 4	– 5	–	–	–									
Lackagh	– 7	– 4	– 8	–	11	13				5	3	–	18	15	–
Monastrevan	1 –	– 10	– 10	8	19	39	18	16	–	18	13	–	14	6	–
Nurney	– 10	– 8	1 4	–	5	2				–	19	–	4	5	–
Quinsboro	– 6	– 6	– 5	1	–	–	–	5	–						
Burtoun	– 7	– 8	– 10	–	7	–				1	8	–			
Inchaquin	– 9	1 6	– 10	4	5	5	2	9	–	4	8	–	3	6	–
Narraghmore	– 9	– 10	– 6	3	9	6	8	10	6	10	14	–	9	14	–
Skerreis	– 9	1 –	1 4	2	6	5	–	4	–	3	9	–	3	18	6
Ballyshannon	– 9	– 6	– 6	–	–	4							1	10	–
Fontstown	– 5	– 8	– 10	1	8	12	–	8	–	10	3	6	20	11	6
Kilrush	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	7	7				4	8	6	10	8	–
Belan	– 7	– 8	– 9	2	7	5	7	6	–	10	8	–	12	13	6
Ballaghmoon	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	1	2				1	10	–	3	4	6
Castledermot	1 2	1 2	1 –	28	22	34	16	2	6	18	–	6	7	16	–
Dunmanogue	– 7	– 5	– 8	–	1	–				–	6	–			
Johnstown	– 9	– 8	– 6	–	–	1							–	5	–
Kiltrea	– 6	– 10	– 8	8	7	12	2	16	–	4	18	–	4	2	–
Moon	– 10	1 –	1 –	13	15	30	1	6	–	4	9	6	20	5	–
Curraclone	– 8	– 6	– 10	–	–	9							10	8	–
Moyanna	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	3	7				6	5	–	11	11	–
Stradbally	1 –	2 –	1 –	25	86	46	45	19	–	50	10	–	37	9	6
Vicarstown	– 5	– 10	– 5	1	–	–	–	12	6						
Luggacurran	– 8	– 10	– 10	9	7	8	15	3	–	18	10	6	19	5	6
Innogue	– 7	– 6	– 5	–	–	–									
Ballyadams	– 10	– 10	1 –	10	6	13	8	18	–	12	12	6	28	15	–
Barrowhome	– 8	– 10	1 –	2	2	2	7	14	–	7	13	–	9	1	6
Ballylinan	– 9	1 6	1 6	4	49	24	14	5	–	40	16	–	16	10	6
Killabin	– 8	– 8	– 8	5	3	6	6	–	6	9	1	6	14	9	–
Rathasfrick	– 8	– 8	– 10	6	10	13	5	9	–	8	11	–	16	4	–
Tankerstown	– 8	– 8	1 –	3	3	11	3	16	6	3	18	6	8	3	6
Total for Electoral Divisions				308	486	468	325	6	–	437	5	6	445	11	–
Union at Large				22	13	20	13	6	1	13	10	9	15	5	6
Total Union				330	499	488	338	12	1	450	16	3	460	16	6

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	200	23	223
1858	308	32	340
1859	316	21	337
1860	430	22	452
1861	754	13	767
1862	806	20	826

J. B. Pilsworth,
Clerk of Union.

22 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September 1857 to 1862
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
BAILIEBOROUGH UNION:										
Bailieborough	– 10	1 2	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carnagane	– 10	1 4	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crossbane	– 10	1 2	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumanespie	– 8	1 2	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Enniskeen	– 8	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killenkere	– 8	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kingscourt	– 10	1 2	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisagran	– 10	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shercock	1 2	1 6	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Skeagh	– 5	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Taghart	– 10	1 2	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Termon	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	–	1	–	–	11 6	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	1	–	–	– 11 6	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	1	–	–	– 11 6	

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	198	–
1858	167	–
1859	141	–
1860	141	–
1861	270	–
1862	430	–

Thomas Clar
Clerk of

20 May 1863.

BALLINA UNION:										
Ardagh	– 9	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ardree, North	1 2	1 4	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ardree, South	1 –	1 3	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Altimas, East	– 6	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Altimass, West	– 7	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballina	1 11	2 1	2 1	–	–	1	–	–	– 5 3	
Ballysokeny	1 –	– 10	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bunaveela	– 6	– 8	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrowmore	– 8	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crossmolina, North	1 2	1 5	1 3	–	–	4	–	–	– 8 7	
Crossmolina, South	1 2	1 2	1 2	–	–	1	–	–	– 3 9	
Deel	– 8	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derry	– 10	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fortland	1 1	1 1	1 1	2	1	1	4 15 –	2 12 –	1 5 –	
Kilgarvin	1 5	1 4	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Letterbrick	– 10	1 1	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mount Falcon	– 9	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathoma	– 8	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sallymount	– 10	– 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Seaheen	– 6	– 9	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				2	1	7	4 15 –	2 12 –	2 2 7	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL UNION				2	1	7	4 15 –	2 12 –	2 2 7	

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	164	–
1858	184	–
1859	158	–
1860	140	–
1861	191	–
1862	277	–

Patrick M'Nut
Clerk of

20 May 1863.

BALLINASLOE UNION:										
Abbeygormican	– 7	– 6	– 6¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ahascragh	– 11¼	– 11	– 10¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Aughrim	– 9	– 11	– 11¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinasloe	1 5	1 10	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballydangan	– 8¾	– 9	– 10¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballymacward	– 9	1 2	– 8¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrowreagh	– 1¾	1 4	– 10½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonfert	– 8¼	– 7½	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clontouskert	– 5½	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloonburren	–	– 2½	– 6½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Creagh	1 2¼	– 11	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Culliagh	– 11	– 8½	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kellysgrove	– 8½	– 8	– 10½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilconnell	– 8¾	– 10½	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killaan	– 6	– 6½	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killalaghton	– 7	– 7½	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killoran	– 7½	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killure	– 11¼	– 6½	– 8¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmacshane	– 9	– 7	– 6½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kiltormer	– 9¼	– 5	– 8½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kylemore	– 9¼	– 10½	– 7¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Laurencetown	– 8¾	– 10	1 1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lismanny	– 9¾	– 7½	– 8¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moore	– 2½	– 10	– 9½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Oatfield	– 9	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large P

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	166	–
1858	187	–
1859	194	–
1860	168	–
1861	186	–
1862	397	–

Thomas Gill,
Clerk of

21 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
BALLINROBE UNION:										
Ballinrobe	1 8	1 6	2 2	1	1	2	4 17 6	6 10 –	6 15 6	
Ballinchalla	– 9	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyovey	– 7	– 11	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Burriscarra	– 7	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cappaghduff	– 11	– 3	– 11	–	–	2	–	–	– 17 6	
Cong	1 5	1 1	1 7	–	10	10	–	9 15 2	1 7 5	
Coonard	– 9	1 4	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dalgan	1 3	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hollymount	– 6	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Houndswood	– 8	– 8	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmaine	– 7	– 9	– 11	–	–	1	–	–	1 4 –	
Kilcommon	– 7	– 11	1 2	–	–	5	–	–	3 17 9	
Neale	– 9	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newhook	– 8	– 9	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Owenbrinn	2 3	1 6	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portroyal	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	1	–	–	– 1 6	
Roslee	– 5	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shrule	1 –	– 8	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				1	11	21	4 17 6	16 5 2	14 3 8	
Union at Large				–	4	–	–	– 15 –	–	
Total Union				1	15	21	4 17 6	17 – 2	14 3 8	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	106	–	106
1858	139	–	139
1859	133	–	133
1860	159	–	159
1861	279	4	283
1862	356	–	356

Thomas May, Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

BALLYCASTLE UNION:										
Ballycastle	1 8	2 6	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ramoan	– 10	1 2	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bullintoy	– 10	1 2	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crough	1 –	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunseverick	– 10	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumtullagh	– 10	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Armory	1 6	1 4	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenshesk	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fairhead	1 2	1 2	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cushleake	– 10	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glendun	– 10	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenmakeeran	1 2	1 2	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cushendall	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Redbay	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ruthlin	– 8	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	101	–	101
1858	118	–	118
1859	131	–	131
1860	155	–	155
1861	210	–	210
1862	278	–	278

Daniel Thompson, Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

BALLYMAHON UNION:										
Agharra	– 7	– 7	– 10	8	5	37	14 – –	9 16 –	12 16 6	
Ardnagragh	– 4	– 7	– 6	–	2	2	–	2 16 –	3 15 –	
Ballymahon	1 –	1 8	1 6	1	17	38	5 17 –	7 8 –	9 11 –	
Ballymore	– 6	– 8	– 7	2	7	11	– 12 6	1 5 6	5 13 –	
Cashel, East	– 4	– 8	1 5	1	1	8	– 6 –	– 4 –	– 9 –	
Cashel, West	– 6	– 9	– 8	1	–	9	– 2 6	–	2 2 3	
Doonis	– 5	– 8	– 9	1	1	6	2 17 6	6 12 6	10 3 –	
Doory	– 5	– 8	– 10	–	1	3	–	– 2 6	1 19 6	
Drumraney	– 5	– 6	– 5	–	7	7	–	– 6 –	1 10 6	
Forgney	– 7	1 –	– 10	6	1	22	– 16 6	– 2 –	3 13 –	
Foxhall	– 7	– 11	– 10	3	–	18	– 7 –	–	6 1 6	
Kilcommack	– 4	– 9	– 8	1	1	1	– 15 –	– 1 6	– 7 6	
Kilglass	– 6	– 10	– 10	5	8	25	4 10 –	4 18 6	15 16 –	
Ledwithstown	– 5	– 9	– 8	1	2	1	– 2 –	– 12 6	1 – –	
Noughaval	– 6	– 7	– 7	–	–	2	–	–	– 4 –	
Piercetown	– 7	– 10	– 9	2	–	4	– 5 –	–	– 8 –	
Templepatrick	– 7	– 10	– 10	–	4	2	–	– 8 6	– 16 –	
Winetown	– 6	– 9	– 7	–	–	1	–	–	– 15 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				32	57	197	30 11 –	34 13 6	77 – 9	
Union at Large				4	14	65	– 8 6	3 14 –	8 6 –	
Total Union				36	71	262	30 19 6	38 7 6	85 6 9	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	103	2	105
1858	129	16	145
1859	177	12	189
1860	214	4	218
1861	426	14	440
1862	704	65	769

William Hewett, Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-a Paupers who received Re in each Year ended 29 Septembe 1857 to 1862
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
BALLYMENA UNION:										
Ballymena	– 10	1 –	– 10	–	–	6	–	–	3 10 –	
Kilcouriola	– 8	– 8	1 6	–	–	1	–	–	– 3 6	
Galgorm	1 –	– 10	– 10	–	–	1	–	–	– 10 6	
Ballyconnolly	– 8	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ahoghill	– 8	1 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portglenone	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisnagarrow	– 10	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunminning	– 10	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenbuck	– 6	– 8	– 6	–	–	1	–	–	1 13 4	
Dundermott	– 8	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clough	– 8	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newtown Crommelin	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenraville	– 10	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Broughshane	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Longmore	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slemish	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenwhirry	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyclug	– 6	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kells	– 6	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloughogue	1 –	1 –	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drummannaway	– 8	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyscullion	1 –	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Toome	1 –	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	9	–	–	5 17 4	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	9	–	–	5 17 4	

Union-at-Large P		
Year.	In-door.	Out door
1857	142	–
1858	214	–
1859	210	–
1860	202	–
1861	274	–
1862	354	–

T. M. Mathews, Clerk of

20 May 1863.

BALLYMONEY UNION:										
Ballymoney	– 8	1 2	1 2	2	6	32	3 2 –	11 – –	23 4 6	
Enagh	– 4	– 8	– 8	–	–	10	–	–	2 6 –	
Seacon	– 6	– 10	– 8	4	4	3	10 9 4	10 8 –	5 8 –	
Carnmoon	– 4	– 6	– 6	–	10	–	–	2 4 6	–	
Stranocum	– 4	– 8	– 8	–	4	1	–	1 11 6	– 5 –	
Binvardin	– 6	– 6	– 8	1	–	8	– 4 8	–	7 7 6	
Dervock	– 6	– 8	– 10	3	–	4	1 13 –	–	8 11 –	
Castlequarter	– 4	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilraughts	– 6	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballycregagh	– 4	– 8	– 6	3	2	2	– 16 6	3 – –	– 8 –	
Ballyhoe	– 6	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Corkey	– 4	– 10	– 10	1	–	–	– 8 –	–	–	
Killagan	– 8	– 4	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunloy	– 4	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dirraw	– 6	– 8	– 10	–	–	1	–	–	2 10 –	
The Vow	– 6	– 8	1 2	2	4	–	5 4 8	4 16 –	–	
Killoquin, Lower	– 6	1 –	1 2	–	3	–	–	1 7 –	–	
Killoquin, Upper	– 6	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilrea	– 8	– 8	– 8	4	6	3	10 11 4	6 10 6	2 4 –	
Henry Hill	– 8	– 8	1 2	1	–	1	– 8 –	–	– 4 –	
Tamlaght	– 8	– 8	– 10	1	2	1	4 10 –	6 10 –	– 15 –	
The Grove	– 8	– 6	– 10	–	12	–	–	7 – –	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				22	53	66	37 7 6	54 7 6	53 3 –	
Union at Large				–	7	3	–	1 11 –	1 18 –	
TOTAL UNION				22	60	69	37 7 6	55 18 6	55 1 –	

Union-at-Large Pa		
Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	183	–
1858	175	–
1859	167	–
1860	192	–
1861	359	7
1862	647	3

H. M'Hamitter, Clerk of

21 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
BALLYSHANNON UNION:										
Aghalateeve	- 9	- 9	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aghanlish	1 3	1 2	1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aghavoghil	1 -	- 11	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballintan	- 10	- 8	1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballyshannon	1 -	- 11	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beleek	- 10	- 11	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bundoran	- 10	- 7	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carrickboy	1 6	1 11	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Castle Caldwell	- 10	- 11	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cavangarden	- 9	- 7	- 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Churchhill	1 -	1 2	1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cliff	1 3	1 2	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ganison	- 9	- 9	1 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gubacreeny	- 10	1 2	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inismacsaint	- 10	1 1	1 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kinlough	1 -	- 11	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lattone	- 10	- 9	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Melvin	-	1 8	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mullybreen	1 2	- 11	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Roogagh	1 2	- 11	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tullaghan	- 9	- 8	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	85	-	85
1858	80	-	80
1859	103	-	103
1860	112	-	112
1861	124	-	124
1862	211	-	211

J. M'Gorwan,
Clerk of Union.

25 May 1863.

BALLYROMGHAN UNION:										
Abbey	1 10	2 11	3 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carron	- 8	- 11	1 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Castletown	1 -	1 3	1 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drumcreehy	1 7	2 6	2 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Derreen	1 8	1 3	1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gleninagh	3 -	3 8	2 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mount Ellna	- 9	- 10	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lisdoonvarna	1 3	1 1	- 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonghaville	1 1	1 1	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oughtmama	- 11	- 10	1 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rathborney	1 8	3 -	2 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	37	-	37
1858	46	-	46
1859	30	-	30
1860	36	-	36
1861	46	-	46
1862	36	-	36

M. O. D. MacNamara,
Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

BALROTHERY UNION:										
Balbriggan	- 10	1 1	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballyboghill	- 6	- 8	- 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balicadden	- 9	- 10	1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clonmethan	- 8	- 7	- 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Donabate	- 7	- 10	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hollywood	- 7	- 9	- 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Holmpatrick	- 9	- 11	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilsallaghan	- 7	- 6	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kinscaly	- 8	- 7	- 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lusk	- 9	- 9	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malahide	- 8	- 7	- 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swords	- 10	- 10	1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	437	-	437
1858	532	-	532
1859	409	-	409
1860	629	-	629
1861	1,052	-	1,052
1862	1,868	-	1,868

Robert Scullan,
Clerk of Union.

22 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September						Number of Union-Paupers who received R in each Yea ended 29 Septemb 1857 to 186
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.			1861.			1862.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BALTINGLASS UNION:															
Baltinglass	2 6	2 4	2 4	21	37	80	12	–	–	24	8	8	37	5	6
Hartstown	1 –	1 2	1 –	–	–	–		–			–			–	
The Grange	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Tuckmill	– 7	– 8	– 9	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Stratford	1 –	1 4	1 –	–	2	12		–		8	9	–	7	14	–
Eadstown	1 –	1 2	1 –	–	1	3		–		–	10	–	–	7	–
Talbotstown	1 –	– 11	1 5	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Humewood	1 4	1 5	1 6	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Rathdangan	– 10	– 10	1 –	–	1	1		–			2	6	–	10	6
Ballinguile	– 7	– 8	– 11	–	1	1		–			2	6	–	5	–
Imael, North	1 –	1 3	1 5	–	–	13		–			–		2	14	–
Imael, South	– 9	– 9	– 10	–	5	–		–		1	–	–		–	
Donoughmore	1 –	1 5	1 3	–	4	–		–		3	13	–		–	
Donard	– 8	– 9	– 8	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Dunlavin	1 3	1 2	1 4	–	–	1		–			–		–	12	–
Rathsallagh	– 7	– 9	– 9	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Tober	– 9	– 9	1 3	–	–	10		–			–		4	15	6
Hollywood	1 –	1 4	1 4	5	–	–	1	–	–		–			–	
Suglass	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Togher	– 6	– 9	– 9	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Ballitore	2 –	2 2	2 4	14	7	9	1	6	–	5	–	–	–	18	–
Carrigeen	– 10	1 –	1 3	1	5	13	1	12	6	14	1	–	29	3	–
Graney	– 10	1 2	1 –	27	23	12	7	10	–	10	6	6	12	14	–
Rahill	– 8	1 –	– 10	–	–	1		–			–		–	2	6
Kinneagh	– 9	1 –	– 9	–	–	4		–			–		–	15	–
Rathvilly	1 9	1 10	1 10	–	5	8		–		1	15	–	2	17	–
Williamstown	– 7	– 9	– 9	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Ticknock	1 –	1 –	1 4	–	–	3		–			–		5	10	–
Total for Electoral Divisions				68	91	171	23	8	6	69	8	2	106	3	–
Union at Large				4	–	7		– 10	10		–		2	7	–
TOTAL UNION				72	91	178	23	19	4	69	8	2	108	10	–
BANBRIDGE UNION:															
Anaclone	– 4	– 4	– 4	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Artanagh	– 8	– 10	– 10	21	6	10	40	–	1	18	17	–	15	1	–
Ballybrick	– 4	– 5	– 5	6	5	4	4	12	7	6	9	–	3	18	–
Ballolymore	– 5	– 10	– 6	5	8	12	33	9	1	33	14	–	35	7	–
Ballyshiel	– 4	– 4	– 6	8	12	12	1	13	7	7	7	–	2	1	–
Ballyward	– 5	– 6	– 6	2	1	4	9	15	1	–	2	6	4	4	–
Banbridge	– 8	– 8	– 10	23	30	23	12	11	3	6	16	6	5	1	6
Crossgar	– 10	– 10	– 5	7	10	21	19	17	1	14	–	6	25	10	6
Dromore	– 7	– 7	– 8	15	19	44	32	10	2	18	6	6	28	14	–
Gaivaghy	– 5	– 8	– 8	25	12	–	17	1	1	9	15	6		–	
Glaskermore	– 6	– 8	– 5	4	1	1	–	8	2	7	14	–	3	15	–
Leitrim	– 6	– 5	– 6	1	1	7	1	4	7	–	16	–	1	5	–
Loughbrickland	– 5	– 5	– 6	–	2	1		–		–	4	–	–	2	–
Magherally	– 10	– 8	– 6	10	1	10	3	16	2	3	8	–	12	8	6
Moneyslane	– 8	– 8	– 6	9	17	21	10	6	1	8	8	–	4	17	–
Mullabrack	– 5	– 5	– 6	–	9	9		–		2	5	–	5	4	6
Mullahead	– 4	– 4	– 5	1	6	7	1	12	7	1	4	–	4	4	–
Quilly	– 8	– 6	– 8	2	3	32	–	12	1	8	4	–	28	–	6
Scarva	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Skeogh	– 6	– 7	– 7	6	15	6	9	6	7	10	2	6	2	9	6
Tandragee	– 5	– 8	– 6	9	8	11	6	13	8	2	3	6	4	16	–
Tierkelly	– 6	– 4	– 10	2	18	2	11	9	7	9	19	–	1	9	6
Tullylish	– 6	– 8	– 6	1	2	4	–	15	–	–	4	6	–	7	–
Total for Electoral Divisions				157	186	241	217	14	6	170	1	–	188	15	6
Union at Large				10	12	12	4	16	–	5	3	–	3	7	6
TOTAL UNION				167	198	253	222	10	6	175	4	–	192	3	–

Union-at-Large P

Year.	In-door.	Out door
1857	299	–
1858	283	–
1859	237	–
1860	354	4
1861	483	–
1862	994	7

Mich[l] *Cooke*
Clerk

20 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	338	19
1858	409	23
1859	303	11
1860	250	10
1861	387	12
1862	557	12

Joseph Dickso
Clerk of U

3 June 1863.

UNIONS and ECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
NDON UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ballinadee	- 11	- 11	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Ballygroman	- 8	- 8	- 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballymodan	1 2	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballymurphy	- 11	1 -	1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Baurleigh	- 8	- 8	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bengour	- 9	- 10	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boulteen	- 9	- 9	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brinny	- 8	- 8	- 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cashel	- 7	- 7	- 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Innoshannon	1 -	- 11	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Killonane	- 8	- 7	- 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilbrittain	- 8	- 8	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilbrogan	1 -	- 11	- 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Knockavilly	- 9	- 8	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Knockroe	- 11	- 11	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Moviddy	- 8	- 9	- 8	-		-	-	-	-	
Munagh	- 10	- 10	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rathclarin	- 10	- 10	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Teadies	- 10	1 -	1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Templemartin	- 9	- 9	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NTRY UNION:										
Bantry	1 6	1 8	1 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Ahil	1 -	1 2	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dance	1 -	- 10	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durras, East	1 6	1 3	1 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durras, West	1 10	1 8	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Glenlough	1 4	1 8	1 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whiddy	1 -	- 10	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Glengarriff	1 6	1 6	1 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kealkil	1 -	1 2	1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilcaskin	1 6	1 4	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mealagh	1 -	1 3	1 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scart	1 -	1 2	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Seefin	1 6	1 4	1 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheepshead	1 6	1 8	1 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WNBOY UNION:										
Bawnboy	- 11	1 4	1 10	-	4	13	-	4 19 -	27 9 -	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Ballyconnell	1 3	1 10	1 10	1	3	13	- 14 -	4 19 6	20 18 -	
Ballinamore	- 9	1 2	2 -	2	6	15	5 10 -	15 15 6	22 10 2	
Ballymagovern	- 7	1 2	1 3	-	3	4	-	1 18 6	4 7 6	
Bilberry	- 9	1 5	1 10	-	5	5	-	6 9 6	11 18 6	
Benbrack	- 11	- 10	1 2	-	-	5	-	-	- 12 -	
Cloverhill	- 11	- 10	2 -	-	2	44	-	7 19 -	33 16 -	
Carn	- 11	- 11	1 -	-	2	-	-	1 15 -	-	
Corrala	- 10	- 6	1 3	-	1	5	-	1 7 -	3 6 -	
Diamond	- 11	- 6	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Doogary	1 -	1 1	2 -	-	-	1	-	-	1 10 -	
Drumreilly, South	- 9	- 8	2 8	-	1	7	-	1 4 -	2 2 6	
Drumreilly, North	- 9	- 9	1 8	-	1	21	-	- 5 -	14 5 -	
Garradice	- 10	- 9	1 6	1	23	18	- 13 -	- 8 1	29 2 -	
Greaghglass	- 5	- 8	1 -	-	1	14	-	- 9 -	4 4 -	
Rillygar	- 6	- 7	1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rinawley	- 6	1 1	1 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lisanover	- 7	- 11	1 8	-	3	6	-	1 4 6	7 3 -	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Newtowngore	1 -	1 7	2 -	2	1	4	- 6 -	- 12 -	2 8 -	
Oughteragh	- 8	1 3	1 2	-	1	6	-	5 7 -	5 9 -	
Pedera Vokers	1 1	1 1	1 5	-	1	2	-	1 8 -	- 14 -	
Swanlinbar	1 6	2 8	2 8	-	-	2	-	-	4 15 6	
Stralongford	- 6	- 7	1 -	-	-	2	-	-	1 10 -	
Templeport	1 2	- 11	1 5	-	2	6	-	- 6 6	6 10 6	
Tircahan	1 1	- 11	1 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total for Electoral Divisions				6	60	193	7 3 -	64 - -	204 10 8	
Union at Large				-	2	17	-	3 6 -	6 7 8	
TOTAL UNION				6	62	210	7 3 -	67 6 -	210 18 4	

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	330	-	330
1858	275	-	275
1859	268	-	268
1860	253	-	253
1861	349	-	349
1862	357	-	357

S. R. Tresilian,
Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	187	-	187
1858	140	-	140
1859	132	-	132
1860	144	-	144
1861	149	-	149
1862	251	-	251

Richd. Nicholson,
Clerk of Union.

30 May 1863.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	60	-	60
1858	108	-	108
1859	94	-	94
1860	120	-	120
1861	185	2	187
1862	281	17	298

Ralph Montgomery,
Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union Paupers who received in each Y ended 29 Septem 1857 to 18
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
BELFAST UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
Belfast	– 10	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large
Greencastle	– 7	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballygomartin	– 10	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | O d
Ballymurphy	1 –	– 10	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Whitehouse	– 10	– 10	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 1,776
Carnmoney	– 8	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 1,584
Ballysillan	– 9	– 8	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 1,112
Ballymacanett	1 3	1 3	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 1,268
Castlereagh	– 10	– 10	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 1,998
Dundonald	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 3,648
Holywood	– 8	– 8	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyhackamore	– 8	– 8	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Division				–	–	–	–	–	–	*Wm. Boy* Cle
Union at Large				–	–	2	–	–	– 11 6	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	2	–	–	– 11 6	27 May 1863.
BELMULLET UNION:										
Binghamstown, North	3 8	2 9	5 5	21	–	–	1 19 –	–	–	
Binghamstown, South	2 4	2 6	5 6	84	1	20	7 15 10	1 11 6	3 4 –	Union-at-Large
Belmullet	3 6½	2 6	3 10	1	–	5	– 5 –	–	3 4 –	
Glencastle	1 6	1 9	2 1	–	–	1	–	–	– 2 –	Year. | In-door. | O d
Rathhill	1 6	2 1	2 1	2	–	1	– 12 –	–	2 2 –	
Goolamore	1 5	2 6	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 9
Mungs	2 4	2 10	3 –	7	–	–	– 16 –	–	–	1858 | 10
Bangor	1 6	3 6	2 1	1	–	–	– 1 6	–	–	1859 | 18
Barrorsky	– 10	1 4	2 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 41
Glenco	1 –	1 4	2 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 33
Sheskin	1 –	1 4	2 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 67
Knocknaloner	1 8	1 6	2 1	–	–	5	–	–	– 1 6	
Glenamoy	1 1	1 –	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Muingnabo	1 8	2 6	3 –	1	–	–	– 7 6	–	–	
Knockadaff	4 3	1 6	4 7	16	–	–	3 19 –	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				133	1	32	15 15 10	1 11 6	8 13 6	*Patk. J. Mc* Cler
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	26 May 1863.
TOTAL UNION				133	1	32	15 15 10	1 11 6	8 13 6	
BORRISOKANE UNION:										
Ballylaskey	1 1	– 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large
Cloghjordan	1 5	1 7	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloghprior	– 9½	– 6½	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | O do
Finnal	– 11	– 8½	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilbarron	1 –	– 9½	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 71
Mertonhall	– 8	– 11½	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 64
Terryglass	– 10½	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 78
Borrisokane	1 5	1 3	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 100
Aglishclohane	– 8	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 170
Ballingarry	– 7	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 323
Uskane	1 1½	1 1½	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	*James A. Ro* Clerk
Lorrha, East	– 7½	– 5½	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 May 1863.
Lorrha, West	– 7½	– 9½	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September.			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
BOYLE UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Aghafin	– 10	– 10	– 6	–	–	2	–	–	2 5 –	
Aghanagh	– 10	– 9	– 9	3	–	6	1 14 3	–	5 9 10	
Allygowlan	– 8	– 10	1 –	1	–	3	– 18 –	–	3 2 6	
Ballyfarnow	– 8	– 10	2 2	5	3	3	– 13 –	6 11 2	2 1 6	
Ballinasloe	– 10	– 8	– 6	1	1	6	1 6 8	1 9 9	11 5 –	
Ballyfermoyle	1 6	1 1	– 8	1	1	2	– 2 3	– 4 6	4 12 –	
Breedogue	1 –	1 3	1 7	–	2	64	–	– 7 –	24 6 10	
Boyle	2 4	2 5	2 6	–	8	72	–	8 – 11	66 1 6	
Conlavin	1 –	– 10	– 11	–	10	10	–	7 19 9	11 4 –	
Croghan	1 –	1 –	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crossna	1 6	1 1	1 2	3	7	15	5 14 10	15 – 5	25 13 2	
Cuilmore	1 –	– 9	– 6	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Drumrat	– 8	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Eastersno w	1 2	– 10	1 –	–	–	4	–	–	3 19 4	
Kendue	– 8	– 11	– 9	–	1	6	–	1 4 –	11 3 6	
Kilbryan	– 8	– 9	– 10	3	4	5	6 6 –	13 2 6	13 5 6	
Kilcolagh	1 6	1 6	1 3	–	–	36	–	–	16 16 6	
Kilfree	– 6	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcraght	– 8	– 11	1 3	4	2	23	4 7 8	4 2 1	14 17 4	
Killadoon	– 8	– 10	– 8	–	–	11	–	–	13 16 6	
Kilmactrany	– 10	– 11	– 9	2	6	17	6 13 3	18 2 11	33 9 –	
Kilmacumsay	1 2	– 11	– 10	1	1	32	2 18 9	3 12 9	15 3 –	
Kilshalvey	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	–	2	–	–	1 7 –	
Lisgarve	– 8	– 8	– 10	–	3	26	–	1 1 6	33 18 –	
Loughallen	– 8	1 1	1 1	–	1	2	–	1 4 –	5 1 –	
Mantua	– 10	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Oakport	1 –	– 9	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rockingham	– 8	– 10	– 9	1	–	6	– 10 1	–	5 18 4	
Rushfield	1 –	– 10	– 8	–	–	5	–	–	3 15 –	
Shancough	– 8	– 8	– 7	1	–	3	– 10 –	–	7 3 –	
Templevany	1 –	1 –	1 4	1	–	11	– 2 6	–	2 9 –	
Tivanagh	1 6	2 –	1 11	–	5	15	–	– 2 6	7 4 6	
Toomour	1 –	– 9	– 7	–	1	–	–	– 1 6	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				27	56	387	31 17 3	82 7 3	345 7 10	
Union-at-Large				–	16	7	–	2 7 –	4 9 6	
Total Union				27	72	394	31 17 3	84 14 3	349 17 4	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	106	–	106
1858	103	–	103
1859	87	–	87
1860	131	–	131
1861	225	16	241
1862	269	7	276

Patrick Clarke,
Clerk of Union.

4 June 1863.

CAHERSIVEEN UNION:										
Bahagh	– 9	– 10	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinskelleg	1 –	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballybract	1 –	1 10	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caher	2 11	4 –	3 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caherdaniel	1 1	1 3	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Canuig	1 –	1 4	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castlegreen	1 5	2 4	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloon	2 4	– 6	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Curraghbeg	1 7	1 1	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Darrymane	2 5	2 3	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derrianna	1 4	– 6	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Emlagh	1 –	1 3	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glanbehy	2 6	1 4	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killinane	1 10	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lateen	1 6	– 8	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Loughcurrane	2 –	– 10	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mastergeehy	– 7	– 10	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maum	1 7	– 10	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portmagee	1 5	1 11	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
St. Finan	1 7	1 5	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Teereneavagh	1 2	1 8	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Valencia	1 –	1 11	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	72	–	72
1858	61	–	61
1859	83	–	83
1860	88	–	88
1861	70	–	70
1862	115	–	115

D. O'Connell,
Clerk of Union.

21 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September						Number of Union-at-La Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, fi 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.			1861.			1862.		
CALLAN UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
Ballengarry	1 9	1 10	1 11	19	32	38	16	18	4	21	16	3	23	5	9
Ballyphilip	1 7	1 4	1 11½	12	18	42	8	15	2	9	18	3	14	18	–
Crohane	1 –	– 10	1 3½	13	13	14	14	17	6	15	13	3	17	7	9
Farrenrory	1 4	1 5	1 8½	17	23	22	10	3	3	11	7	–	13	11	–
Modeshel	– 11	1 2	1 2½	–	1	–		–		1	17	6		–	
Mullinahone	1 –	1 4	2 –	–	1	10		–		–	1	–	2	14	6
Anner	– 8	– 9	1 –	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Kilvemnon	– 8	– 8	1 6½	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Kilmaganny	– 9	– 8	1 6	2	7	26	–	15	–	2	14	6	16	1	6
Killemurry	– 7	1 –	1 5½	–	–	2		–			–		–	10	–
Coolaghmore	– 6	– 7	1 1	1	3	10	2	12	–	3	18	–	14	2	6
Donnemaggin	– 9	– 11	1 6½	1	6	9	–	14	–	2	12	–	9	12	–
Mallardstown	– 10	– 9	1 3	–	1	4		–		–	2	–	1	15	–
Kells	– 9	1 3	1 5	11	21	23	5	14	6	16	6	–	20	15	6
Callan	1 10	2 6	2 7	55	108	228	16	–	–	24	17	6	101	4	–
Scotsborough	– 8	– 8	1 9	–	2	4		–		–	15	–	8	3	6
Burnchurch	1 2	– 10	1 4	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Tullehanebrougue	– 9	– 9	1 1	2	–	1	–	4	–		–		–	11	–
Earlstown	– 10	– 10	1 2	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Kilmanagh	– 7	– 9	1 –	–	8	9		–		1	5	6	5	4	–
Total for Electoral Divisions				133	244	442	76	13	9	113	4	9	249	16	–
Union-at-Large				2	9	42	–	14	–	1	5	6	9	9	–
TOTAL UNION				135	253	484	77	7	9	114	10	3	259	5	–

R. Colleton,
Clerk of U

23 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paup

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	545	2
1858	373	5
1859	416	4
1860	473	2
1861	827	9
1862	1,086	42

CARLOW UNION:															
Augha	– 4	– 6	– 6	–	1	–		–		–	3	–		–	
Ardough	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	17		–			–		4	17	–
Arless	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	5		–			–		13	–	–
Bagenalstown	– 9	1 –	1 3	36	15	17	5	8	2	10	1	5	13	12	8
Ballickmoyler	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Ballinacarrig	– 5	– 6	– 6	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Ballintemple	– 8	– 6	– 6	–	–	1		–			–		3	5	6
Ballon	– 4	– 4	– 7	–	–	7		–			–		8	18	4
Ballymoon	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Burton Hall	– 10	– 9	– 4	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Carlow	– 9	1 –	1 8	4	2	38	–	12	–	2	8	–	18	–	–
Clogrenan	– 4	– 6	– 6	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Doonane	– 5	– 6	– 5	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Farnass	– 6	– 7	– 11	–	2	2		–		–	18	–	6	3	–
Fenagh	– 8	– 9	– 10	–	1	–		–		–	–	6		–	
Graigue	– 9	1 –	1 6	4	25	96	14	10	–	19	17	–	63	2	–
Grangeford	– 5	– 6	– 7	–	2	6		–		2	15	6	8	1	10
Johnstown	– 5	– 6	– 7	–	1	–		–		1	19	5		–	
Kellistown	– 4	– 5	– 7	–	1	–		–		1	2	5		–	
Kilbride	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	2	1		–		–	17	3	3	12	–
Killerig	– 4	– 4	– 4	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Leighlinbridge	– 9	– 10	1 5	46	44	54	8	10	8	10	3	3	23	13	2
Newtown	1 6	1 4	– 10	5	–	–	–	6	6		–			–	
Nurney	– 5	– 6	– 7	5	–	10	–	3	–		–		2	6	1
Old Leighlin	– 8	– 9	1 1	29	18	14	9	5	3	11	17	9	18	12	11
Rathornan	– 6	– 5	– 8	5	–	1	1	3	6		–		1	–	–
Ridge	– 7	– 8	1 3	–	27	–		–		8	2	10		–	
Rossmore	– 3	– 4	– 9	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Shrule	– 7	– 8	– 8	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Tankardetown	– 5	– 4	– 6	–	1	7		–		–	1	8	2	19	10
Templepeater	– 6	– 8	– 9	–	4	16		–		7	11	5	9	1	3
Tullow	1 –	1 4	2 –	18	31	49	10	14	6	34	–	–	54	15	3
Tullowbeg	1 –	– 9	– 10	5	20	35	19	16	3	21	17	2	41	8	5
Turra	– 9	1 –	1 1	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Ballyellin	– 5	– 6	– 7	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Rathrush	– 6	– 6	– 5	1	–	–	2	10	–		–			–	
Borris	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Corries	– 6	– 6	– 7	1	–	–	–	–	6		–			–	
Garryhill	– 4	– 5	– 5	–	–	–		–		–	–	6		–	
Killedmond	– 5	– 6	– 7	–	1	–		–			–			–	
Myshall	– 8	1 –	– 7	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Rathana	– 5	– 6	– 6	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Shangany	– 7	– 6	– 8	3	–	2	–	4	8		–		3	8	–
Sliguff	– 7	– 6	– 9	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Ballylelane	– –	– 9	– 10	–	–	2		–			–		2	4	9
Total for Electoral Divisions				162	198	380	73	5	–	133	7	1	302	2	–
Union-at-Large				10	16	22	1	18	2	–	19	2	2	–	–
TOTAL UNION				172	214	402	75	3	2	134	16	3	304	2	–

Union-at-Large Paupe

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	270	8
1858	322	17
1859	313	15
1860	280	10
1861	303	16
1682	397	22

Wm. Fishbourne, Ju
Clerk of Un

23 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief, in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
CARRICKMACROSS UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ballymackney	– 7	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bocks	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrickmacross	1 2	1 4	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Corrachana	– 10	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crossalare	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Donaghmoyne	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumboory	– 7	– 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumcarrow	– 8	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumguna	– 8	– 6	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Enagh	– 8	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmurry	– 5	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kiltybegs	– 5	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Loughfea	– 8	– 9	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Raferagh	– 8	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON UNION:										
Aghacashel	– 10	1 2	1 –½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Aunaduff	– 6	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Aughrim, East	– 10	1 1	– 10	–	–	1	–	–	– 8 7	
Aughrim, West	– 6	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Barnameenagh	– 10	1 5	1 4	–	–	8	–	–	– 13 4	
Carrick-on-Shannon	1 –	2 3	1 11	–	–	1	–	–	– 5 6	
Cloonteem	– 6	1 –	1 –	–	–	6	–	–	3 18 6	
Creeve	– 6	– 11	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Danesfort	– 10	1 4	2 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumshanbo	1 6	1 10	– 8	–	–	1	–	–	– 5 4	
Drumsna	– 5	1 –	1 5	–	–	2	–	–	– 9 11	
Drumreilly, East	– 11	1 4	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumreilly, West	– 11	1 4	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gortnagullion	– 9	1 1	– 7	–	–	1	–	–	– 1 6	
Gowel	– 9	1 2	1 –	–	–	1	–	–	– 1 6	
Keshcarrigan	1 –	1 10	1 8	–	–	1	–	–	– 1 9	
Killukin	– 7	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killummod	– 5	– 8	– 10	–	1	3	–	– 6 4	– 11 2	
Kilmore	– 7	1 –	1 1	–	–	3	–	–	1 11 4	
Kiltubride	– 11	1 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Leitrim	1 –	1 6	1 7	–	3	–	–	– 5 10	–	
Mohee	– 8	1 3	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tumna, North	– 10	1 3	– 10	–	–	1	–	–	– 1 7	
Tumna, South	– 8	1 1	– 0	–	–	1	–	–	– 15 9	
Yugan	– 11	1 5	– 10	–	1	–	–	– 1 6	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	5	30	–	– 13 8	9 5 9	
Union-at-Large				–	–	2	–	–	– 2 –	
TOTAL UNION				–	5	32	–	– 13 8	9 7 9	

Uuion-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	362	–	362
1858	307	–	307
1859	262	–	262
1860	256	–	256
1861	412	–	412
1862	558	–	558

Henry Quinn,
Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	185	–	185
1258	89	–	89
1859	90	–	90
1860	162	–	162
1861	252	–	252
1862	404	–	406

John B. Clarke,
Clerk of Union.

1 June 1863.

UNIONS. and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
CARRICK-ON-SUIR UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Carrick-on-Suir	2 4	2 –	3 6	6	33	57	1 2 3	21 14 8	32 14 6	
Kilmurry	– 11½	1 2½	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newtown	1 1	1 4	1 2	–	–	2	–	–	1 8 6	
Garrangibbon	1 4	1 4	1 6	–	–	1	–	–	– 8 –	
Boolyglass	– 11	1 3½	1 5½	–	7	1	–	6 9 3	1 16 –	
Tullahaught	1 –	1 4	1 2½	–	1	18	–	– 14 –	22 13 6	
Whitechurch	– 11½	1 3	1 2	4	–	1	1 18 1	–	7 7 –	
Fiddown	– 10	1 –	– 11½	1	1	1	– 13 6	2 18 6	4 5 6	
Muckalee	– 10	– 11½	1 –	3	–	3	1 14 4	–	6 14 6	
Piltown	– 10½	1 2	1 1½	2	5	21	2 15 8	1 14 –	35 10 2	
Templeorum	1 –	1 3	1 1	1	1	2	– 13 6	– 7 –	4 15 6	
Tubbrid	– 9	– 11½	– 11½	3	4	–	1 8 6	2 14 6	–	
Ballydurn	– 10	– 11	– 11½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrickbeg	2 3½	2 3	2 10	–	6	–	–	1 1 2	–	
Clonea	– 10	1 –	1 1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fenvagh	1 6	1 11½	2 –½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glen	– 9	1 –½	1 4½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mothel	– 10½	1 2½	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ross	– 9½	1 –½	1 3	–	1	1	–	– 6 8	2 7 3	
Rathcormuck	– 9½	– 11	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmeaden	– 10½	1 –	1 1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portlaw	1 7	2 5	2 4½	10	12	16	2 2 1	10 15 –	13 7 2	
Total for Electoral Divisions				30	71	124	12 7 11	48 14 9	133 7 7	
Union-at-Large				7	6	46	6 – 11	1 5 –	14 14 8	
TOTAL UNION				37	77	170	18 8 10	49 19 9	148 2 3	
CASHEL UNION:										
Ardmazle	– 8	– 8	– 11	–	–	3	–	–	2 14 6	
Ardsallagh	– 9	1 1	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballysheehan	– 11	– 11	1 5	–	–	1	–	–	– 8 –	
Cashel	2 2¾	2 9	3 6	–	–	2	–	–	– 5 4	
Clogher	1 8	1 6	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloneen	– 9	1 –	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonoult,y East	– 8	– 11	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonoulty, West	1 –	1 4	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Colman	– 9	1 2	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cooleagh	1 4	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drungan	1 9	1 1	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fethard	1 8	2 –	2 –	–	–	21	–	–	7 19 11	
Gaile	– 10	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Graigne	– 6	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Graystown	– 11	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killenasteena	– 11	– 11	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killenaule	– 11	1 2	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilpatrick	1 –	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockgraffon	– 10	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Magorban	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nodstown	– 9	– 10	1 –	–	–	3	–	–	– 9 –	
Oughterleague	1 1	1 2	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Peppentown	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullemaine	– 9	1 1	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	30	–	–	11 16 9	
Union-at-Large				–	–	9	–	–	2 10 5	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	39	–	–	14 7 2	

Union-at-Large Pau

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	527	5
1858	574	1
1859	582	2
1860	721	7
1861	1,014	6
1862	1,344	46

Charles Dooby,
Clerk of U

19 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pau

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	743	–
1858	558	–
1859	557	–
1860	579	–
1861	780	–
1862	1,250	9

Martin Ryan,
Clerk of U

20 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
CASTLEBAR UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Addergoole	– 11	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Balla	– 8	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinafad	– 7	– 6	– 8	–	–	1	–	–	– 5 –	
Ballyheane	– 5	– 6	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bellavary	– 10	– 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Breaghevy	– 9	– 8	– 9	–	–	8	–	–	2 7 8	
Burren	– 9	1 5	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballynagoraher	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castlebar	1 7	1 5	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clogher	– 7	– 6	– 9	–	–	8	–	–	2 3 2	
Cloonkeen	– 5	– 6	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Croaghmoyle	1 1	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killavally	– 9	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Manulla	– 10	– 9	– 10	–	–	1	–	–	– 3 2	
Pontoon	– 7	– 6	– 10	–	–	7	–	–	– 17 11	
Strade	– 5	– 7	1 1	–	–	1	–	–	– 2 –	
Tawnynagry	– 9	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turlough	1 –	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	26	–	–	5 18 11	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	26	–	–	5 18 11	

Robert J. Nixon, Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	176	–	176
1858	200	–	200
1859	254	–	254
1860	237	–	237
1861	354	–	354
1862	414	–	414

CASTLEBLAYNEY UNION:										
Annyalla	– 6	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyhay	– 10	1 6	1 10	–	–	6	–	–	– 2 –	
Bellatram	– 4	– 8	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Broomfield	– 4	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Camly	– 10	1 1	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrickaslane	– 4	– 10	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrickatu	– 4	– 10	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castleblayney	– 10	1 4	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Churchill	– 8	– 10	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloghoge	– 4	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Creeve	– 6	– 8	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cremartin	– 8	– 11	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crossmaglin	– 9	1 2	– 9	–	–	2	–	–	– 10 –	
Cullyhanna	– 10	1 –	– 8	–	–	1	–	–	– 6 –	
Dorsey	– 6	– 9	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Greagh	– 3	– 8	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Larngh	– 3	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisleitrim	– 7	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maybane	– 10	– 9	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mullyash	– 4	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
New Town Hamilton	– 7	– 9	1 2	–	–	2	–	–	– 12 3	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	11	–	–	1 10 3	
Union at Large				–	–	6	–	–	– 4 8	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	17	–	–	1 14 11	

S. M'Birney, Clerk of Union.

21 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	450	–	450
1858	196	–	196
1859	198	–	198
1860	219	–	219
1861	368	–	368
1862	631	6	637

CASTLECOMER UNION:										
Attanagh	1 10	1 4	1 10	5	12	18	11 16 –	16 1 –	16 18 11	
Ballyraggett	1 4	1 8	2 8	83	138	227	102 13 9	156 – 3	210 7 –	
Castlecomer	2 6	2 6	3 4	234	205	290	324 4 6	346 3 –	434 4 –	
Cloghainka	1 4	1 –	1 8	10	9	12	21 1 –	22 11 –	27 7 6	
Kilmacur	1 8	1 –	1 6	8	21	10	16 6 –	20 10 6	25 12 6	
Mothell	1 3	1 3	2 4	5	15	16	14 15 6	30 3 –	35 7 6	
Muckalee	1 6	1 4	2 3	17	14	12	31 10 –	30 3 6	32 4 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				362	414	585	522 6 9	621 12 3	782 1 5	
Union at Large				15	42	129	12 19 6	12 19 1	10 13 3	
TOTAL UNION				377	456	714	535 6 3	634 11 4	792 14 8	

Patrick Burgess, Clerk of Union.

26 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	411	11	422
1858	275	26	301
1859	229	4	333
1860	292	15	307
1861	655	42	697
1862	958	129	1,087

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief, in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-La Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, fr 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
CASTLEDERG UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	Union-at-Large Paupe
Bomackatall	– 9	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castlebane	– 7	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Castlederg	– 10	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 37 | –
Clare	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 47 | –
Clunahill	– 9	– 5	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 52 | –
Corgary	– 8	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 73 | –
Drumquin	– 10	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 97 | –
Killen	– 9	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 237 | –
Killeter	– 8	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisnacloon	– 8	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Edward Hemphi* Clerk of Un
Listymore	– 10	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Magheraayan	– 6	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 May 1863.
Magheranageeragh	– 9	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	Corrected, 4 June 18
West Longfield	– 8	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Edward Hemp*
CASTLEREA UNION:										
Artagh, North	– 7	– 9	1 1	–	1	1	–	– 5 –	– 4 –	
Artagh, South	– 8	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballaghadeneen	– 7	– 11	1 7	–	6	1	–	1 1 –	– 2 6	Union-at-Large Paup
Ballinlough	– 7	– 8	1 2	1	1	1	– 16 –	– 2 –	– 1 6	
Ballintober	– 6	– 10	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Baslick	1 4	1 9	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinagare	– 8	– 7	1 –	–	–	1	–	–	– 5 –	1857 | 126 | 2
Buckhill	– 8	– 7	1 5	–	1	3	–	– 6 6	– 10 –	1858 | 95 | 1
Canowduff	– 4	– 7	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 125 | –
Castleplunkett	– 7	– 7	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 132 | –
Castlerea	– 10	1 8	2 2	–	–	2	–	–	– 9 –	1861 | 224 | 2
Castleteeheen	– 6	– 6	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 432 | 4
Cloontower	– 7	– 10	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cooloughter	– 6	1 –	1 4	–	1	1	–	– – 6	– 6 6	*Patrick Mitch* Clerk of U
Edmondstown	– 6	– 7	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fairymount	– 7	– 9	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 May 1863.
Frenchpark	– 8	– 9	– 11	1	–	–	– 5 6	–	–	
Kiltullagh	– 6	– 6	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Loughlinn	– 6	– 11	1 1	–	1	1	–	– 5 –	– 4 6	
Total for Electoral Divisions				2	11	11	1 1 6	2 – –	2 3 –	
Union at Large				–	2	4	–	– 10 6	– 5 –	
Total Union				2	13	15	1 1 6	2 10 6	2 8 –	
CASTLETOWN UNION:										
Adrigole	–	3 7	2 10	–	–	1	–	–	– 12 –	Union-at-Large Paup
Bere	–	4 8	2 10	–	–	3	–	–	– 19 6	
Coulagh	–	3 2	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Curryglass	–	3 8	3 5	–	–	3	–	–	1 5 –	
Killcatherine	–	4 1	3 7	–	–	2	–	–	1 6 –	1857 | 66 | –
Killeonenagh	–	4 6	3 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 55 | –
Kilnamanagh	–	4 2	3 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 52 | –
1860: No rate made in year ended 29 Sept. 1860.										1860 | 52 | –
1861: Two rates made, 11 Oct. 1860, and 27 June 1861.										1861 | 74 | –
										1862 | 104 | –
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	9	–	–	4 2 6	*J. R. Harringto* Clerk of Un
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	20 May 1863.
Total Union				–	–	9	–	–	4 2 6	

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
CAVAN UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ardue	– 7	– 5	– 7	1	3	3	– 4 –	1 14 4	1 10 –	
Aroagh	– 7	1 2	1 3	–	–	7	–	–	– 13 –	
Ballintemple	– 7	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyhaise	– 7	– 11	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballymacugh	– 5	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballynanagh	– 9	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belturbet	– 10	– 10	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brucehalt	– 4	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Butlersbridge	– 7	1 6	1 2	–	–	1	–	–	– 18 9	
Carafin	– 7	– 4	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castlesaunderson	– 10	1 –	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cavan	– 9	1 –	1 4	2	23	61	1 19 10	12 13 8	34 8 2	
Clonervy	– 5	– 7	– 11	–	2	7	–	2 4 5	3 11 1	
Corr	– 4	– 5	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crossdoney	– 5	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crosskeys	– 8	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cuttragh	– 10	– 11	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Denn	– 6	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derrin	– 5	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumcarbin	– 7	– 9	1 –	–	4	4	–	– 15 3	– 4 9	
Graddum	– 5	– 6	– 6	–	1	–	–	– 2 –	–	
Grilly	– 5	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilconny	– 4	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kill	– 4	– 4	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killashandra	– 9	– 8	– 11	–	1	2	–	– 2 –	1 15 6	
Killykeen	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	14	–	–	1 14 1	
Kilnaleck	– 5	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Miltown	– 4	– 6	– 10	–	3	9	–	1 1 10	6 5 6	
Moynehall	– 6	– 8	– 10	–	2	4	–	2 2 8	4 5 4	
Redhill	– 6	– 9	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Springfield	– 5	– 7	– 10	–	–	1	–	–	– 5 –	
Stradorn	– 4	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Waterloo	– 7	– 6	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				3	39	113	2 3 10	20 16 2	55 11 2	
Union at Large				2	5	–	– 1 9	– 1 6	–	
Total Union				5	44	113	2 5 7	20 17 8	55 11 2	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	415	1	416
1858	245	–	245
1859	265	–	265
1860	271	2	273
1861	475	5	480
1862	711	–	711

Blayney Grier,
Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

CELBRIDGE UNION:										
Balraheen	– 9	– 7	– 5	–	9	41	–	7 6 –	30 15 –	
Celbridge	1 4	1 4	1 2	1	28	61	– 16 –	10 4 –	23 8 6	
Cloncurry	– 9	– 7	– 8	10	14	28	6 7 –	45 19 6	56 9 6	
Clonsilla	– 8	– 5	– 3	–	–	14	–	–	2 10 –	
Donadea	– 9	– 7	– 6	–	5	14	–	2 9 6	15 7 –	
Donaghcomper	– 10	– 8	– 7	15	9	4	3 – –	8 – –	1 19 –	
Kilcock	1 4	1 2	– 9	20	40	33	23 11 6	26 10 6	31 4 –	
Leixlip	– 11	1 –	– 11	34	28	48	29 12 –	37 11 –	49 12 –	
Lucan	– 10	– 11	– 9	59	79	76	31 16 –	80 9 –	70 1 6	
Maynooth	– 10	– 8	– 8	8	4	19	3 14 –	19 16 –	19 11 –	
Newcastle	– 10	– 8	– 8	–	7	16	–	3 3 –	23 14 –	
Rathcoole	– 9	– 8	– 11	18	19	26	12 13 –	21 12 –	44 7 6	
Rodanstown	– 8	– 6	– 5	1	2	2	2 3 –	6 10 –	9 13 6	
Saggard	1 –	– 9	– 8	–	1	1	–	– 12 6	1 4 –	
Straffan	– 9	– 7	– 7	–	2	7	–	– 5 –	2 1 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				166	247	390	113 12 6	270 8 –	381 17 6	
Union at Large				1	4	12	– 3 –	6 11 –	11 1 –	
Total Union				167	251	402	113 15 6	276 19 –	392 18 6	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	330	1	331
1858	477	5	482
1859	452	8	460
1860	761	1	762
1861	1,415	4	1,419
1862	1,085	12	1,097

Saml. Manning,
Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-L Paupers who received Relie in each Year ended 29 September, 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
CLAREMORRIS UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ballindine	– 9	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyhannis	– 7½	– 8	1 –	–	1	3	–	– 2 –	1 3 –	Union-at-Large Pau
Ballyhowly	– 4¾	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bekan	– 8	– 8	– 11	–	2	3	–	2 13 –	1 6 4½	Year. In-door. Out-door.
Caraun	– 6¾	– 6	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Claremorris	1 8	1 10	2 4	–	1	12	–	3 13 2	2 – 2	
Cloghermore	– 9¾	– 11	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Course	– 6½	– 6	1 1	1	–	–	– 17 –	–	–	
Crossboyne	– 8¾	– 8	– 11	–	2	–	–	1 18 –	–	1857 61 1
Culnacleha	– 9½	– 7	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 94 –
Ganymore	– 9¼	1 1	– 10	–	–	7	–	–	2 11 8	1859 105 –
Kilcolman	– 4¾	– 5	– 8	–	–	2	–	–	1 5 8	1860 81 1
Kilvine	– 6½	– 7	– 10	–	4	10	–	2 5 –	3 18 10	1861 135 –
Knock, North	– 6¼	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 170 2
Knock, South	– 5½	– 8	– 9	3	6	5	1 14 2	3 5 –	– 14 8	
Loughanboy	– 10¾	– 7	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mayo	– 6½	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Murneen	– 6	– 7	– 10	–	1	4	–	1 – –	2 – –	*John Egan*, Clerk of
Tagheen	– 9¾	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				4	17	46	2 11 2	14 16 2	15 – 4½	19 May 1863.
Union at Large				1	–	2	– 6 –	–	– 2 9	
TOTAL UNION				5	17	48	2 17 2	14 16 2	15 3 1½	
CLIFDEN UNION:										
Ballinakill	1 3	1 6	1 10½	–	–	31	–	–	2 12 –½	
Bencon	1 7½	2 1	1 –	–	–	4	–	–	– 13 7½	
Bunowen	1 7	1 8	2 2½	–	–	14	–	–	4 18 10	Union-at-Large Pau
Cleggan	1 5	1 9	2 9	–	–	67	–	–	3 19 5	
Clifden	3 6	4 7	6 1½	–	–	14	–	–	6 15 8½	Year. In-door. Out-door.
Cushkillery	1 3	1 6	1 8	–	–	6	–	–	– 3 6	
Derrycanla	1 9	1 3	1 10½	–	–	32	–	–	4 13 9	
Derrylea	1 6	1 2	2 4½	–	–	1	–	–	– – 8	
Doonlonghan	2 6	2 6	4 1	–	–	5	–	–	1 4 10½	1857 30 –
Errislanan	1 6	1 9	3 7½	–	–	4	–	–	1 5 1	1858 36 –
Illion	2 –	3 6	3 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 19 –
Inisbboggin	1 3	1 3	3 2	–	–	177	–	–	23 9 11	1860 31 –
Knockboy	1 4½	2 4	2 4½	–	–	45	–	–	5 10 –	1861 60 –
Moyrus	1 10½	3 –	2 7	–	–	57	–	–	5 18 11½	1862 100 8
Owengowla	1 6	1 4	1 9	–	–	35	–	–	3 17 3½	
Renvyle	1 9	1 6	1 8½	–	–	26	–	–	1 16 11	
Roundstone	1 9	2 3	2 10½	–	–	178	–	–	16 16 5	
Sillerna	1 10½	1 9	3 1	–	–	44	–	–	14 – 4½	*John Burke*, Clerk of
Skaanive	1 5	2 2	1 9	–	–	2	–	–	– 3 3	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	742	–	–	98 – 7½	22 May 1863.
Union at Large				–	–	8	–	–	– 10 1½	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	750	–	–	98 10 9	
CLOGHEEN UNION:										
Ardfinnan	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large Pau
Ballybacon	– 10	1 1	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyporoon	– 9	1 2	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. In-door. Out-door.
Burncourt	– 8	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caher	1 2	1 7	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 159 –
Clogheen	1 10	1 11	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 119 –
Coolagananroe	– 11	– 11	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 119 –
										1860 148 –
Derrygrath	– 7	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 175 –
Kilcoran	– 9	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 250 –
Mortlestown	– 7	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newcastle	– 11	– 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Jos. Stalleme*, Clerk of
Tubbrid	– 9	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullaghmelan	– 8	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 May 1863.
Tullaghorton	– 7	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
LOGHER UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Clogher	– 5	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Ballagh	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fivemiletown	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cole	– 8	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total.
Aughintaine	– 9	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killyfaddy	– 6	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cecil	– 6	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Augher	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 187 | – | 187
Cullamore	– 5	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 127 | – | 127
Favor Royal	– 5	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 108 | – | 108
Errigle	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 204 | – | 204
Foremass	– 6	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 323 | – | 323
Ballygawly	– 8	– 7	– 9	–	–	3	–	–	1 7 –	1862 | 584 | – | 584
Tullyvar	– 7	– 8	– 8	–	–	1	–	–	1 16 –	
Aughmacloy	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	3	3	–	– 16 –	3 18 6	
Derrygorry	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shanmullagh	– 5	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bragan	– 5	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	3	7	–	– 16 –	7 1 6	*H. Lynch*, Clerk of Union.
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	27 May 1863.
Total Union				–	3	7	–	– 16 –	7 1 6	
LONAKILTY UNION:										
Abbeymahon	– 7	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Ardfield	– 8	– 8	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Argideen	– 7	– 10	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Butlerstown	– 5	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total.
Cahermore	1 –	1 2	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castleventry	– 8	– 6	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonakilty	1 –	1 –	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coolcraheen	– 6	1 2	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Courtmacsherry	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 240 | – | 240
Kilkeranmore	– 7	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 211 | – | 211
Kilmaloda, East	– 5	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 154 | – | 154
Kilmaloda, West	– 7	– 5	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 182 | – | 182
Kilmoylerane	– 6	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 231 | – | 231
Kilnagross	– 6	– 5	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 348 | – | 348
Knocks	– 5	– 7	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathbarry	– 7	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	*John Spiller*, Clerk of Union.
Rosscarbery	1 –	1 –	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rossmore	– 8	1 1	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 May 1863.
Templeomallus	– 9	– 10	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Timoleague	– 6	– 7	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
LONES UNION:										
Carnmore	– 4	– 4	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Clones	1 2	– 6	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonkeelan	– 11 / – 12	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coolnemarrow	– 5	– 6	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total.
Currin	– 9	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derrysteaton	– 3	– 6	– 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dresternan	– 2 / – 3 / – 4 / – 7 / – 8	– 6	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 370 | – | 370
										1858 | 275 | – | 275
										1859 | 265 | – | 265
Drummully	– 7	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 250 | – | 250
Killevan	– 8	– 6	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 358 | – | 358
Kilturk	– 7	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 575 | – | 575
Magheraveely	1 1 / 1 2	– 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mullinagowan	– 5	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newbliss	– 8	– 6	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Geo. Little*, Acting Clerk of Union.
Newtownbutler	1 1	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Roslea	– 2 / – 3 / – 4	– 4	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 May 1863.
St. Tierney	– 6	– 8	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-L Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, fr 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
CLONMEL UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ballyclerahan	1 4	1 4	1 11	–	–	2	–	–	– 3 –	Union-at-Large Paup
Ballymacarbry	1 6	1 6	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonmel	2 7	2 10	3 2	–	–	123	–	–	11 13 8	Year. | In-door. | O d o
Graignagower	1 –	1 –	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gurteen	1 –	1 –	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 1,039 | –
Inishlounaght	1 9	1 9	3 –	–	–	5	–	–	2 – 10	1858 | 702 | –
Kilcash	1 2	1 2	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 618 | –
Killaloan	1 –	1 –	2 4	–	–	5	–	–	– 2 6	1860 | 831 | –
Kilmacomma	2 –	2 –	3 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 1,107 | –
Kilronan	1 1	1 1	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 1,784 | 7
Kilsheelan	1 6	1 6	2 –	–	–	6	–	–	1 8 –	
Kiltinan	1 2	1 2	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisronagh	1 2	1 2	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
St. Mary's	3 7	3 11	3 10	–	–	20	–	–	1 7 –½	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	161	–	–	16 15 –½	*John Ploughton*, Clerk of U
Union at Large				–	–	7	–	–	– 17 5	
Total Union				–	–	168	–	–	17 12 5½	20 May 1863.
COLERAINE UNION:										
Aghadowey	– 8	– 10	1 2	–	5	2	–	4 12 6	6 2 6	Union-at-Large Paupe
Agherey	– 6	– 8	– 6	–	2	1	–	– 12 –	4 4 –	
Articlare	– 9	1 –	1 3	1	6	6	– 14 –	2 10 –	5 17 –	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Ballylagan	– 4	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Barnsbrook	– 8	– 8	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 329 | –
Beardiville	– 6	– 8	– 10	–	2	8	–	5 7 6	2 15 –	1858 | 330 | 2
Bovagh	– 6	– 7	– 8	–	2	–	–	– 6 –	–	1859 | 342 | 2
Bushmills	– 6	1 3	1 2	2	4	5	1 12 –	3 – –	1 12 –	1860 | 361 | 1
Coleraine	1 –	1 –	1 4	–	2	4	–	– 2 6	3 4 6	1861 | 602 | 2
Downhill	– 6	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 877 | 3
Drumcroon	– 8	– 7	– 8	–	4	7	–	5 16 –	19 4 –	
Garvagh	– 10	1 8	1 4	4	3	8	1 10 –	6 16 6	6 18 6	
Glenkeen	– 6	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockantern	– 4	– 8	– 10	–	2	1	–	4 18 6	3 2 6	
Letterloan	– 6	– 8	1 –	–	–	1	–	–	– 10 –	
Portrush	– 4	– 8	– 8	–	1	1	–	3 9 –	4 16 –	
Portstewart	– 6	– 8	1 –	1	1	1	1 16 –	7 16 –	7 16 –	
Ringsen	– 6	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slaght	– 8	1 –	1 –	6	–	–	5 2 –	–	–	
Somerset	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				14	34	45	10 14 –	45 6 6	66 2 –	*John P. Fleming* Clerk of U
Union at Large				1	2	3	– 2 –	1 – –	– 5 6	19 May 1863.
Total Union				15	36	48	10 16 –	46 6 6	66 7 6	
COOKSTOWN UNION:										
Cookstown	– 8	– 10	– 8	1	–	–	– 4 6	–	–	Union-at-Large Paupe
Lissan, Lower	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Beaghmore	– 8	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | T
Ballinasollus	– 8	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Oriton	– 8	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killeenan	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Oaklands	– 6	– 10	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pomeroy	– 6	– 8	– 8	1	–	–	– 1 –	–	–	1857 | 183 | –
Rock	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 177 | –
Sandholes	– 8	1 –	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 168 | 1
Tullyhog	– 6	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 168 | –
Killycoltry	– 8	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 192 | –
Muntereolin	– 8	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 281 | –
Stewartstown	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	–	1	–	–	– 2 8	
Ballyclog	– 6	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coagh	– 8	– 8	– 10	–	2	–	–	2 18 –	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				2	2	1	– 5 6	2 18 –	– 2 8	*W. Ballintine*, Clerk of U
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	19 May 1863.
Total Union				2	2	1	– 5 6	2 18 –	– 2 8	

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
COOTEHILL UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Aghabog	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Anny	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ashfield	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Canningstown	– 6	– 4	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cootehill	– 8	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cormeen	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Corraneary	– 4	– 4	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dawsongrove	– 4	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drum	– 6	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumcarn	– 6	– 7	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drung	– 4	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killynenagh	– 4	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knappagh	– 6	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Larah, North	– 8	– 5	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Larah, South	– 6	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisnaveune	– 4	– 4	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rakenny	– 6	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullyvin, East	– 4	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullyvin, West	– 6	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	119	–	119
1858	82	–	82
1859	79	–	79
1860	80	–	80
1861	87	–	87
1862	120	–	120

Robert Graham,
Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

CORK UNION:										
Cork	2 6	2 9	2 7	–	–	3	–	–	4 5 1	
Ballincollig	1 9	1 11	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballygarvan	1 8	1 9	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballynaglogh	1 8	2 –	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Blackpool	1 6	1 10	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Blarney	1 6	1 8	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caherlag	1 8	1 10	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrigaline	1 8	1 10	1 6	–	–	12	–	–	1 17 –	
Carrignavar	1 9	2 1	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrigrohanebeg	1 8	1 11	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Douglas	1 6	1 8	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dripsey	2 3	2 2	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunderrow	1 8	1 9	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Firmount	1 6	1 8	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenville	1 5	1 7	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Greenfort	1 5	2 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Inishkenny	1 6	2 –	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killeagh	1 8	1 11	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockantota	2 –	2 1	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockraha	1 10	1 10	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lehenagh	1 4	1 7	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Matehy	1 11	2 –	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monkstown	1 9	1 10	1 8	–	8	23	–	3 1 –	3 4 5	
Ovens	1 4	1 8	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Queenstown	2 3	2 2	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathcooney	1 5	1 9	1 4	–	–	6	–	–	3 18 –	
Riverstown	1 8	1 9	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Whitechurch	1 5	1 9	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	8	44	–	3 1 –	13 4 6	
Union at Large				–	–	4	–	–	– 2 9	
Total Union				–	8	48	–	3 1 –	13 7 3	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	4,550	–	4,550
1858	4,242	–	4,242
1859	4,415	–	4,415
1860	5,546	–	5,546
1861	6,642	–	6,642
1862	7,382	4	7,386

R. J. O'Shaughnessy,
Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

CORROFIN UNION:				No Outdoor Relief issued during those years.						
Ballyeighter	1 3	– 10	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Boston	– 9	– 10	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Corrofin	1 5	1 6	2 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenroe	– 11	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killinaboy	– 10	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kiltoraght	– 8	– 8	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Muckenagh	1 8	1 9	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rath	1 1	1 3	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ruan	– 11	– 11	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	33	–	33
1858	45	–	45
1859	32	–	32
1860	19	–	19
1861	29	–	29
1862	70	–	70

D. Sullivan,
Clerk of Union.

30 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.							
CROOM UNION:*										
Abbeyville	– 9	1 –	2 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large Pau
Adare, North	– 8	– 9	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Adare, South	– 8	1 2	2 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Ballingarry	1 8	2 1	3 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinahanage	– 8	1 –	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyagran	–	–	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballygrenan	– 8	– 11	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 232 | –
Ballynae	– 8	– 9	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 118 | –
										1859 | 180 | –
Castletown	–	– 11	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 250 | –
Coolniss	– 8	– 10	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 357 | –
Croan	– 8	– 10	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 508 | –
Cruan	– 5	– 6	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Croom	– 9	1 –	3 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Doniman	– 9	– 7	2 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Thos. Wade,*
Fadamore	– 7	1 5	2 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clerk
Gunane	– 7	– 8	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grunge	– 6	– 7	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
										21 May 1863.
Kilfinney	– 7	– 9	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilpeacon	– 9	– 11	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathmore	– 5	– 7	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
DELIM UNION:										
Balnaskeagh	– 6	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large Pau
Delim	– 9	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Faughalstown	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Collinstown	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcumney	– 6	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killulaugh	– 7	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
										1857 | 487 | –
Kilpatrick	– 6	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 389 | –
Riverdale	– 4	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 295 | –
Clonarney	1 2	– 10	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 404 | –
										1861 | 679 | –
Fore, East	– 9	1 6	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 1,005 | –
Fore, West	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hilltown	– 9	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kinturk	1 4	1 10	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	*James King,*
Copperalley	1 –	– 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clerk
Killera	– 8	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rosmena	– 8	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinlough	– 6	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 May 1863.
Bracklin	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyhealy	– 5	– 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
DINGLE UNION:										
Dingle	3 6	3 10	4 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large Pau
Ventry	2 4	2 3	2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunorlin	1 9	1 5	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Dungan	2 6	2 1	2 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Marhin	2 1	1 4	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Keelquane	1 6	1 –	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
										1857 | 94 | –
Keelmalkeden	1 10	1 9	3 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 86 | –
Castlegregory	2 9	1 8	2 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 94 | –
Ballyduff	1 8	1 6	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 95 | –
										1861 | 116 | –
Brandon	1 9	1 1	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 142 | –
Deelis	1 9	1 2	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Stradbally	1 8	1 3	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloghane	2 8	2 4	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	*P. Kennedy,*
Ballinvoher	2 8	2 11	3 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clerk
Ballinacourty	2 1	1 3	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lack	1 6	1 4	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 May 1863.
Inch	1 6	1 4	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Minard	2 –	1 3	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kinard	2 1	2 2	2 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	

* *Note.*—There were two Rates made in the year ended 29th September 1862—namely, on the 7th November 1861, and 4th September 1862.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
DONAGHMORE UNION:										Union-at-Large Paupers.
Ballybrophy	– 4	– 6	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Borris in Ossory	– 5	1 3	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonmore	– 7	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Donaghmore	– 11	1 8	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Errill	– 7	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grantstown	– 3	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcoke	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kildellig	– 4	– 6	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kyle	– 5	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moneenalassa	– 6	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moneymore	– 6	– 5	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathdowney	1 5	1 6	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathsaran	– 3	1 –	1 –	–	1	2	–	– 8 –	1 4 7½	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	1	2	–	– 8 –	1 4 7½	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total Union				–	1	2	–	– 8 –	1 4 7½	

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	108	2	110
1858	157	–	157
1859	99	–	99
1860	125	–	125
1861	153	–	153
1862	281	–	281

A. M. Baird,
Clerk of Union.

21 May 1863.

DONEGAL UNION:										Union-at-Large Paupers.
Ballentra	– 6	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Benbane	– 8	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bonnyglen	2 –	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clogher	– 6	– 10	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Corkermore	1 –	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Donegal	– 10	1 –	1 2	–	–	14	–	–	5 12 –	
Dunkennecly	1 –	– 10	1 2	12	6	15	15 10 –	10 3 6	14 17 –	
Eanymore	– 8	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grousehall	– 10	1 –	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Haugh	– 10	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Inver	1 2	1 –	– 10	–	1	–	–	1 1 –	–	
Loughеske	– 8	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Laghey	– 8	– 10	1 –	9	9	6	2 15 –	6 19 –	5 16 6	
Mountcharles	1 2	1 –	1 –	–	8	15	–	1 8 –	5 5 –	
Pettigo	– 8	– 10	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Townhawilly	– 6	– 10	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Templecarne	– 6	1 –	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullynaught	– 8	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				21	24	50	18 5 –	19 11 6	31 10 6	
Union at Large				3	–	1	– 15 –	–	– 9 –	
Total Union				24	24	51	19 – –	19 11 6	31 19 6	

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	35	–	35
1858	75	–	75
1859	69	–	69
1860	61	3	64
1861	131	–	131
1862	199	1	200

John H. Dillon,
Clerk of Union.

26 May 1863.

DOWNPATRICK UNION:										Union at-Large Paupers.
Downpatrick	– 8	– 8	– 10	42	40	31	6 9 –	2 13 –	5 15 –	
Hollymount	– 7	– 7	– 9	3	8	1	– 6 –	3 8 –	– 2 –	
Inch	– 5	– 4	– 7	4	3	–	1 9 6	– 6 –	–	
Tyrella	– 3	– 4	– 9	–	–	2	–	–	– 1 –	
Killough	– 5	– 4	– 6	–	–	2	–	–	1 – –	
Raholp	– 2	– 5	– 7	1	–	3	– 2 –	–	6 4 –	
Strangford	– 5	– 5	– 8	11	4	3	2 11 –	4 10 –	2 12 –	
Leggygowan	– 4	– 6	– 10	13	10	6	4 14 6	13 18 –	13 15 –	
Killyleagh	– 6	– 6	– 6	10	11	16	8 12 –	4 18 –	7 18 –	
Killinchy	– 5	– 6	– 8	5	10	8	3 5 –	8 16 6	2 6 –	
Crossgan	– 8	– 10	1 3	5	12	14	10 8 –	7 16 –	13 15 –	
Kilmore	– 6	– 6	– 6	1	1	1	– 14 –	– 6 –	1 4 –	
Dunmore	– 5	– 7	– 9	4	10	3	1 10 –	7 10 –	3 16 –	
Ballynahinch	– 8	– 9	– 10	2	12	3	3 12 –	6 14 –	– 13 –	
Seafords	– 3	– 5	– 6	–	1	1	–	1 12 –	– 4 –	
Rosseonnor	– 9	– 4	– 5	6	11	8	2 19 –	3 16 –	4 16 –	
Clough	– 8	– 6	– 5	–	1	–	–	– 2 –	–	
Castlewellan	– 6	– 9	– 8	–	–	6	–	–	2 1 –	
Dundrum	– 5	– 6	– 6	1	1	1	10 8 –	10 8 –	10 10 –	
Ardglass	– 5	– 5	– 6	2	4	2	– 16 –	1 8 –	2 – –	
Dunsford	– 2	– 6	– 8	–	2	–	–	– 6 –	–	
Ardkeen	– 4	– 4	– 5	5	1	9	2 2 –	1 – –	4 14 –	
Portaferry	– 5	– 9	– 9	18	24	40	9 6 –	9 3 –	8 11 –	
Quintin	– 4	– 4	– 7	7	8	16	3 1 –	2 9 6	2 3 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				140	174	176	72 5 –	91 – –	94 – –	
Union at Large				3	11	9	– 9 –	3 7 –	3 8 –	
Total Union				143	185	185	72 14 –	94 7 –	97 8 –	

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	218	8	226
1858	205	7	212
1859	193	3	196
1860	237	3	240
1861	276	11	287
1862	279	9	288

W. G. Olpherts,
Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DROGHEDA UNION:									
St. Mary's	1 6	2 –	1 8	231	369	345	45 13 3	102 11 2	103 9 7
Julianstown	– 9	– 10	– 9	21	22	23	9 2 2	6 4 6	24 9 7
Stamullen	– 9	– 10	– 11	59	53	39	30 4 10	33 5 5	29 14 6
Ardcath	1 –	– 8	1 –	55	101	44	28 – 9	41 2 4	35 3 9
Duleek	1 2	1 –	1 4	193	268	184	85 16 10	98 12 10	101 16 9
Mellifont	– 9	1 6	1 –	17	34	22	15 4 7	26 – 8	33 11 10
St. Peter's	1 9	2 8	2 4	894	1,165	1,121	186 16 3	290 19 1	272 14 4
Monasteraboice	– 8	1 6	1 3	8	30	46	5 2 11	13 8 11	38 1 6
Termonfeckin	– 9	1 6	1 1	42	31	57	17 8 8	38 4 4	60 12 6
Clogher	1 –	1 8	1 5	46	204	163	18 19 2	88 18 8	97 – 5
Dysart	– 8	1 2	– 10	16	14	22	2 5 4	3 8 11	15 10 –
Mullary	– 9	1 6	1 3	33	27	44	9 16 8	23 14 10	24 – 6
Total for Electoral Divisions				1,615	2,318	2,110	454 11 5	766 11 8	841 5 3
Union at Large				77	78	102	17 10 8	33 5 5	11 17 –
Total Union				1,602	2,396	2,212	472 2 1	799 17 1	853 2 3
DROMORE WEST UNION:									
Buncrooney	1 1	– 9	2 5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castleconnor, East	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castleconnor, West	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dromore	– 9	– 9	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Easkey	– 6	– 11	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Easkey, West	– 11	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilglass	– 6	– 6	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullagheruse	– 6	– 6	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathmacurkey	– 11	– 8	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aughris	– 6	– 6	– 3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skreen	– 7	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Templeboy, North	– 8	– 7	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Templeboy, South	– 7	– 9	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tolmpatrick, East	– 7	– 6	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tolmpatrick, West	1 1	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dromard, East	– 6	– 6	– 2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dromard, West	– 6	– 6	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
NORTH DUBLIN UNION:									
North City	1 11	1 6	2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blanchardstown	– 10	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castleknock	1 –	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clontarf	1 –	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coolock	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drumcondra	1 –	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finglas	– 10	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glasnevin	9	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Howth	1 2	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOUTH DUBLIN UNION:									
South City	1 1	1 8	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donnybrook	– 7	1 1	– 11	26	218	291	81 15 2¾	226 16 4½	232 5 4½
Rathmines	– 4	– 10	– 11	–	201	303	– – –	48 13 8	129 8 9¾
Rathfarnham	– 8	1 4	1 4	223	249	223	123 19 6¼	180 3 3	189 2 8¼
White Church	– 8	1 2	1 –	39	43	55	59 17 10	75 – 7¾	94 – –½
Tallaght	– 7	1 2	1 1	50	55	58	72 14 2½	102 15 10½	107 13 9¾
Clondalkin	– 8	1 4	1 4	59	76	132	38 1 7½	68 12 8	101 14 7½
Palmerstown	– 10	1 6	1 6	63	135	207	84 18 9¾	141 – 6¼	201 – 4½
Total for Electoral Divisions				460	977	1,269	461 7 2¾	843 2 11¾	1,055 5 8¾
Union at Large				–	6	28	—	2 3 7¼	10 18 2¾
Total Union				460	983	1,297	461 7 2¾	845 6 7	1,066 3 11½

Number of Union-at Paupers who received Rel in each Year ended 29 Septembe 1857 to 186

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door
1857	2,445	62
1858	2,512	56
1859	1,826	124
1860	1,883	77
1861	2,682	78
1862	3,017	102

J. Reilly,
Clerk of Un

26 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pau

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	29	–
1858	108	–
1859	40	–
1860	51	–
1861	55	–
1862	75	–

M. M. Munn,
Clerk of Un

20 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pau

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	3,197	–
1858	2,644	–
1859	2,144	–
1860	2,150	–
1861	2,149	–
1862	2,138	–

J. Bean,
Clerk of Unio

23 May 1863.

Union at-Large Paup

Yea.	In-door.	Out-door.	T
1857	2,389	2	2
1858	2,132	8	2
1859	1,726	–	1
1860	2,070	–	2
1861	2,572	6	2
1862	2,701	28	2

Geo. Hepburn,
Clerk of Union

9 June 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
DUNDALK UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ballymascanlon	– 10	– 9	1 –	–	8	1	–	3 4 4	– 3 8	
Barronstown	– 9	– 7	1 2	13	7	9	7 11 6	3 8 –	– 16 –	
Carlingford	1 2	– 10	1 –	37	52	29	26 8 –	25 9 8	22 12 8	
Castlering	– 8	– 9	1 2	37	42	8	24 4 6	27 14 5	7 14 1	
Castletown	– 8	– 9	– 10	17	12	15	14 2 3	7 10 6	5 12 6	
Darver	– 10	– 9	– 7	4	2	2	1 – –	– 8 –	1 4 –	
Dromiskin	– 9	– 9	– 7	3	10	9	4 7 –	5 14 7	11 18 7	
Drummullagh	– 8	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dundalk	1 6	1 2	1 6	274	347	196	128 6 6	156 17 3	60 5 11	
Faughart	– 11	– 8	– 11	26	23	7	10 17 6	5 5 6	10 5 4	
Haggardstown	– 7	– 11	– 11	38	22	11	33 12 10	24 6 4	12 3 2	
Inniskeen	– 8	– 5	– 11	1	2	3	3 – –	9 10 –	– 11 –	
Jenkinstown	1 1	1 3	1 2	1	11	–	1 18 6	5 – 6	–	
Killanny	– 8	– 8	– 11	15	21	18	7 13 –	7 6 6	5 5 –	
Louth	– 11	1 –	1 2	32	30	19	17 18 2	25 7 4	16 11 2	
Lower Creggan	– 9	– 9	– 10	6	2	1	– 17 6	1 19 10	– 1 8	
Rathcor	– 11	– 9	– 11	11	17	30	9 – 3	15 11 11	16 16 9	
Ravensdale	– 10	– 10	– 10	–	–	5	–	–	– 18 –	
Upper Creggan	– 7	– 6	– 9	–	5	1	–	2 5 6	– 2 6	
Total for Electoral Divisions				515	613	364	290 17 6	327 – 2	173 2 –	
Union at Large				8	9	22	1 4 6	2 13 6	5 1 –	
TOTAL UNION				523	622	386	292 2 –	329 13 8	178 3 –	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	143	5	148
1858	651	4	655
1859	524	1	525
1860	581	8	589
1861	813	9	822
1862	1,494	22	1,516

Jas. Murphy, Clerk of Union.

23 May 1863.

DUNFANAGHY UNION:										
Ards	1 1	1 1	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Creenasmear	1 8	1 8	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Creeslough	1 8	2 6	3 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crossroads	1 3	1 4	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Doe Castle	1 3	1 3	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunfanaghy	1 8	2 –	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunlewy	1 3	1 4	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gortahork	1 –	1 3	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maheraclogher	1 1	1 3	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Meenaeladdy	1 –	1 3	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	14	–	14
1858	14	–	14
1859	22	–	22
1860	18	–	18
1861	17	–	17
1862	24	–	24

P. Cole, Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

DUNGANNON UNION:										
Aghnahor	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Altmore	– 6	– 6	– 8	5	–	15	2 17 6	–	1 10 6	
Ballymagran	– 6	– 8	– 8	1	–	–	– 15 6	–	–	
Benburb	– 5	– 6	– 6	–	1	2	–	– 2 –	– 16 –	
Bernagh	– 5	– 6	– 8	–	–	2	–	–	– 3 –	
Brantry	– 6	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castle Caulfield	– 8	– 10	– 10	9	5	–	7 – 6	– 6 6	–	
Clonaneese	– 7	– 6	– 8	–	–	3	–	–	1 16 –	
Clonavaddy	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crossdernot	– 5	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derrygortreavy	– 6	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Donaghmore	– 6	– 6	– 6	1	12	10	– 6 –	2 4 8	1 16 4	
Drumaspil	– 8	– 8	– 10	–	–	10	–	–	– 16 2	
Dungannon	– 6	– 10	– 10	10	50	59	1 6 5	6 1 8	13 3 7	
Meenagh	– 8	– 8	– 10	–	–	2	–	–	1 14 –	
Minterburn	– 5	– 6	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mountjoy	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moy	– 8	– 10	– 10	1	–	–	– 12 –	–	–	
Tullyniskin	– 8	– 8	1 –	1	1	18	1 8 4	– 16 –	2 2 5	
Total for Electoral Divisions				28	69	121	14 6 3	9 10 10	23 18 –	
Union at Large				1	5	13	– 18 –	– 8 3	1 2 –	
TOTAL UNION				29	74	134	15 4 3	9 19 1	25 – –	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	404	5	409
1858	453	–	453
1859	423	1	424
1860	442	1	443
1861	646	5	651
1862	1,098	13	1,111

Geo. Moon, Clerk of Union.

25 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September.			Number of Union-at-L Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, fr 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
DUNGARVAN UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ardmore	1 4	1 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union at Large Paup
Ballymacart	1 3	1 4	– 10	–	–	4	–	–	2 15 –	
Bohadoon	1 1	1 2	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Cappagh	1 2	1 2	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carriglea	1 1	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonea	1 –	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Colligan	1 3	– 11	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 528 | 1
Coumaraglin	1 –	1 5	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 424 | –
Dromana	1 3	1 8	1 8	–	5	19	–	2 17 1	14 17 –	1859 | 308 | –
Dromore	1 4	1 1	– 10	–	–	4	–	–	1 14 –	1860 | 530 | 1
Dungarvan	2 8	2 10	3 1	–	1	11	–	– 10 –	5 5 6	1861 | 589 | –
Keereen	– 10	1 –	– 6	–	–	6	–	–	9 7 6	1862 | 1,277 | 7
Knockaunbrandaun	1 3	– 11	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Modeligo	1 –	1 1	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mountstuart	3 –	2 5	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ringville	1 8	2 –	1 7	1	–	3	– 3 –	–	1 7 –	*David Fitzge* Clerk of U
Seskinane	1 3	1 3	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Whitechurch	1 3	1 2	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 May 1863.
Total for Electoral Divisions				1	6	47	– 3 –	3 7 1	35 6 –	
Union at Large				1	–	7	– 4 –	–	3 2 –	
TOTAL UNION				2	6	54	– 7 –	3 7 1	38 8 –	
DUNMANWAY UNION:										Union-at-Large Paupe
Aullagh	– 10	1 1	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballingurteen	– 7	1 1	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Ballymoney	– 10	– 11	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Benlaugcarry	– 7	1 1	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bealock	– 11	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrigboy	– 9	1 –	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 198 | –
Castletown	– 8	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 226 | –
Coolmountain	– 10	– 11	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 177 | –
Drinagh	1 –	1 8	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 257 | –
Dunmanway	1 –	1 8	1 4	7	4	4	16 5 8	3 4 11	2 7 6	1861 | 269 | –
Garrona	– 9	1 1	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 431 | –
Kinsiugh	– 11	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Manch	– 8	1 1	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Milara	1 3	1 1	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turelton	– 9	1 2	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				7	4	4	16 5 8	3 4 11	2 7 6	*James Regan,* Clerk of Un
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	21 May 1863.
TOTAL UNION				7	4	4	16 5 8	3 4 11	2 7 6	
DUNSHAUGHLIN UNION:										Union-at-Large Paupe
Culmullin	– 6	– 5	– 6	36	24	42	11 9 10½	10 18 3	17 11 2	
Donaghmore	– 5	– 5	– 6	12	14	45	2 18 –	6 9 4	18 19 5	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Dunlevyne	– 5	– 6	– 8	32	50	27	20 3 7½	22 11 –	20 19 5	
Dunshaughlin	– 7	– 6	– 6	15	22	41	8 4 5	20 1 9	22 9 10	
Garristown	– 7	– 8	– 8	–	14	18	–	6 12 4	9 17 9	1857 | 243 | 7
Kilbrew	– 4	– 5	– 8	3	28	16	1 6 6	5 1 –	11 3 10	1858 | 267 | 5
Killeen	– 5	– 6	– 6	12	6	18	6 19 6	5 11 –	4 1 4	1859 | 333 | 5
Kilmesson	– 5	– 6	– 6	33	58	44	14 16 2	9 9 2	6 2 6	1860 | 420 | 19
Kilmore	– 4	– 6	– 6	31	34	36	27 – 3	29 5 6	33 7 4	1861 | 590 | 18
Rathleigh	– 5	– 8	– 8	8	20	5	4 17 2	12 7 4	5 1 6	1862 | 788 | 17
Ratoath	– 5	– 7	– 7	2	12	12	2 8 1	5 15 8	5 17 –	
Skreen	– 6	– 7	– 8	58	62	73	28 16 –	25 4 –	34 19 4	
Total for Electoral Divisions				242	344	377	128 19 7	159 6 4	190 10 5	*John Cahill,* Clerk of Un
Union at Large				19	18	17	4 9 11	11 7 8	17 5 2	22 May 1863.
TOTAL UNION				261	362	394	133 9 6	170 14 –	207 15 7	

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
DENDERRY UNION:										
Arduamullan	- 8	- 7	- 6	11	12	-	1 6 6	1 12 -	-	
Ballyboggan	- 7	- 10	- 8	5	3	10	- 1 -	2 4 -	2 12 -	
Ballymacwilliam	- 6	- 7	- 10	1	14	-	- 2 6	2 4 -	-	
Ballynadramny	- 8	- 9	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bracknagh	1 -	1 3	1 2	1	6	16	- 16 -	2 9 6	4 16 -	
Ballybarley	- 7	- 7	- 6	2	2	2	6 12 6	3 14 -	5 14 -	
Cadamstown	- 8	- 8	- 10	-	1	4	-	- 8 -	- 10 -	
Carrick	- 6	- 8	- 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Castlefordan	- 10	1 1	1 -	3	4	3	6 12 6	7 2 -	9 9 -	
Clonballoge	- 10	- 10	- 8	-	9	-	-	1 1 -	-	
Clonmore	- 10	1 -	1 -	-	7	6	-	- 10 -	- 14 -	
Carbury	- 7	- 7	- 9	8	8	8	6 4 -	7 16 -	7 19 -	
Crogban	- 8	- 10	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drehid	1 -	- 9	1 -	1	2	-	1 7 6	2 - -	-	
Dunfierth	- 8	- 11	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Esker	- 8	- 10	- 8	-	-	2	-	-	- 5 6	
Edenderry	1 -	1 2	1 2	7	10	23	3 18 3	5 9 4	11 17 -	
Hill of Down	- 7	- 6	- 5	-	12	8	-	2 4 6	1 6 6	
Kilpatrick	1 4	1 8	2 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilbrainy	1 -	- 10	1 2	-	-	2	-	-	- 6 -	
Knockdren	1 3	1 9	1 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Monasteroris	- 6	- 7	- 6	-	1	-	-	- 10 -	-	
Windmill Cross	- 10	1 -	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cloncurry	1 2	- 9	- 8	-	-	2	-	-	2 - -	
Killinthomas	- 10	- 5	- 7	-	-	3	-	-	- 2 -	
Lallymore	- 5	- 5	- 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rathangan	1 -	1 4	2 10	11	2	-	7 8 6	6 - -	-	
Thomastown	- 7	- 5	- 5	-	6	7	-	- 10 -	- 17 -	
Ballaghassaan	- 8	- 6	- 3	-	-	1	-	-	1 17 6	
Total for Electoral Divisions				50	99	97	34 9 3	45 14 4	50 5 6	
Union at Large				2	3	1	- 1 -	- 2 6	- 6 -	
TOTAL UNION				52	102	98	34 10 3	45 16 10	50 11 6	
NIS UNION:										
Clareabbey	1 2	2 1	1 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clenagh	- 9	1 4	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Crusheen	1 2	2 3	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Doora	1 1	1 4	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dromline	- 11	1 5	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dipert	1 -	1 7	- 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ennis	2 7	4 6	3 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Furroor	1 7	2 5	1 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Killannir	1 4	2 3	1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilcloher	1 1	1 11	- 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Killoan	1 1	1 8	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilnamona	1 -	1 8	- 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilraghtis	- 9	1 6	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kinturk	1 5	1 11	1 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newmarket	1 2	1 9	1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sixmilebridge	1 -	1 9	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spancil Hill	- 9	1 6	- 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Templemaly	1 4	2 1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tomfinlough	- 9	1 5	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Urlan	- 8	1 1	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	809	-	809
1858	642	4	646
1859	597	12	609
1860	647	2	649
1861	688	3	691
1862	865	1	866

H. M. Gill,
Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	393	-	393
1858	279	-	279
1859	277	-	277
1860	249	-	249
1861	308	-	308
1862	558	-	558

John Cotter,
Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September						Number of Union Paupers who received in each Ye ended 29 Septen 1857 to 18
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.			1861.			1862.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
ENNISCORTHY UNION:															
Ballendaggin	1 –	– 5	– 11	1	2	1	1	17	6	–	18	–	1	8	–
Ballyhogue	– 9	– 8	– 9	–	6	34		–		5	12	–	20	9	–
Ballyhoskane	– 7	– 8	– 11	1	3	35	1	17	6	8	5	–	35	7	–
Ballycarney	– 7	– 7	– 7	–	6	5		–		1	4	–	–	9	–
Ballymore	– 8	1 2	1 –	–	2	5		–		1	14	–	2	19	–
Ballyvaldon	– 5	– 7	– 7	–	1	–		–		1	3	–		–	
Bolaboy	– 5	– 8	– 10	–	5	4		–		4	16	–	7	13	–
Bree	– 9	– 11	– 11	3	–	24	2	10	–		–		10	14	–
Castleboro	– 9	1 –	1 –	–	5	10		–		6	9	6	15	1	–
Castle Clockrill	– 8	– 10	– 9	–	–	14		–			–		2	5	–
Castle Ellis	– 5	– 9	– 7	–	2	–		–		9	9	–		–	
Castletalbot	– 9	– 9	– 8	–	–	8		–			–		6	3	–
Clonroche	– 9	– 11	1 1	–	19	38		–		10	10	–	19	18	6
Cranmore	– 6	– 8	– 7	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Edermine	– 6	– 7	– 9	3	11	3	3	5	–	3	4	–	4	1	6
Enniscorthy	1 6	2 4	2 6	8	145	418	1	8	2	38	10	9	74	10	3
Ferns	2 –	2 4	3 4	–	10	36		–		3	18	6	18	19	6
Kilbora	– 7	– 5	– 8	–	2	6		–		2	–	–	3	5	6
Kilcormack	– 7	– 8	1 –	–	1	9		–		1	12	–	19	16	–
Killan	– 6½	– 9	– 11	–	5	18		–		1	17	–	8	14	–
Killoughram	1 –	– 10	1 –	–	–	5		–			–		3	4	6
Kilmallock	– 6½	– 9	– 8	1	8	26	–	15	–	14	6	6	20	4	6
Killrush	– 9	– 11	1 3	–	–	13		–			–		6	8	–
Kilteely	– 9	– 10	1 5	–	2	8		–		2	18	–	11	3	6
Marshalstown	– 11	1 2	1 2	–	–	18		–			–		7	–	6
St. Mary's	– 6	– 6	– 9	–	–	3		–			–		1	6	6
Newtown Barry	1 2	1 6	1 8	–	–	20		–			–		7	19	6
Rossard	– 5	– 7	– 9	–	–	3		–			–		1	11	–
The Harrow	– 5	– 6	– 9	–	3	17		–		2	16	–	17	6	–
The Leap	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	19	24		–		6	11	–	13	15	–
Tinacross	– 8	1 –	1 4	–	27	50		–		25	14	–	43	4	–
Tombrack	– 7½	1 –	– 10	–	2	4		–		–	15	–	5	4	–
Total for Electoral Divisions				17	286	859	11	13	2	154	3	3	390	–	3
Union at Large				2	7	17	6	10	8	3	3	6	5	10	–
TOTAL UNION				19	293	876	18	3	10	157	6	9	395	10	3
ENNISKILLEN UNION:															
Aghnaglack	– 5	– 6	– 5	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Ballycassidy	– 5	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Ballydoolagh	– 10	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Ballyreagh	– 6	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Castlecoote	– 8	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Clabby	– 10	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Coolycroner	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Cuilcagh	– 10	1 6	1 6	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Derrybrusk	– 7	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Derrylahan	– 5	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Derrylester	– 6	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Derrynananta	– 5	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Doagh	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Dowra	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Drumane	– 8	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Dunmakeener	– 6	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Ely	– 5	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Enniskillen	– 10	1 2	1 4	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Eskey	– 5	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Florencecourt	– 5	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Gardenhill	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Glenkeel	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Gortahurk	– 6	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Holywell	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Imeroo	– 6	– 6	– 5	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Inismore	– 6	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Killisher	– 5	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Killinagh	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Kilskeery	– 5	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Kinawley	– 5	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Kinglass	– 5	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Laragh	– 5	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Lishellaw	– 6	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Lishofin	– 8	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Monea	– 7	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Newposton	– 5	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Oldhaw	– 5	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Rahalton	– 5	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Ross	– 5	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Teehane	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Tempo	– 6	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Tuam	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–		

Union-at-Large

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	333	
1858	356	
1859	349	
1860	426	
1861	524	
1862	857	1

S. Kennec
Clerk

21 May 1863.

Union-at-Large

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	92	
1858	126	
1859	113	
1860	93	
1861	111	
1862	207	

Wm. Henry Mo
Clerk

21 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
ENNISTYMON UNION:										
Annagh	1 5	1 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballysleen	2 6	2 8	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyraskin	1 9	1 11	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyea	1 8	1 7	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballagh	1 9	2 1	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clooney	1 7	1 11	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloonanaha	2 –	2 1	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clohann	1 3	1 6	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ennistymon	2 8	2 10	2 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fermoyle	1 3	2 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killispuglenane	2 6	2 6	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killilagh	1 8	1 10	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilfenora	1 8	1 4	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilshanny	1 10	2 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liscannor	2 8	3 2	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lurraga	1 2	1 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Miltown Malleay	2 6	2 3	2 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moy	2 1	2 3	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maherareigh	1 9	2 1	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Smithstown	1 1	1 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	126	–	126
1858	110	–	110
1859	116	–	116
1860	135	–	135
1861	134	–	134
1862	204	–	204

John O'Loghlin, Clerk of Union.

25 May 1863.

FERMOY UNION:										
Aherne	– 7	– 8	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyhooly	1 –	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballynoe	– 6	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrig	– 5	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castle Cooke	– 10	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castle Hyde	– 6	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castle Lyons	– 10	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castletownroche	– 8	– 10	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coole	– 9	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Curraglass	– 7	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fermoy	1 6	1 6	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glanworth, East	– 9	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glanworth, West	– 9	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gortnaskehy	– 5	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gortroe	– 8	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcor	– 5	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcummer	– 6	– 10	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kildinan	– 9	– 6	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killathy	– 6	– 10	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilworth	1 1	1 3	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockmourne	– 8	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Leitrim	– 7	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathcormac	– 9	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Watergrasshill	– 8	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	613	–	613
1858	442	–	442
1859	340	–	340
1860	346	–	346
1861	481	–	481
1862	696	–	696

Jno. Healy, Clerk of Union.

22 May 1863.

GALWAY UNION:										
Armaghdown	– 9	– 11	1 1	–	–	10	–	–	6 19 –	
Aughrim	– 11	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinacourty	1 1	1 4	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballintemple	– 11	– 11	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Barna	1 6	1 11	3 1	–	–	30	–	–	5 14 8	
Belleville	1 –	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carnmore	– 7	– 9	– 9	–	–	2	–	–	– 12 6	
Carrowbrowne	– 10	– 9	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Claregalway	– 7	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clarenbridge	– 9	– 11	– 9	–	–	3	–	–	– 5 –	
Deerpark	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	–	2	–	–	– 10 –	
Furbough	– 9	– 11	1 2	–	–	1	–	–	– 2 6	
Galway	1 9	2 6	3 –	–	–	12	–	–	– 15 –	
Inishmore	2 6	2 4	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcummin	– 10	1 2	1 6	–	–	7	–	–	2 18 –	
Killannin	– 9	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lackaghbeg	– 8	– 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liscananaun	– 11	1 2	1 –	–	–	1	–	–	– 4 –	
Lisheenavalla	– 9	– 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moycullen	1 4	1 3	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Oranmore	1 5	1 7	1 5	–	–	25	–	–	4 12 6	
Selerna	1 6	2 3	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slieveaneena	1 3	1 4	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Spiddal	– 10	– 11	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Stradbally	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	1	–	–	– 8 –	
Tullokyne	– 11	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	94	–	–	23 1 2	
Union at Large				–	–	5	–	–	1 15 –	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	99	–	–	24 16 2	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	281	–	281
1858	233	–	233
1859	222	–	222
1860	243	–	243
1861	359	–	359
1862	645	5	650

Thomas Stack, Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Paupers who received Reli in each Year ended 29 September, 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
GLENNAMADDY UNION:										Union-at-Large Pau
Ballinastack	– 7	1 –	1 –	2	–	3	3 5 9	3 18 –	6 6 –	
Ballymoe	– 9	– 11	1 1	–	2	13	–	– 8 7	4 1 6	
Ballynakill	– 10	– 9	1 1	–	2	1	–	4 5 –	4 9 –	
Boyounagh	– 6	– 9	1 1	–	1	–	–	– 1 –	–	
Carrownagur	– 7	1 2	– 9	–	–	1	–	–	– 19 –	
Cloonkeen	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Creggs	1 3	1 10	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Curraghmore	– 6	– 8	– 10	–	2	–	–	2 8 6	3 18 –	
Glennamaddy	1 –	1 6	2 2	2	2	9	3 8 6	– 8 6	6 14 6	
Island	– 9	– 10	– 10	1	–	3	2 10 6	– 10 6	1 9 –	
Kilcroan	– 8	– 11	– 11	–	–	2	–	–	1 4 6	
Kiltullagh	1 2	1 1	1 8	4	2	2	11 12 6	8 16 6	11 11 –	
Raheen	– 6	– 11	– 9	1	–	4	2 8 –	5 – –	8 11 6	
Scregg	– 7	– 8	– 9	–	–	1	–	–	– 10 –	
Shankill	– 6	– 8	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Templetogher	– 10	1 3	1 4	–	–	2	–	–	– 19 6	
Toberadosh	– 6	– 8	– 10	1	–	5	– – 6	–	4 11 –	
Toberroe	– 10	1 –	1 4	–	–	2	–	–	2 2 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				11	11	48	23 5 9	25 16 7	57 6 6	
Union at Large				6	12	11	– 2 6	– 11 –	1 3 6	
TOTAL UNION				17	23	59	23 8 3	26 7 7	58 10 –	

Patrick Egan, Clerk of

26 May 1863.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	107	5
1858	86	9
1859	114	12
1860	137	6
1861	164	12
1862	340	11

GLENTIES UNION:										Union-at-Large Pau
Annagarry	1 8	–	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Arran	1 8	–	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ardara	2 8	–	2 2	4	1	4	2 4 6	– 6 –	5 17 –	
Croveighey	1 –	–	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crowkeeragh	– 10	–	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crounarad	1 2	–	1 4	–	–	1	–	–	2 – 6	
Dungloe	2 2	–	1 4	–	–	1	–	–	– 2 –	
Dauras	1 8	–	1 6	–	1	2	–	– 7 6	– 10 6	
Doocharry	1 –	–	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fintown	– 10	–	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenleehin	1 –	–	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenties	3 6	–	3 6	–	–	1	–	–	– 19 6	
Graffy	1 4	–	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glengesh	2 –	–	2 10	1	1	1	3 18 –	1 10 –	2 5 –	
G. C. Kille	1 10	–	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Inniskeel	– 8	–	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killybegs	1 10	–	1 8	13	19	21	15 14 6	29 6 6	34 6 6	
Kilcar	2 4	–	1 4	–	4	–	–	2 – –	–	
Kilgoly	1 6	–	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
L. M'Award	3 6	–	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Largymore	1 6	–	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maas	1 10	–	2 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maghery	1 8	–	2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Malinbeg	1 –	–	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mulmossog	1 8	–	1 4	1	1	1	3 18 –	3 18 –	3 19 6	
Rutland	1 8	–	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tieveskelta	1 6	–	3 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				19	27	32	25 15 –	37 8 –	50 – 6	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL UNION				19	27	32	25 15 –	37 8 –	50 – 6	

Wm. Murray, Clerk of U

25 May 1863.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	25	–
1858	28	–
1859	36	–
1860	27	–
1861	43	–
1862	54	–

GLIN UNION:										Union-at-Large Paupe
Dunmoylan, East	– 10	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunmoylan, West	– 10	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fleanmore	1 5	1 5	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glin	1 11	2 –	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmoylan	– 9	– 9	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilfergus	– 8	– 8	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Loughill	– 11	1 3	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moohernagh	1 10	2 3	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shanagolden	1 1	1 3	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shanid	1 1	1 1	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tarbert	1 5	1 2	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tarmores	1 1	1 –	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Leitrim	1 8	1 7	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	

James Browne, Clerk of U

23 May 1863.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	42	–
1858	39	–
1859	19	–
1860	28	–
1861	43	–
1862	64	–

UNIONS and ECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September						Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.			1861.			1862.	
REY UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
rdamine	– 7	– 8	– 10	–	–	16		–			–		4 13 6	
alloughter	– 7	1 –	– 10	1	–	1	– 14	–			–		– 2 –	
allycanew	– 8	– 8	1 –	–	–	11		–			–		8 8 6	Union-at-Large Paupers.
allyellis	– 6	– 9	1 –	–	–	–		–			–		–	
allybeg	– 6	– 7	– 6	–	–	–		–			–		–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total.
allygarrett	– 7	– 10	1 –	6	12	2	8 12	–		17 10	–		16 1 –	
allylarkin	– 5	– 7	– 7	–	–	–		–			–		–	
allynestragh	– 6	– 8	– 10	1	2	4	1 3	–		2 17	–		4 18 6	
ahore	– 8	– 8	– 10	1	2	1	2 7	–		5 19	6		3 14 –	
oolgreaney	– 5	– 6	– 6	1	–	1	– 1	6			–		– 8 –	1857 | 291 | 1 | 292
ourtown	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	6	15		–		9	3	10	11 14 –	1858 | 253 | – | 253
rde	– 8	– 10	1 –	–	3	1		–		–	3	–	2 – –	1859 | 252 | – | 252
orey	1 5	1 4	1 6	3	4	26	7 –	2		8	14	8	19 9 –	1860 | 230 | 7 | 237
untingtown	– 7	– 10	– 10	–	–	–		–			–		–	1861 | 237 | 1 | 238
ilcomb	– 1 –	1 6	1 2	–	1	12		–		–	2	–	4 3 –	1862 | 367 | 13 | 380
ilgorman	– 6	– 8	– 9	1	9	17	– 6	–		13	–	–	3 6 6	
illenagh	– 6	– 9	1 2	–	4	11		–		7	5	–	9 1 6	
illencooley	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	1		–			–		1 18 –	
ilnahue	– 7	– 6	– 6	2	–	3	– 7	–			–		4 10 –	
imerick	– 9	– 9	– 9	–	–	–		–			–		–	
onamolin	– 7	– 7	– 10	2	3	2	– 19	–		1	3	6	– 14 –	
onaseed	– 9	– 10	– 10	–	7	7		–		9	3	–	11 13 –	*James Floyd*, Clerk of Union.
osmanogue	1 2	– 4	– 6	2	–	–	1 1	–			–		–	
ells	– 8	– 8	– 9	3	2	4	2 13	–		1	15	6	12 – –	20 May 1863.
ingfield	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	1	4		–		–	6	–	6 10 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				23	56	139	25 3	8		77	3	–	125 4 6	
Union at Large				7	1	13	1 2	–		–	1	6	– 9 6	
TOTAL UNION				30	57	152	26 5	8		77	4	6	125 14 –	

RT UNION:													
rdamullivan	1 –	1 2	1 3	–	–	–		–			–		Union-at-Large Paupers.
rdrahan	– 8	– 10	1 3	–	–	–		–			–		
allycahalan	– 10	1 2	1 5	–	–	–		–			–		Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total.
eagh	– 9	1 4	– 10	–	–	–		–			–		
unnahon	– 8	1 2	– 9	–	–	–		–			–		
ahermore	– 10	1 2	1 –	–	–	–		–			–		
appard	– 5	1 1	– 8	–	–	–		–			–		1857 | 219 | – | 219
astle Taylor	– 7	– 11	1 6	–	–	–		–			–		1858 | 237 | – | 237
oorus	– 9	1 –	1 3	–	–	–		–			–		1859 | 150 | – | 150
rumacoo	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	–		–			–		1860 | 197 | – | 197
ort	1 10	2 4	2 1	–	–	–		–			–		1861 | 215 | – | 215
ilbeacanty	1 4	1 3	– 11	–	–	–		–			–		1862 | 357 | – | 357
illeely	– 8	1 1	1 –	–	–	–		–			–		
illeenavarra	– 6	– 11	– 11	–	–	–		–			–		
illinny	– 11	1 5	1 2	–	–	–		–			–		*James Slator*, Clerk of Union.
iltarton	– 8	1 1	– 11	–	–	–		–			–		
ilthomas	– 9	1 1	– 9	–	–	–		–			–		19 May 1863.
invarra	– 10	1 5	1 2	–	–	–		–			–		
ahasane	– 6	– 11	– 10	–	–	–		–			–		
kehanagh	– 10	1 1	1 –	–	–	–		–			–		

RTIN UNION:													
rockanboy	– 10	1 –	1 3	–	–	–		–			–		Union-at-Large Paupers.
allagh	1 –	1 8	1 8	–	–	–		–			–		
lenchiel	– 10	1 3	1 3	–	–	–		–			–		Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total.
lenlark	– 9	– 9	1 –	–	–	–		–			–		
lenroan	– 9	1 –	1 –	–	–	–		–			–		
ortin	1 –	1 6	1 6	–	–	–		–			–		
islea	– 9	– 9	1 –	–	–	–		–			–		1857 | 58 | – | 58
oughash	– 9	1 –	1 –	–	–	–		–			–		1858 | 57 | – | 57
Iounthamilton	– 9	– 9	– 9	–	–	–		–			–		1859 | 84 | – | 84
oyle	– 10	1 –	1 8	–	–	–		–			–		1860 | 96 | – | 96
lumb Bridge	– 9	1 –	1 3	–	–	–		–			–		1861 | 84 | – | 84
trangalwilly	– 9	1 –	1 –	–	–	–		–			–		1862 | 137 | – | 137
renamadan	– 9	1 –	1 –	–	–	–		–			–		*Daniel M'Farland*, Clerk of Union.
													19 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union Paupers who received I in each Ye ended 29 Septem 1857 to 186
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
GRANARD UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Abbeylara	– 4	– 8	– 6	–	–	1	–	–	– 4 6	
Ballinalee	– 5	– 8	– 7	–	–	38	–	–	36 11 –	
Ballymingh	– 5	– 5	– 6	–	1	10	–	1 17 –	11 7 –	
Boherguill	– 8	– 9	– 10	–	–	4	–	–	2 17 –	
Bunlaghy	– 4	– 6	– 11	–	–	17	–	–	3 5 –	
Columbkill	–	– 9	– 11	–	–	9	–	–	2 4 –	
Coolamber	– 6	– 7	– 11	–	–	4	–	–	3 7 6	
Coole	1 –	– 10	1 –	–	–	2	–	–	3 16 –	
Coolure	– 6	– 5	– 6	–	–	1	–	–	3 11 –	
Creevy	– 7	– 8	– 10	–	–	17	–	–	4 14 6	
Crosagstown	– 3	– 8	– 11	–	–	8	–	–	1 13 –	
Currygrane	– 6	– 10	– 9	–	–	4	–	–	3 13 6	
Dalystown	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	7	–	–	1 14 6	
Drumlummin	– 5	– 7	– 8	–	–	26	–	–	8 4 –	
Drummeel	1 3	1 –	1 9	–	–	5	–	–	– 17 6	
Edgeworthstown	– 9	– 8	1 1	–	–	31	–	–	15 – 5	
Finnea	1 –	– 9	1 –	–	–	42	–	–	14 18 –	
Firry	– 10	– 11	– 11	–	–	6	–	–	2 8 6	
Gelsha	– 6	– 8	– 10	–	–	20	–	–	8 18 6	
Glore	– 7	– 7	– 6	–	–	1	–	–	1 12 6	
Granard	1 7	1 3	1 10	–	1	18	–	– 18 1	10 4 6	
Kilcogy	– 7	– 10	1 –	–	–	9	–	–	7 18 11	
Kilgolagh	– 8	– 6	– 6	–	–	16	–	–	8 7 6	
Knockanbaun	– 4	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockarrow	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	13	–	–	6 17 6	
Lislea	1 2	1 2	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Loughdawan	1 7	1 3	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Miltown	– 7	– 9	1 1	–	–	5	–	–	2 19 6	
Moatfarrell	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moyne	– 3	– 10	– 8	–	–	15	–	–	2 13 –	
Mulnalaghta	1 3	1 –	1 1	–	–	37	–	–	14 16 11	
Newgrove	– 5	– 11	– 7	–	–	9	–	–	5 14 6	
Rathowen	– 4	– 6	– 8	–	–	1	–	–	– 15 –	
Scrabby	– 7	– 11	1 1	–	–	20	–	–	17 – 6	
Sonnagh	– 8	– 6	– 8	–	–	20	–	–	3 3 6	
Street	– 4	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	2	416	–	2 15 1	211 9 3	
Union at Large				–	–	21	–	–	1 7 6	
TOTAL UNION				–	2	437	–	2 15 1	212 16 9	
INISHOWEN UNION:										
Ardmalin	– 6	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyliffin	1 4	1 8	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Buncrana	1 –	1 3	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carndonagh	– 10	1 6	– 10	–	–	6	–	–	4 12 –	
Castlecary	1 –	1 3	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carthage	– 10	– 10	1 3	–	–	1	–	–	– 7 6	
Culdaff	– 6	– 8	1 –	–	1	1	–	– 2 –	2 18 –	
Desertegney	– 10	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunaff	1 –	1 3	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glentogher	– 10	1 6	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gleneely	– 8	1 2	– 10	–	3	3	–	1 11 –	2 11 –	
Glenagannon	– 10	1 6	1 –	–	–	1	–	–	– 8 6	
Greencastle	– 10	1 –	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Illies	1 –	1 8	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Malin	– 10	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Meutiaghs	– 8	1 4	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moville	– 10	– 10	1 –	1	1	3	– 1 –	– 1 6	2 11 6	
Redcastle	1 –	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Straid	1 –	1 –	1 3	–	–	2	–	–	– 10 –	
Turmane	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Whitecastle	– 8	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				1	5	17	– 1 –	1 14 6	13 18 6	
Union at Large				–	–	3	–	–	1 8 –	
TOTAL UNION				1	5	20	– 1 –	1 14 6	15 6 6	

Union-at-Large

Year.	In-door.	Ou do
1857	105	
1858	268	
1859	292	
1860	298	
1861	601	
1862	988	2

William Higg
Clerk o

21 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out door
1857	39	–
1858	34	–
1859	47	–
1860	58	–
1861	92	–
1862	166	3

Robert Moore,
Clerk of

19 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
IRVINESTOWN UNION:										
Brookhill	– 5	1 3	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonelly	– 7½	1 5½	1 –½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumnarvey	– 5	1 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumkeeran	– 5	– 10	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumrush	– 5	1 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ederney	– 5	1 –½	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glerwannan	– 5	1 –½	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Irvinestown	– 5	1 10½	1 5½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kesh	– 7½	2 1	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lack	– 5	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisnarick	– 5	1 3	– 7½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Magheracuhurney	– 5	1 3	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Milltown	– 5	1 5½	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mourfield	– 5	1 3	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rockfield	– 7½	1 3	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tiermacspirid	– 5	– 10	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Trillick	– 5	1 –½	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
KANTIRK UNION:										
Ballyholohan	1 2	1 11	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Banteer	– 11	1 –	1 6	–	–	8	–	–	5 14 –	
Barleyhill	1 5	1 2	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Barnacurra	– 6	1 2	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bawncross	1 3	1 3	2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Busherboy	1 6	2 –	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castlecor	1 –	– 10	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castlemagner	– 10	1 –	1 6	–	–	3	–	–	1 2 –	
Coolclogh	1 3	1 6	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenlara	– 9	1 –	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Greenane	2 –	1 7	2 –	–	–	14	–	–	3 14 –	
Kanturk	2 6	2 9	4 3	–	–	59	–	–	16 9 6	
Kilbrin	1 1	– 7	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockatoon	– 8	– 9	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Meens	– 2	1 9	2 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newmarket	– 10	1 3	2 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rosnalee	1 7	1 4	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Roskeen	1 7	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rowels	– 9	1 5	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Allow	1 2	– 9	1 9	–	–	4	–	–	1 11 –	
Dromina	1 –	– 11	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knocktemple	1 4	1 –	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Milford	1 –	1 1	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newtown	1 1	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullylease	– 11	1 1	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonfert, East	– 3	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonfert, West	1 5	– 11	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonmeen	1 –	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gortmore	1 3	1 3	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmeen	1 10	1 5	2 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Williamstown	1 3	1 1	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nadd	– 6	– 8	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tincoora	1 6	– 9	1 10	–	–	12	–	–	8 5 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	100	–	–	36 15 6	
Union at Large				–	–	3	–	–	– 9 –	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	103	–	–	37 4 6	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	47	–	47
1858	53	–	53
1859	46	–	46
1860	42	–	42
1861	52	–	52
1862	96	–	96

J. Graham,
Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	621	–	621
1858	605	–	605
1859	523	–	523
1860	556	–	556
1861	618	–	618
1862	996	3	999

J. M'Gragh,
Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-Paupers who received R in each Yea ended 29 Septembe 1857 to 186
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
KELLS UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ardagh	– 8	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinlough	– 6	– 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Balrathboyne	– 5	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Boherboy	– 6	1 1	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large
Burry	– 6	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrickleck	– 8	– 8	1 1	–	–	2	–	–	– 10 10	Year. / In-door. / Out-door
Castlekeeran	– 8	– 4	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cruicetown	– 8	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Girley	– 9	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kells	1 1	1 –	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmainham	1 4	1 3	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 350 –
Kilskeer	– 5	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 420 –
Loughan	1 2	2 –	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 354 –
Maperath	– 8	– 4	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 421 –
Martry	– 7	– 3	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 701 –
Moybolgue	– 2	– 5	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 1272 –
Moynalty	– 8	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mullagh	– 11	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newcastle	1 1	1 5	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newtown	– 4	– 5	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nobber	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Posseckstown	– 7	– 3	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Staholmog	– 7	– 5	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Nath. Lac*
Telltown	– 6	– 6	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clerk
Trohanny	– 6	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	2	–	–	– 10 10	29 May 1863.
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total Union				–	–	2	–	–	– 10 10	
KENMARE UNION:										
Ardea	2 10	2 6	3 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large
Bunane	1 10	1 4	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cappagh	2 6	3 9	3 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. / In-door. / Out-door
Castleave	2 2	2 –	2 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Douras	2 1	2 2	2 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dromore	2 6	1 10	2 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 130 –
Glanlee	1 8	1 8	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 96 –
Glanlough	2 5	2 5	2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 119 –
Glanmore	1 9	1 –	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 108 –
Greenane	2 9	4 –	3 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 156 –
Kenmare	3 7	4 –	6 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 211 –
Kilgawan	2 4	3 –	2 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Loughlun	1 8	2 2	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Richard O'Sul*
Reen	3 3	4 –	4 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clerk
Sheein	1 10	2 6	2 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 May 1863.
Takilla	2 6	1 1	2 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
KILKEEL UNION:										
Ballykeel	1 2	1 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large
Bryansford	– 7	– 7	– 7½	–	–	1	–	–	– 1 6	
Fofanny	– 5	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. / In-door. / Out-door
Greencastle	– 6	– 8	– 7	–	2	–	–	– 2 6	–	
Kilkeel	– 11	1 2	1 –	18	4	7	2 – 10	– 3 –	3 1 6	1857 94 4
Killowen	– 6	– 9	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 132 3
Maghera	– 7	– 7	– 7½	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 100 –
Mourne Park	– 9	– 11	1 –	–	1	–	–	– 3 6	–	1860 117 1
Mullartown	– 6	– 10	– 11	1	2	1	– 7 6	– 4 6	4 4 –	1861 157 7
Rosstrevor	– 8	– 9	– 7½	–	1	1	–	– 8 6	2 17 6	1862 294 –
Total for Electoral Divisions				19	10	10	2 8 4	1 2 –	10 4 6	*John Boyd,* Clerk
Union at Large				1	7	–	1 15 6	– 7 –	–	19 May 1863.
Total Union				20	17	10	4 3 10	1 9 –	10 4 6	

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief, in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
KILKENNY UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
Kilkenny	2 6	3 4	4 –	213	447	670	66 15 6	477 7 –	634 6 8	
Ballinamara	– 9	– 9	1 –	–	1	8	–	– 13 6	7 16 –	
Ballyheagh	– 9	– 11	1 5	–	4	11	–	5 3 –	30 19 –	
Ballycallan	– 10	– 11	1 1	2	6	4	4 10 –	7 8 –	11 8 –	
Clara	– 10	– 11	1 2	–	9	13	–	8 1 6	15 3 6	
Coolcraheen	– 10	– 11	1 1	4	6	12	1 5 –	10 10 6	21 1 –	
Dunhell	– 10	– 10	1 –	1	13	16	2 5 –	28 12 6	33 16 6	
Dunmore	– 11	1 1	1 5	–	1	12	–	2 9 –	12 19 –	
Freshford	1 4	1 11	2 4	2	7	33	– 3 –	5 9 –	22 7 –	
Goman	– 11	1 4	1 9	13	68	123	10 12 6	57 10 –	110 17 6	
Grange	1 1	1 1	1 4	–	–	11	–	–	7 11 6	
Kilkieran	– 10	1 1	1 1	3	13	14	1 2 6	18 2 6	23 16 –	
Odugh	– 11	1 –	1 3	1	5	18	– 2 6	9 16 6	22 10 6	
Ounath	1 1	1 9	1 5	9	6	5	3 16 6	14 3 6	12 1 6	
Paulstown	– 8	– 10	– 11	–	4	9	–	1 19 6	6 9 –	
Rathealy	– 10	1 –	1 1	1	3	13	– 10 –	6 13 –	21 4 6	
Rathcoole	1 2	1 5	1 1	–	1	5	–	3 7 –	7 2 –	
St. Caniel	1 1	– 11	1 5	1	10	3	– 1 9	10 1 9	9 19 –	
Shankill	– 9	– 8	– 11	–	–	17	–	–	9 2 6	
Tiscoffin	1 –	– 11	1 6	1	7	24	– 5 –	3 3 –	18 3 6	
Tullarvan	– 10	– 8	1 5	1	3	26	– 2 –	1 3 –	40 9 6	
Total for Electoral Divisions				252	614	1,047	91 11 3	671 13 9	1,079 3 8	
Union at Large				66	67	92	4 – 10	30 – 2	27 15 7	
Total Union				318	681	1,139	95 12 1	701 13 11	1,106 19 3	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	775	39	814
1858	719	54	773
1859	639	30	669
1860	753	66	819
1861	1,001	67	1,068
1862	1,535	92	1,627

M. Molony,
Clerk of Union.

25 May 1863.

KILLADYSERT UNION:										
Killofin	1 7	1 6	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmurry	1 2	1 2	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coolmeene	1 2	1 2	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilfiddane	1 1	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killadysert	1 10	1 7	2 1	–	–	2	–	–	– 6 6	
Rinealon	1 4	1 3	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballynacally	1 –	1 2	1 8	–	1	–	–	– 12 –	–	
Kilchreest	1 3	1 4	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clondegad	1 2	1 4	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisheene	1 2	1 3	1 2	–	–	2	–	–	– 1 6	
Liscasey	1 4	1 4	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	1	4	–	– 12 –	– 8 –	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total Union				–	1	4	–	– 12 –	– 8 –	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	25	–	25
1858	34	–	34
1859	20	–	20
1860	33	–	33
1861	64	–	64
1862	100	–	100

A. Macmahon,
Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

KILLALA UNION:										
Ballycastle	1 4	1 –	1 3	–	–	3	–	–	– 3 –	
Belderigmore	– 11	– 5	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilfryn, East	1 –	1 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
„ South	1 3	– 10	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
„ West	– 10	– 6	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killala	1 2	1 2	1 11	1	–	21	– 3 –	–	24 19 8	
Lackan, North	1 1	1 1	1 5	–	–	1	–	–	– 4 9	
„ South	– 11	1 –	1 4	–	–	6	–	–	5 8 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				1	–	31	– 3 –	–	30 15 5	
Union at Large				–	–	1	–	–	– 10 1	
Total Union				1	–	32	– 3 –	–	31 5 6	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	16	–	16
1858	28	–	28
1859	14	–	14
1860	13	–	13
1861	29	–	29
1862	56	1	57

Michl. Jackson,
Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief, in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-L Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, f 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
KILLARNEY UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Aghadoe	1 3	2 –	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Aglish	– 7	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyhar	– 8	1 3	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brewsterfield	– 11	– 8	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caragh	1 5	1 1	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Churchtown	1 3	1 1	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clydah	– 9	1 2	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coolies	– 11	2 1	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coom	1 2	– 11	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Curraghmore	1 3	2 –	1 6	–	–	1	–	–	1 5 –	
Currans	– 7	1 2	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Doocarrig	1 2	– 9	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dronim	1 –	1 6	1 6	2	1	1	6 5 –	3 – –	5 2 6	
Dunloe	1 3	1 6	1 9	–	–	1	–	–	2 2 6	
Flesk	– 10	– 9	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Headfort	– 11	– 10	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilbouane	– 7	1 –	1 3	–	–	3	–	–	9 12 6	
Kilcummin	1 –	1 9	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilfelim	– 6	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilgobuet	1 2	1 7	1 6	–	1	1	–	1 4 –	4 – –	
Killarney	1 9	2 9	2 6	1	–	2	5 8 –	–	2 12 6	
Killeentierna	– 7	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killorglin	1 4	2 –	2 2	2	2	1	6 10 –	6 3 6	2 5 –	
Kilnanare	– 8	1 3	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knocknahoe	– 11	– 9	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lahard	– 10	1 2	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Milltown	1 1	1 4	1 2	1	2	2	– 15 –	2 7 9	3 15 –	
Molahiffe	– 10	1 6	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Muckross	– 11	1 5	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathmore	– 11	– 9	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rockfield	– 9	– 11	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				6	6	12	18 18 –	12 15 3	30 15 –	
Union at Large				1	1	1	– 16 –	– 15 –	– 12 6	
TOTAL UNION				7	7	13	19 14 –	13 10 3	31 7 6	
KILMACTHOMAS UNION:										
Ballylaneen	1 –	1 –	1 8	–	1	–	–	– 17 –	–	
Carrigcastle	1 –	1 2	1 2	1	–	–	– 2 6	–	–	
Comragh	1 2	– 9	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fews	1 –	1 –	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fox Castle	1 –	1 –	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mount Kennedy	1 4	1 –	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Stradbally	1 –	1 6	2 3	–	2	–	–	– 15 7	–	
Tinasaggart	– 8	– 8	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockmahon *	1 6	–	5 5	–	2	1	–	– 1 6	– – 10	
Kilmacthomas	1 –	1 4	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Annestown	1 2	– 10	1 8	1	–	–	– 1 4	–	–	
Dunhill	1 2	– 6	1 4	–	–	2	–	–	3 – –	
Georgestown	1 –	– 6	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gardenmorris	– 8	1 –	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newtown	1 6	1 4	2 2	–	1	–	–	– – 2	–	
Kilbarrymedan	2 6	2 4	2 1	–	–	3	–	–	3 6 1	
Total for Electoral Divisions				2	6	6	– 3 10	1 14 3	6 6 11	
Union at Large				3	4	1	– 2 3	– 1 7	– – 2	
TOTAL UNION				5	10	7	– 6 1	1 15 10	6 7 1	

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	164	–
1858	218	–
1859	193	–
1860	223	1
1861	267	1
1862	393	1

Daniel Moyin
Clerk of

23 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paup

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	219	–
1858	220	–
1859	198	2
1860	202	3
1861	381	4
1862	932	1

Wm. Hunt,
Clerk of

3 June 1863.

* 29 Oct. 1861 – –
3 June 1862 – –
27 Sept. „ – – –

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
KILMALLOCK UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	
Ardpatrick	– 9	1 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Athlacca	– 6	1 6	1 –	–	–	1	–	–	– 12 4	
Ballyshanboy	– 8	2 1	1 1	–	–	1	–	–	– 12 6	
Bruff	1 –	3 1	2 4	–	2	2	–	– 19 9	1 5 10	
Bruree	– 10	1 10	1 1	–	6	–	–	1 1 2	–	
Bulgaden	– 7	1 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cahercomey	– 11	2 –	– 11	–	1	1	–	– 1 11	– 5 2	
Charleville	1 4	3 2	2 1	5	–	–	2 4 6	–	–	
Colmanswell	– 8	1 7	– 9	–	1	–	–	– 5 3	–	
Darragh	– 10	2 3	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dromin	– 8	1 4	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Emlygrennan	– 8	2 1	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenbrohane	– 7	1 4	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Griston	– 6	1 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hospital	– 8	1 5	– 10	10	3	–	1 3 9	1 19 6	–	
Kilfinane	1 2	3 1	1 10	–	2	2	–	3 12 1	19 10 –	
Kilflynn	– 5	1 3	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmallock	1 1	2 11	1 6	4	–	–	1 11 8	–	–	
Kilteely	– 5	1 5	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockaney	– 5	1 5	1 –	3	–	1	– 17 –	–	– 4 8	
Knocklong	– 9	1 7	1 –	–	3	–	–	– 2 10	–	
Miltown	– 8	1 5	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Particles	1 –	1 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rockhill	– 10	1 8	1 –	–	–	10	–	–	1 9 6	
Springfort	– 5	1 4	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tobernea	– 8	1 7	– 11	–	7	–	–	4 15 –	–	
Uregare	– 8	1 11	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				22	25	18	5 16 11	12 17 6	5 9 10	
Union at Large				1	1	1	– 11 2	– 15 2	3 17 6	
TOTAL UNION				23	26	19	6 8 1	13 12 8	9 7 4	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	740	–	740
1858	515	–	515
1859	535	–	535
1860	594	1	595
1861	934	1	935
1862	1,243	1	1,244

R. Quigly,
Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

KILRUSH UNION:										
Cloonadrum	1 1	1 3	1 4	–	32	50	–	3 9 9	19 9 1	
Clooncoorha	1 1	1 3	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cooraclare	1 7	1 9	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Creagh	1 –	1 4	1 7	–	–	6	–	–	2 5 6	
Doonbeg	1 5	1 4	1 4	–	–	8	–	–	4 8 6	
Drumellihy	– 11	– 10	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilballyowen	1 –	1 1	1 4	5	–	21	1 14 4	–	7 10 –	
Kilkee	1 8	2 –	2 2	1	1	13	– 2 –	– 14 4	8 3 6	
Killard	1 3	1 6	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killuner	– 11	1 3	1 8	–	2	5	–	– 3 –	1 18 9	
Kilmurry	1 6	1 7	1 11	–	119	41	–	12 17 6	10 11 7	
Kilrush	2 1	2 7	3 1	–	2	37	–	– 4 –	5 4 3	
Knock	– 10	1 –	– 11	–	–	1	–	–	– 3 6	
Querm	1 –	1 –	1 –	–	–	6	–	–	1 17 –	
Rahona	1 2	1 6	1 2	1	–	47	1 11 –	–	20 13 8	
St. Martin's	– 10	– 11	1 3	–	–	3	–	–	1 3 –	
Cahermurphy	1 3	1 7	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenmore	1 2	1 5	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Einagh	2 4	2 1	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knocknagore	– 11	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmihil	1 2	1 5	1 3	–	1	1	–	– 4 –	– 1 –	
Tullycrine	1 2	1 7	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knocknaboley	– 11	1 1	1 2	–	6	10	–	– 6 6	1 9 7	
Mullagh	1 3	1 4	1 5	–	3	18	–	1 16 11	7 15 11	
Moveen	– 11	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moyarla	1 1	1 5	1 3	–	1	2	–	– 7 6	2 1 6	
Tullig	1 –	1 2	– 11	–	–	1	–	–	– 7 6	
Total for Electoral Divisions				7	167	270	3 7 4	20 3 6	95 3 10	
Union at Large				–	5	18	–	– 17 8	2 – 7	
TOTAL UNION				7	172	288	3 7 4	21 1 2	97 4 5	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	112	–	112
1858	103	–	103
1859	91	–	91
1860	101	–	101
1861	147	5	152
1862	195	18	213

Augustus Warren,
Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			[Number of Union-at-Lar Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, fro 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
KINSALE UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
Ballinspittle	– 6	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballymackean	– 7	– 7	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lahern	– 6	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coolmain	– 6	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kinsale	1 4	1 4	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Leighmoney	– 8	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballymartle	– 8	– 4	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Templemichael	– 7	– 4	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmonoge	– 5	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cullen	– 6	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kinure	– 4	– 4	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nohaval	– 7	– 5	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyfeard	– 5	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Farrenburn	– 6	– 6	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyfoyle	– 7	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilpatrick	– 5	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrighalim	– 6	– 3	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Templebreedy	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liscleary	– 7	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
LARNE UNION:										
Larne	– 10	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cairncastle	– 6	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenarm	– 8	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glencloy	– 8	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ardclinas	– 8	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilwaughter	– 8	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballycorr	– 10	1 2	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballynure	– 8	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kalvo	– 8	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glynn	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Islandmagee	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Templecorran	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrickfergus	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
LETTERKENNY UNION:										
Ballymacool	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castlecoray	1 –	1 1	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Churchill	1 –	1 3	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Corrovaddy	1 –	1 3	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ednacarnon	1 2	1 8	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Garton	– 10	10 –	5 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gortnavern	1 4	1 –	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killymasney	1 3	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kimcraigey	– 10	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Letterkenny	1 –	1 3	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Magerabony	– 8	– 11	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Manorcuningham	– 10	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Seacor	1 –	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Templedouglas	– 10	– 10	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	T
1857	114	–	
1858	138	–	
1859	88	–	
1860	130	–	
1861	156	–	
1862	230	–	

Joseph Hasford,
Clerk of U

18 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paupers

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	T
1857	70	–	
1858	90	–	
1859	95	–	
1860	72	–	
1861	136	–	
1862	179	–	

J. W. M'Cormic
Clerk of U

19 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paupers

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	
1857	65	–	
1858	32	–	
1859	47	–	
1860	50	–	
1861	134	–	
1862	135	–	

John Storey,
Clerk of U

25 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year, ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
MERICK UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Abingdon	1 1	1 4	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballybricken	– 10	– 10	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballycannon	1 –	1 6	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballycummin	– 10	– 9	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyamion	1 –	– 11	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyglass	1 6	2 –	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyrana	1 –	1 1	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caherconlish, East	1 –	– 10	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caherconlish, West	1 –	1 –	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caherelly	– 10	– 10	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cappamore	1 3	1 6	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Capparilla	– 10	1 2	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrig	– 10	– 10	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castleconnell	1 4	2 –	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castlecorin	1 –	1 1	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clarina	– 8	– 10	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloghera	1 3	1 4	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clontsan	1 3	1 2	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cratloe	1 –	2 –	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloontra	1 4	2 –	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Doon	1 –	1 –	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dalymore	1 –	1 3	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ganstall	1 1	1 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killely	1 –	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killokeemedy	1 2	1 –	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmurry	1 1	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilseely	1 –	1 –	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kiltannonlea	1 –	1 1	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lackareigh	1 –	– 11	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Limerick	2 8	3 3	3 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mountierer	1 3	2 3	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
O'Brien's Bridge	1 6	1 10	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Patrickswell	1 –	– 11	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Roxborough	1 –	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
SBURN UNION:										
Lisburn	– 6	1 –	1 2	–	1	8	–	– 10 –	– 15 –	
Lissue	– 3	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knocknadona	– 3	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Magheramesk	– 3	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Magheragall	– 3	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenavey	– 3	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyscolly	– 3	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Legatirriff	– 3	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullyrusk	– 3	– 4	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Islandkelly	– 3	– 7	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derryaghy	– 4	– 5	– 6	–	–	5	–	–	– 5 –	
Malone	– 3	– 4	– 4	–	4	–	–	– 8 –	–	
Breda	– 3	– 6	– 6	–	3	–	–	2 2 –	–	
Ballymacbrennan	–	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumbo	– 4	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killaney	– 4	– 6	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saintfield	– 3	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Oughley	– 3	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumbeg	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Blaris	– 4	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maze	– 4	– 8	– 9	–	2	–	–	– 2 6	–	
Hillsboro	– 3	– 7	– 6	–	2	–	–	– 3 –	–	
Ballyworfey	– 4	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Annahilt	– 3	– 6	– 7	–	6	–	–	1 12 6	–	
Glasdrummond	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	6	–	–	1 4 –	–	
Dromara	– 3	– 6	– 7	2	1	–	10	– 6 –	–	
Ballykeel	– 3	– 7	– 7	–	13	4	–	4 8 –	4 16 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				2	38	17	– 10 –	10 16 –	5 16 –	
Union-at-Large				18	–	28	7 3 –	–	2 5 –	
Total Union				20	38	45	7 13 –	10 16 –	8 1 –	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	2,689	–	2,689
1858	2,343	–	2,343
1859	1,537	–	1,537
1860	1,752	–	1,752
1861	2,468	–	2,468
1862	3,297	–	3,297

David Duggan,
Clerk of Union.

4 June 1863.

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	476	–	476
1858	327	–	327
1859	308	1	309
1860	360	18	378
1861	709	–	709
1682	1,073	28	1,101

W. Sinclair,
Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-a Paupers who received R in each Yea ended 29 Septembe 1857 to 186
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
LISMORE UNION:										
Ballyduff	– 11	1 3	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyhane	– 9	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyin	1 1	1 6	1 11	–	–	1	–	–	– 4 –	
Ballynamalt	– 7	– 7	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballysaggartmore	– 9	– 10	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cappoquin	1 9	1 5	1 8	–	1	3	–	– 5 6	– 15 –	
Castlerichard	1 –	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dromroe	– 9	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gortnapeaky	1 7	1 3	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcockan	1 –	1 1	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilwatermoy, East	– 7	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilwatermoy, West	1 3	1 3	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lismore	1 8	1 9	1 11	–	–	5	–	–	1 1 –	
Mocollop	– 11	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Modsllgo	– 11	– 11	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tallow	2 1	2 1	2 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	1	9	–	– 5 6	2 – –	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL UNION				–	1	9	–	– 5 6	2 – –	
LEINASKEA UNION:										
Aghallillymand	– 5	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Aghyarle	– 6	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Amaghmanor	– 5	– 8	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bellisle	– 10	– 9	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bredleborough	– 6	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrickmacuther	– 9	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Corralongford	– 7	– 9	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cross	– 6	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Creem	– 6	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Deerpark	– 10	– 8	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derrylea	– 8	1 1	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dorn	– 8	– 10	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunnmully	1 –	1 –	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Greenhill	– 10	1 –	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gedry	– 6	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmore	– 7	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Leinaskea	– 10	1 3	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maguiresbridge	1 3	1 3	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mullaghfad	– 8	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Springtown	– 5	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
LISTOWEL UNION:*										
Ardagh	1 –	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Asdee	– 6	1 3	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyconny	1 2	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyduff	– 8	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyegan	– 10	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyhorgan	– 5	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinclogher	– 10	– 10	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Beal	– 4	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Canig	– 7	2 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Causeway	– 7	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clountubrid	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dromartin	– 8	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dreagh	1 –	1 –	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ennismore	– 6	– 9	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gullane	– 7	– 6	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gunsborough	– 8	– 6	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilfeighney	– 6	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killihinny	1 2	1 3	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killasey	1 2	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmeany	– 9	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilshnane	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kiltonrey	– 8	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liselton	– 6	– 10	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisloughton	– 8	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Listowel	1 6	1 5	2 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lixnaw	1 5	1 2	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moynsha	– 8	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newtownsandes	– 8	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathea	1 –	1 3	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shroneowne	– 10	– 6	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Treeneragh	– 6	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Urlee	– 10	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large P

Year.	In-door.	Ou doo
1857	199	-
1858	196	-
1859	160	-
1860	188	-
1861	284	-
1862	669	-

M. Healy,
Clerk

26 May 1863.

Union-at-Large P

Year.	In-door.	Ou doo
1857	100	-
1858	83	-
1859	82	-
1860	134	-
1861	156	-
1862	276	-

James Han
Clerk

18 May 1863.

* No out-door reli

Union-at-Large P

Year.	In-door.	Ou doo
1857	155	-
1858	137	-
1859	135	-
1860	159	-
1861	196	-
1862	245	-

John M'Ca
Clerk

18 May 1863.

UNIONS. and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
LONDONDERRY UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ardmore	– 8	1 –	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballymullins	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Banagher	– 8	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Birdstown	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bonds Glen	– 8	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Burt	– 8	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castleforward	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
City and Suburbs	– 9	1 –	1 –	1	–	–	– 2 4	–	–	
Claudy	– 4	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Eglinton	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fahan	– 8	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glendermott	– 8	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Inch Island	– 4	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilderry	– 6	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killea	– 4	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lough Eringh	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lower Liberty	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newton Cunningham	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sawnaherin	– 9	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Three Isles	– 8	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Upper Liberty	– 4	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Waterside	– 9	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				1	–	–	– 2 4	–	–	
Union-at-Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total Union				1	–	–	– 2 4	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	672	–	672
1858	665	–	665
1859	570	–	570
1860	553	–	553
1861	579	–	579
1862	924	–	924

S. Kennedy,
Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

LONGFORD UNION:										
Aghaboy	1 3	1 –	1 8	–	1	10	–	– 2 6	4 15 1	
Ardagh East	– 8	– 7	1 1	–	1	–	–	– 15 –	–	
Ardagh West	– 11	– 8	1 –	–	1	1	–	– 8 –	– 7 6	
Balinamuck, East	– 11	1 1	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Balinamuck, West	– 10	– 5	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Breanrisk	1 3	1 5	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caldra	1 3	1 10	2 3	–	1	2	–	– 12 6	– 12 6	
Clondra	1 3	1 5	1 10	–	1	2	–	– 4 –	– 15 –	
Clonnee	– 11	1 3	1 10	–	4	13	–	4 7 –	10 14 7	
Corboy	– 8	– 8	1 –	–	3	2	–	– 10 6	– 11 2	
Drumgort	– 10	– 7	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumlish	1 1	1 3	1 10	–	–	1	–	–	– 6 –	
Killashea	1 1	1 –	1 6	–	–	2	–	–	– 17 –	
Killoe	1 3	1 1	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Longford	1 8	2 1	3 –	–	15	66	–	7 9 –	13 10 11	
Mount Davy	1 1	– 5	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moydow	1 –	– 10	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newtownforley	1 1	1 1	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathline	– 10	– 9	1 10	–	7	–	–	– 17 6	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	34	99	–	15 6 –	32 9 9	
Union-at-Large				–	2	8	–	– 10 6	2 5 7	
Total Union				–	36	107	–	15 16 6	34 15 4	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	327	–	327
1858	418	–	418
1859	443	–	443
1860	607	–	607
1861	913	2	915
1862	1,693	8	1,701

Rt. Bonchier,
Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
LOUGHREA UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aille	– 6	– 3	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Atheury	– 7	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinagar	– 8	– 8	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bracklagh	– 7	– 5	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bullane	– 6	– 3	– 3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cappaluck	– 6	– 5	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castleboy	– 7	– 4	– 3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonkeen	– 6	– 4	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colwanstown	– 5	– 3	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Craughwill	– 7	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derrylaur	1 3	1 1	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drumkeary	– 5	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Graig Abbey	– 8	– 3	– 3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grange	– 6	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greethill	– 7	– 5	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilchreest	– 7	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killimor	– 5	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilconickney	– 7	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilconiron	– 7	– 3	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killorgilleen	– 8	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmeen	– 6	– 3	– 3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilreettle	– 8	– 3	– 3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kitleskil	– 6	– 3	– 3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiltullagh	– 7	– 3	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lockalea	– 5	– 3	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leitrim	– 7	– 6	– 3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loughaterick	– 10	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loughrea	– 11	1 1	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marblehill	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountain	– 7	– 4	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Moryode	– 6	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Raford	– 5	– 3	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tyaquin	– 5	– 3	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wordford	– 7	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
LURGAN UNION:									
Lurgan	1 2	1 –	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cornakinegar	1 –	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brownlowsderry	1 –	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canowbrack	– 10	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kernan	1 2	1 4	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Moyntaghs	1 4	1 8	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tartaraghan	– 10	– 6	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drumcree	– 8	– 8	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breagh	– 10	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portadown	1 –	– 10	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aghalee	– 8	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aghagallon	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballingderry	– 8	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Moira	– 10	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tullylish	1 –	1 –	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maralin	– 10	– 6	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballylenery	– 8	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waringstown	1 –	1 2	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donacloney	1 –	1 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
MACROONY UNION:									
Aghmagh	1 1	1 2	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aylish	– 6	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballengeay	2 1	– 8	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caudeana	– 10	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cannaway	– 7	– 9	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cleanrath	2 6	1 10	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clondedad	1 2	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clannoyle	1 1	– 9	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denyfruen	1 9	1 2	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gutnatched	– 11	1 4	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gowlaw	– 9	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greenville	– 8	1 1	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inchagulals	1 –	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilbeehert	1 3	1 1	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilcullen	– 10	1 3	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilnamartyr	1 8	1 5	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maclouergh	– 11	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macroney	1 10	2 –	2 1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maguerney	1 –	1 3	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marbanglass	– 7	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mount Raven	1 8	– 6	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rabalark	1 2	– 6	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sleevreagh	1 3	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ullanes	1 6	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warrenscourt	– 6	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–

Number of Union-a Paupers who received R in each Year ended 29 Septembe 1857 to 1862

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out door.
1857	118	–
1858	232	–
1859	158	–
1860	236	–
1861	285	–
1862	269	–

Philip A. Newn Clerk of

20 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	746	–
1858	1,024	–
1859	799	–
1860	780	–
1861	1,256	–
1862	1,833	–

James Rudde Clerk of

18 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	179	–
1858	204	–
1859	187	–
1860	210	–
1861	280	–
1862	483	–

T. T. Herle Clerk of

27 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
AGHERAFELT UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	
Ballymoghan	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballytonan	– 6	– 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bancran	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bellaghy	– 6	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brackaghslievegallion	–	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carnamoney	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castledawson	– 6	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clady	–	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Desertmartin	– 8	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dinpastown	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Galladuff	– 6	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Inniscairn	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lissan, Upper	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maghera	– 10	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Magherafelt	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monaghan	–	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moneymore	– 6	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rocktown	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Salterstown	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Springhill	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Swatragh	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
The Loop	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Six Towns	–	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tobermore	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullykeeran	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	168	–	168
1858	113	–	113
1859	156	–	156
1860	174	–	174
1861	282	–	282
1862	480	–	480

John Steele,
Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

ALLOW UNION:										
Ardskeagh	– 6	– 7	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyclough	– 8	– 9	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinamona	– 9	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Buttevant	– 7	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caherduggan	– 6	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrig	– 10	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Churchtown	– 7	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clenor	– 6	– 11	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Doneraile	1 –	1 3	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Imphrick	– 9	– 8	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmaclenine	– 7	1 1	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilshannig	– 8	– 9	– 5	–	1	–	–	– 16 11	–	
Liscarroll	– 9	1 3	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mallow	– 11	1 1	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monanimy	– 7	1 3	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rahan	– 9	1 1	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shanballymore	– 7	– 9	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Skehanagh	– 8	– 11	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Streamhill	– 5	– 9	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Templemary	– 6	– 11	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Wallstown	– 7	– 8	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	1	–	–	– 16 11	–	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL UNION				–	1	–	–	– 16 11	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	851	–	851
1858	535	–	535
1859	439	–	439
1860	582	–	582
1861	767	–	767
1862	1,229	–	1,229

Robt. Barry,
Clerk of Union.

27 May 1863.

ANORHAMILTON UNION:										
Arigna	– 9	– 11	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballaghamahan	– 6	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belhavel	– 9	– 11	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clooncläre	– 9	– 11	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloonlagher	– 8	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumahaire	– 10	1 –	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumkeeran	– 10	1 4	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Garvagh	– 9	1 6	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenade	– 7½	– 10	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenaniff	– 9	– 11	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenboy	– 10	1 3	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glencar	– 7½	1 –	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenfarne	– 6	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killanummery	– 7½	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killarga	– 8	– 11	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kittyclogher	1 –	1 5	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lurganboy	– 7½	– 10	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mahanagh	1 –	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Manorhamilton	1 6	1 6	1 2	–	–	1	–	–	1 2 10	
Munakill	– 9	1 4	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Patricks	– 10	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Stramore	– 7½	– 10	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	1	–	–	1 2 10	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	1	–	–	1 2 10	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	64	–	64
1858	58	–	58
1859	99	–	99
1860	151	–	151
1861	168	–	168
1862	149	–	149

Robt. Whittaker,
Clerk of Union.

29 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at Paupers who received Rel in each Year ended 29 Septembe 1857 to 1862
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
MIDLETON UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ballintemple	- 10	- 10	- 11	2	-	-	- 17 11	-	-	
Ballycottin	- 9	1 -	- 11	-	1	-	-	1 9 7	-	
Ballyspillane	- 8	- 9	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carrigtwohill	- 8	1 -	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Castlemartyr	1 -	1 -	1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clonmult	- 11	- 8	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cloyne	1 -	1 2	1 4	-	2	27	-	2 6 5	8 4 8	
Corkbeg	- 11	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dangan	- 7	- 8	- 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dongourney	- 10	1 -	- 11	-	-	1	-	-	- 6 -	
Garryvoe	- 9	- 9	- 9	-	-	2	-	-	- 3 -	
Ightermurragh	- 11	- 11	1 -	-	-	1	-	-	- 3 4	
Inch	- 11	1 -	- 10	-	1	7	-	- 3 1	1 16 -	
Lisgoola	- 9	- 10	- 9	-	-	3	-	-	- 14 -	
Midleton	1 4	1 6	1 8	-	2	50	-	- 3 5	9 12 6	
Mogeely	- 11	- 10	- 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rostellan	- 10	- 10	- 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Templebodan	- 9	- 9	- 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Templenacarnga	- 10	- 9	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total for Electoral Divisions				2	6	91	- 17 11	4 2 6	20 19 6	
Union at Large				-	-	1	-	-	- 3 2	
TOTAL UNION				2	6	92	- 17 11	4 2 6	21 2 8	
MILFORD UNION:										
Ballyan	1 2	1 4	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carrigart	1 4	1 6	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carrowkeel	1 2	1 2	1 8	-	-	6	-	-	- 2 9	
Crauford	1 6	1 6	1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fanad, North	- 10	- 10	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fanad, West	1 6	1 6	1 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Glen	1 0	1 2	1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Glenalla	- 6	- 8	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Greenfort	1 -	1 2	1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Killygarvan	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilmacrenan	2 -	2 8	2 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Knockalla	1 -	1 2	1 2	-	2	-	-	- 9 -	-	
Loughkeel	1 -	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Milford	1 6	1 4	1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ramelton	1 2	1 6	1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rathmullen	1 2	1 2	1 2	-	-	1	-	-	- 14 9	
Rossguill	1 2	2 -	1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rossnakill	1 -	1 2	1 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Termon	1 -	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total for Electoral Divisions				-	2	7	-	- 9 -	- 17 6	
Union at Large				-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL UNION				-	2	7	-	- 9 -	- 17 6	
MILLSTREET UNION:										
Caherbarnagh	1 6	2 2	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coomlogane	1 10	2 6	1 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Crinnaloo	1 3	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cullen	2 6	3 -	2 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Derragh	2 6	2 9	2 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Doonosleen	2 6	3 3	2 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drishane	2 1	3 3	4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Keale	1 3	1 8	1 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilcorney	2 2	3 -	2 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Knocknagree	1 4	1 9	1 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rathcool	1 4	1 6	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scagh	2 -	2 8	2 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	1,006	-
1858	832	-
1859	846	-
1860	992	-
1861	1,075	-
1862	1,537	1

James Cotter,
Clerk of U

20 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pau

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	106	-
1858	105	-
1859	68	-
1860	20	-
1861	39	-
1862	74	-

Wm. Reid,
Clerk of U

22 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pau

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	358	-
1858	234	-
1859	178	-
1860	219	-
1861	275	-
1862	449	-

John Hanby,
Clerk of U

18 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
MITCHELSTOWN UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Anglesborough	– 8	1 4	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyarthur	– 6	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballylanders	– 7	1 8	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cullane	– 7	1 11	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derryvillane	– 8	– 11	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Duntryleague	– 5	– 10	– 11	–	1	1	–	– 14 –	– 6 –	
Farahy	– 9	1 3	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Galbally	1 –	1 3	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilbehany	– 9	1 3	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kildonery	– 9	1 2	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilglass	1 3	1 4	1 5	–	1	1	–	3 15 –	6 10 –	
Kilgullane	– 9	– 11	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilphelan	– 6	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knocknascrow	– 6	1 1	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Marsbalstown	– 7	1 –	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mitchelstown	1 4	1 9	2 –	–	–	1	–	–	– 2 –	
Riversdale	– 6	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Templemolaga	– 5	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	2	3	–	4 9 –	6 18 –	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total Union				–	2	3	–	4 9 –	6 18 –	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
1857	517	–	517
1858	417	–	417
1859	346	–	346
1860	487	–	487
1861	640	–	640
1862	927	–	927

Richd. FitzGibbon,
Clerk of Union.
18 May 1863.

MOHILL UNION:										
Aughavus	– 10	1 –	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Beihey	1 2	1 2	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Breandrum	1 4	1 6	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bunnybeg	– 8	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cashiell	1 4	1 2	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrigallen, East	– 10	– 10	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrigallen, West	1 –	1 2	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castlefore	– 10	1 2	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cattan	– 6	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloone	– 10	1 4	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Corrigu	1 –	1 4	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumard	1 2	1 6	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumdoo	– 10	1 2	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dromod	1 2	1 4	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fenagh	1 –	1 2	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gortermone	1 –	1 2	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Keeldra	– 10	1 2	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisgillock	1 –	1 4	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mohill	1 –	2 –	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ryun	– 10	1 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Riverstown	1 –	1 4	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rooskey	1 4	1 6	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rowan	1 –	1 2	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
1857	73	–	73
1858	94	–	94
1859	81	–	81
1860	69	–	69
1861	63	–	63
1862	98	–	98

Thos. Woodward,
Clerk of Union.
18 May 1863.

MONAGHAN UNION:										
Monaghan	– 5	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rachwallan	– 5	– 4	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castle Shane	– 5	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clontibret	– 8	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fehullen	– 4	– 5	– 5	–	–		–	–	–	
Killylough	– 4	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gluplough	– 4	– 7	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Anhitell Grove	– 5	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Figullar	– 4	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Enagh	– 9	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fedavnet	– 7	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sheskin	– 5	– 4	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Scotstown	– 6	– 6	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmoor	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumhillagh	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clones	– 5	– 6	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullycorbet	– 4	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Emyvale	– 4	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballanode	– 5	– 4	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumsorat	– 5	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caddagh	– 5	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
1857	440	–	440
1858	272	–	272
1859	297	–	297
1860	342	–	342
1861	563	–	563
1862	476	–	476

Jas. Mitchell,
Clerk of Union.
26 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September						Number of Union-at-La Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, fr 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.			1861.			1862.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
MOUNT BELLEW UNION:															
Annagh	– 9	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Ballinakill	– 10	1 2	– 11	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Caltra	– 8	– 9	– 8	–	–	1	–			–			–	5	1
Castleblakeney	1 5	– 10	2 5	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Castleffrench	– 10	– 11	1 –	–	–	8	–			–			1	–	–
Clonbrock	– 9	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–	–	–
Cloonkeen	– 11	– 10	– 10	–	–	1	–			–			–	2	–
Cooloo	– 9	– 10	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Derryglassaun	1 1	1 3	1 4	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Killeroran	– 10	1 1	– 11	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Killian	1 –	1 1	– 9	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Mount Bellew	– 9	1 –	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Mounthazel	1 1	1 2	1 2	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Taghboy	– 11	1 1	1 –	–	–	–	–			–			–		
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	10	–			–			1	7	1
Union at Large				–	–	–	–			–			–		
Total Union				–	–	10	–			–			1	7	1
MOUNTMELICK UNION:															
Arderrin	– 9	– 10	– 8	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Ballybrittas	– 8	– 8	– 6	–	–	4		–			–		–	3	10
Ballycarroll	– 10	1 4	– 10	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Ballyfinne	1 9	1 2	1 10	3	1	5	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	11	7
Ballyshear	– 8	– 10	– 8	–	2	1		–		–	3	–	–	2	–
Bornes	1 3	1 6	1 –	1	–	–	–	–	2		–			–	
Brisha	1 9	– 6	1 –	3	4	4	6	–	–	6	15	4	1	15	–
Capard	– 9	1 1	– 10	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Cappalough	– 10	– 11	– 10	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Cardtown	– 9	– 10	– 9	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Castlecuffe	1 2	1 –	1 –	–	–	1		–			–		–	8	9
Clonaslee	– 10	1 –	– 11	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Clondarrig	– 8	– 8	– 7	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Clonin	– 8	1 –	– 11	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Cloneygowan	– 10	1 –	– 10	–	2	1		–		–	13	–	–	4	8
Coolrain	1 2	– 9	– 10	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Dangans	3 3	3 –	3 2	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Ems	– 8	– 10	– 8	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Garrymore	– 11	– 5	– 10	–	1	–		–		–	1	–		–	
Graigue	1 3	– 11	– 8	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Hammerlane	– 10	1 1	1 4	–	–	5		–			–		–	1	–
Jamestown	1 –	1 3	– 8	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Kilcolmanbane	– 11	1 –	– 9	1	–	2	–	9	4		–		–	2	3
Kilmullen	– 8	– 7	– 8	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Kilmurry	– 7	– 8	– 6	–	1	4		–		–	10	–	–	2	–
Lacka	1 4	1 9	– 10	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Maryborough	1 5	2 –	1 8	8	13	38	1	5	4	1	10	9	8	3	4
Marymount	1 2	– 10	– 10	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Meelick	1 2	– 9	– 7	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Mountmelick	1 10	3 –	2 10	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Mountrath	2 3	1 10	2 10	13	10	38	1	–	6	–	15	4	2	3	10
Nealstoun	– 9	– 11	– 8	–	–	–		–			–			–	
O'Dempsey	– 6	– 5	– 5	1	1	–	–	–	6	–	1	–		–	
O'Mores Forest	– 9	1 4	2 –	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Portarlington, North	1 –	1 3	1 9	–	3	11		–		–	2	–	–	17	6
Portarlington, South	– 8	– 10	– 11	4	2	10	–	2	2	–	1	2	–	6	–
Rearymore	1 –	– 10	– 9	–	1	–		–		–	2	–		–	
Rosenallis	1 4	1 –	– 9	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Shaun	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Sallyford	– 9	– 10	– 6	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Tinnahinch	– 7	1 6	1 2	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Trumra	1 4	1 –	1 –	–	–	–		–			–			–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				34	41	124	9	–	–	10	19	7	15	1	9
Union at Large				209	299	238	4	15	5	5	6	11	5	8	6
Total Union				243	340	362	13	15	5	16	6	6	20	10	3

Union-at-Large Paupe

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	157	–
1858	129	–
1859	134	–
1860	114	–
1861	176	–
1862	322	–

B. Reilly,
Clerk of Un

18 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paupe

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	538	87
1858	606	90
1859	582	64
1860	702	209
1861	785	299
1862	921	238

Robert Goodbody,
Clerk of Un

19 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
ULLINGAR UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ballinalack	– 7	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballykilmore	– 2	– 5	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballynagar	– 8	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belvedere	– 5	– 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrick	– 7	– 3	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castle	– 3	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castlelost	– 7	1 1	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castletown	– 3	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloghan	– 3	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonfad	– 5	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–		–	
Derrymore	– 3	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dysart	– 2	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Enniscoffey	– 4	– 4	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gaybrook	– 2	– 5	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenlough	– 4	– 3	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Greenpark	– 3	– 3	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Griffinstown	– 6	– 5	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Heathstown	– 5	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Huntingdon	– 7	– 6	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilbixy	– 7	– 6	– 11	–	–	6	–	–	3 4 –	
Killucan	– 5	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kinnegad	– 7	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockdrin	– 4	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lackan	– 5	– 10	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hopestown	– 6	– 5	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Middleton	– 2	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Milltown	– 5	–	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mullingar	1 8	1 10	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Multyfarnham	– 9	1 1	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newtown	– 3	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Owell	– 2	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Partloman	– 5	– 5	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Raharney	– 5	– 5	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonlost	– 4	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Russellstown	– 3	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Stonehall	– 7	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Taughmon	– 4	1 6	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullaghan	– 3	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Woodland	– 4	– 3	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballymorin	– 3	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Churchtown	– 4	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jamestown	– 3	– 4	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sonna	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killare	– 6	– 5	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Emper	– 4	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathconrath	– 3	– 8	– 11	–	–	8	–	–	1 6 6	
Skeagh	– 3	– 3	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Streamstown	– 4	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	14	–	–	4 10 6	
Union at Large				–	–	..	–	–	–	
Total Union				–	–	14	–	–	4 10 6	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	284	–	284
1858	625	–	625
1859	474	–	474
1860	634	–	634
1861	993	–	993
1862	1,365	–	1,365

David Barton,
Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-L Paupers who received Relie in each Year ended 29 September, 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
NAAS UNION:										
Ballymore Eustace	– 10	– 9	1 6	20	34	38	29 14 6	29 10 –	32 14 6	
Ballysax, East	– 5	– 6	– 8	2	5	4	3 2 –	5 15 –	4 – –	
Ballysax, West	– 8	– 8	– 9	–	3	13	–	3 15 –	12 15 –	
Blessington	– 7	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bodenstown	– 4	– 4	– 5	–	–	1	–	–	3 1 6	
Burgage	– 7	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carnalway	– 5	– 6	– 7	4	11	26	2 2 –	9 1 6	27 1 –	
Carragh	– 5	– 6	– 5	2	2	7	8 9 –	7 16 –	8 6 –	
Clane	– 9	1 1	1 1	2	1	6	1 10 –	– 15 –	4 6 6	Union-at-Large Paup
Donore	– 5	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Downings	– 8	– 8	– 9	4	7	7	10 6 6	9 2 6	10 1 –	Year. / In-door- / Out-door.
Dunmurry	– 9	– 7	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Feighcullen	– 6	– 4	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gilltown	– 4	– 6	– 6	8	5	2	6 2 –	10 4 –	4 4 –	
Kilbride	– 5	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 631 239
Kilcullen	– 9	1 –	1 8	10	30	100	15 14 6	47 5 –	79 6 6	1858 906 81
Kildare	– 9	1 1	1 2	31	44	39	49 19 –	54 19 9	75 1 6	
Kill	– 5	– 6	– 5	1	6	4	2 9 6	5 16 6	5 12 6	1859 651 4
Killashee	– 5	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmeague, North	– 10	1 –	– 10	–	2	2	–	4 10 –	3 4 –	1860 790 8
Kilmeague, South	– 5	– 11	– 7	8	10	3	3 1 –	3 8 6	3 2 –	1861 983 11
Kilteel	– 5	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lackan	– 7	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ladytown	– 6	– 4	– 6	–	1	4	–	– 6 –	9 6 –	1862 1,389 30
Morristownbiller	– 7	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Naas	1 –	1 4	1 6	25	75	97	4 6 2	26 9 6	46 17 6	
Newbridge	– 9	– 11	– 11	–	–	8	–	–	4 3 –	
Newtown	– 4	– 6	– 6	–	–	1	–	–	2 11 –	
Oldconnell	– 6	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	G. Molloy, Clerk of
Oughterard	– 6	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pollardstown	– 5	– 5	– 7	1	7	1	1 – –	5 3 –	5 4 –	
Rathernan	– 5	– 8	1 6	1	–	7	1 4 –	–	1 7 –	
Rathmore	– 6	– 7	– 8	1	5	1	– 4 6	5 18 6	4 4 –	21 May 1863.
Robertstown	1 4	1 8	1 8	1	1	5	– 15 –	3 7 6	4 5 6	
Timahoe, North	– 7	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Timahoe, South	– 5	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Usk	– 6	– 6	– 7	9	10	20	11 11 6	15 8 6	28 9 6	
Total for Electoral Divisions				130	259	396	151 11 2	248 11 9	379 3 6	
Union at Large				8	11	30	– 17 6	2 5 8	4 9 –	
Total Union				138	270	426	152 8 8	250 17 5	383 12 6	
NAVAN UNION:										
Navan	1 2	1 6	1 6	259	294	440	161 12 6	205 – –	252 5 6	
Ardbraccan	1 –	1 2	1 2	111	108	107	41 11 –	69 4 –	60 7 6	
Bective	– 6	1 –	– 6	10	16	18	6 – 6	8 – 6	12 – –	Union-at-Large Paup
Tara	– 6	– 8	– 7	24	35	22	17 – –	28 3 –	30 6 –	Year. / In-door. / Out-door.
Kentstown	– 6	– 8	– 8	17	17	18	11 1 6	19 17 –	17 8 6	
Ardmulchan	– 7	– 8	– 6	24	24	23	16 12 –	18 1 6	16 4 –	1857 196 2
Painestown	– 5	– 6	– 6	18	20	24	9 9 6	13 14 –	28 4 –	1858 782 16
Donaghpatrick	– 8	– 8	– 8	13	22	61	6 9 6	24 14 6	34 5 6	1859 781 –
Castletown	– 6	– 7	– 8	9	11	27	2 6 6	10 12 –	29 8 6	1860 882 2
Rathkenny	– 8	1 6	1 2	3	6	32	1 16 6	2 7 –	19 19 –	1861 1,484 5
Stackallen	– 6	– 7	– 10	19	8	19	18 19 6	4 8 6	21 16 –	1862 2,440 10
Slane	– 8	– 9	– 7	10	1	5	1 2 –	– 7 6	7 19 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				517	562	796	284 1 –	404 9 6	530 3 6	Richard Lacy, Clerk of
Union at Large				2	5	10	– 10 –	4 5 6	11 12 –	19 May 1863.
Total Union				519	567	806	284 11 –	408 15 –	541 15 6	

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
NENAGH UNION:										
Abington	– 7	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Annameadle	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ardcroney	– 6	– 7	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballina	1 4	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballygibbon	– 11	1 –	1 –	–	–	6	–	–	2 – 9	
Ballymackey	– 9	– 10	– 10	–	–	1	–	–	– 8 –	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Ballinaclogh	– 8	– 10	1 4	–	–	1	–	–	– 1 –	
Birdhill	– 6	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Burgessbeg	– 10	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total.
Carrigatoher	– 9	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castletown	– 10	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derrycastle	– 8	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 670 | – | 670
Dolla	– 9	2 4	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 567 | 1 | 568
Greenhall	– 11	1 9	2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 499 | – | 499
Kilcomenty	– 8	– 11	1 –	–	–	15	–	–	1 8 –	1860 | 482 | – | 482
Kilkeary	– 10	– 11	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 718 | 6 | 724
Killoscully	– 7	– 8	– 8	–	–	1	–	–	1 2 6	1862 | 1,150 | 22 | 1,172
Kilmore	– 10	1 2	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilneneave	1 0	1 1	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilnarath	– 8	– 10	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knigh	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lackagh	– 7	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–		
Latterah	– 8	1 4	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monsea	1 2	– 11	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	*J. Houston Sheehan,* Clerk of Union,
Nenagh	2 –	2 6	2 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newport	– 10	1 3	1 4	–	4	52	–	– 7 6	11 17 10	22 May 1863.
Templederry	– 10	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Youghalarra	1 –	1 4	1 2	–	–	6	–	–	1 8 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	4	82	–	– 7 6	18 6 1	
Union at Large				–	6	22	–	– 6 11	3 8 11	
TOTAL UNION				–	10	104	–	– 14 5	21 15 –	
NEWCASTLE UNION:										
Abbeyfeale	– 10	1 7	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ardagh	– 11	1 6	1 6	–	1	3	–	4 15 4	4 – 8	
Ballintobber	1 2	1 9	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinoe, West	1 2	1 6	1 5	–	3	3	–	5 16 8	4 4 1	
Broadford	– 10	1 1	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Boola	1 5	1 7	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caher	– 9	1 1	1 1	–	1	1	–	2 12 6	1 4 6	
Cleanglass	– 9	1 7	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total.
Clouncagh	1 –	1 2	1 4	–	–	1	–	–	– 5 –	
Danganbeg	– 11	1 2	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dromcolloher	1 2	1 5	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dromtrasna	1 2	1 4	1 5	–	–	5	–	–	– 15 –	1857 | 427 | – | 427
Feenagh	1 1	1 5	1 3	–	–	1	–	–	5 15 6	1858 | 382 | – | 382
Garryduff	– 10	1 7	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 415 | – | 415
Glenagower	– 11	1 –	1 7	–	–	1	–	–	1 4 –	1860 | 480 | – | 480
Glengort	– 8	3 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 537 | – | 537
Glensharrold	– 10	2 11	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 869 | 1 | 870
Killmeedy	1 2	1 4	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockaderry	1 –	1 3	1 1	–	–	3	–	–	– 7 –	
Mahoonagh	1 1	1 7	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monagay	– 9	1 1	1 3	–	1	4	–	– 5 4	4 – 2	
Mount Collins	– 11	1 6	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mount Plummer	– 6	1 1	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Michael Moore,* Clerk of Union.
Newcastle	2 1	3 8	2 11	–	–	2	–	–	3 12 –	
Purt	1 4	1 8	1 11	–	5	1	–	2 12 11	– 8 7	
Rathronan	1 5	2 2	1 9	–	–	1	–	–	– 12 4	19 May 1863.
Rooskagh	1 –	1 7	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	– –	
Templeglantine	– 6	1 2	1 8	–	4	7	–	1 3 6	16 13 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	15	33	–	17 6 3	43 1 10	
Union at Large				–	–	1	–	–	– 2 –	
TOTAL UNION				–	15	34	–	17 6 3	43 3 10	

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September.			Number of Union-at-L Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, f 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
NEWPORT UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Achill	2 5	4 7	4 9	–	–	2	–	–	– 7 9	
Dooega	2 0	2 –	2 9	–	–	27	–	–	2 7 4	
Slievemore	2 5	1 11	3 6	–	–	108	–	–	7 14 5	
Corraun Achill	2 9	3 10	3 5	–	–	9	–	–	– 7 2	
Ballycroy, North	1 8	2 3	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballycroy, South	2 7	2 9	2 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newport, East	2 2	1 10	2 3	–	–	2	–	–	– 4 5	
Srahmore	1 5	2 1	3 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derrylohin	1 6	1 5	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newport, West	1 6	1 8	2 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenhest	1 6	1 5	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	148	–	–	11 1 1	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	148	–	–	11 1 1	

Union-at-Large Paupe

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	34	–
1858	21	–
1859	24	–
1860	19	–
1861	30	–
1862	50	–

D. Browne,
Clerk of U

19 May 1863.

NEWROSS UNION:										
Adamstown	– 8	1 4	1 3	8	12	15	8 14 6	16 7 6	23 14 6	
Ballyanne	1 5	2 1	2 1	13	22	25	18 15 –	36 17 –	38 13 –	
Ballyhack	1 4	3 2	1 5	54	91	74	70 18 6	132 3 –	78 17 6	
Barrackvillage	– 10	2 –	1 6	–	2	6	–	1 14 –	3 4 6	
Barronstown	– 6	1 –	– 10	4	5	4	8 12 6	6 12 6	7 2 6	
Brownsford	– 6	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballymurphy	– 11	1 8	1 –	–	1	1	–	– 15 –	– 2 –	
Carnagh	– 8	1 2	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrigbyrne	– 7	– 11	– 11	5	10	2	5 3 –	7 – –	– 12 –	
Clongeen	– 11	1 5	– 10	1	–	1	1 – –	–	1 4 6	
Clonleigh	1 –	2 –	1 5	3	15	10	7 13 6	15 1 –	15 4 6	
Coonague	1 –	– 10	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunmain	– 7	1 1	– 11	4	13	6	1 – –	12 13 6	14 3 –	
Dysertmoon	– 10	1 9	1 4	5	6	13	5 13 6	10 15 –	15 6 –	
Fethard	1 5	3 5	– 10	72	133	113	66 9 6	109 7 –	71 6 6	
Glynn	1 –	1 8	1 2	3	4	8	4 10 6	12 6 –	21 18 –	
Horetown	– 6	1 –	– 11	–	–	5	–	–	1 10 –	
Inch	– 11	1 3	1 10	17	14	11	19 4 –	21 5 6	16 3 –	
Jerpointwest	– 7	1 –	1 4	1	4	15	– 12 –	5 2 6	11 17 –	
Kilgarvan	– 9	1 3	– 5	17	6	10	9 16 –	6 4 6	14 6 –	
Killeek	1 3	1 11	1 10	57	111	39	43 9 –	95 11 –	49 15 –	
Kilmokea	1 1	1 8	– 11	22	43	34	33 18 –	36 17 6	42 2 –	
Kyle	– 9	1 5	1 7	3	28	6	2 9 6	11 1 6	3 2 6	
Listerlin	1 –	1 6	1 1	1	–	8	– 10 –	–	7 7 –	
Newbawn	– 10	1 6	– 11	25	24	9	14 – –	15 12 6	5 7 –	
Newross	2 8	4 –	4 1	69	164	233	31 6 –	89 2 6	131 17 6	
Oldcourt	1 –	2 –	1 4	75	33	30	7 15 6	15 – –	14 8 6	
Oldross	1 2	2 6	1 10	11	27	16	8 5 6	10 9 –	11 12 6	
Rathroe	– 10	2 4	1 4	34	88	63	42 – 6	91 – 6	69 15 6	
Rochestown	– 10	2 10	3 2	3	17	21	6 6 6	17 11 6	18 8 –	
Rosbercon	– 10	2 –	1 4	37	34	53	28 16 –	26 14 6	45 14 6	
Shanbogh	1 –	1 –	– 9	10	8	8	3 – 6	3 9 –	8 4 6	
Templendigan	– 9	1 2	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Templetown	1 –	1 8	– 8	98	21	38	72 13 –	27 16 6	46 10 –	
The Rower	1 –	1 10	1 7	42	63	89	34 10 6	67 3 6	83 – 6	
Tintern	1 1	1 6	1 3	55	94	47	55 5 –	84 12 6	64 7 –	
Timehinch	– 10	1 11	1 3	24	20	34	13 10 6	19 6 6	31 16 –	
Whitechurch	1 –	1 6	1 2	12	17	5	7 9 6	18 15 –	9 – –	
Whitemoor	– 10	– 11	– 11	13	4	21	12 4 6	7 15 –	22 8 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				738	1,129	1,073	645 12 6	1,032 2 6	1,000 – 6	
Union at Large				23	33	40	10 13 –	11 7 6	5 19 9	
TOTAL UNION				761	1,162	1,113	656 5 6	1,043 10 –	1,006 – 3	

Union-at-Large Paup

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	524	12
1858	455	47
1859	561	27
1860	524	23
1861	721	33
1862	1,101	40

Rob. W. Carlet
Clerk of U

29 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September						Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.			1861.			1862.	
NEWRY UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
Newry	– 8	1 –	1 4	69	77	262	7	17	8	10	7	–	45 – 6	
Ouley	– 6	– 8	– 10	–	–	9		–			–		3 4 6	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Crobane	– 6	– 6	– 8	9	2	5	–	8	–	–	4	6	– 12 6	
Donaghmore	– 4	– 6	– 8	–	3	39		–		2	18	–	14 – –	Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total.
The Glen	– 8	– 6	– 8	–	–	5		–			–		2 13 –	
Warrenpoint	– 8	– 8	– 10	7	3	28	–	15	–	1	2	–	6 11 –	1857 | 470 | 10 | 480
Upper Clonallon	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	1	6		–		1	17	–	2 7 6	1858 | 965 | 10 | 975
Rathfriland	– 8	1 –	1 4	24	18	63	10	16	–	12	8	–	43 – 6	1859 | 761 | 8 | 769
Drumgath	– 6	– 8	– 6	2	–	31	2	2	6		–		7 17 6	1860 | 818 | 15 | 833
Hilltown	– 4	– 4	– 6	2	1	8	–	3	6	–	9	–	8 10 –	1861 | 846 | 25 | 871
Clonduff	– 4	– 6	– 6	1	–	5	–	12	6		–		7 8 6	1862 | 679 | 62 | 741
Mullaglass	– 6	– 10	1 –	13	15	32	4	7	–	15	5	6	16 7 –	
Pointzpass	– 10	– 10	1 –	8	12	41	4	3	–	1	2	–	9 4 6	
Mountnorris	– 6	– 8	– 6	11	8	14	4	–	–	1	11	3	12 6 –	
Belleck	– 8	– 10	– 10	4	4	13	3	17	–	1	7	–	7 9 6	
Tullyhappy	– 6	– 6	– 6	12	20	5	2	12	6	11	7	6	6 16 –	
Ballymoyer	– 6	– 6	– 6	5	2	6	1	5	–	1	2	–	10 13 6	
Jonesborough	1 –	1 –	– 10	1	7	15	5	5	–	5	7	6	4 2 6	
Killeavy	– 10	1 2	1 –	9	11	22	1	3	–	–	9	6	2 2 6	
Camlough	– 8	– 10	– 8	13	24	32	4	18	–	16	11	6	15 – –	
Fortehill	– 10	1 –	1 4	6	17	15	1	8	6	8	15	6	9 18 –	
Latbirget	– 8	– 8	– 10	2	7	6	3	–	6	2	7	6	5 1 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				198	232	662	58	14	8	94	12	3	240 6 –	
Union at Large				15	25	62	6	6	–	4	5	6	14 2 3	
TOTAL UNION				213	257	724	65	–	8	98	17	9	254 8 3	

Joseph Bell, Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

NEWTOWNARDS UNION:														
Newtownards	– 10	2 8½	2 6	–	4	–	–			1	–	–	–	
Mountstewart	–	– 7½	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Greyabbey	– 7½	1 –½	1 –½	–	–	3	–			–			– 6 –	
Kircubbin	– 5	1 –½	– 10	1	–	–	1	1	–	–			–	
Ballyhalbert	– 5	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Donaghadee	– 10	1 5½	1 –½	–	–	9	–			–			2 2 –	
Carrowdore	– 7½	1 –½	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Ballywalter	– 5	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Bangor	– 7½	1 –½	– 10	1	2	1	–	15	–	1	16	–	– 17 6	
Newtownards, South	– 10	1 8	1 8	–	10	5	–			2	15	–	– 18 –	
Ballygowan	– 5	– 7½	– 7½	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Comber	– 5	– 10	1 –½	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Ballymeglaff	– 5	– 7½	– 7½	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Moneyreagh	– 5	– 7½	– 7½	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Kilmood	–	– 10	– 7½	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Tullymakill	– 5	– 7½	– 7½	–	1	–	–			3	15	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				2	17	18	1	16	–	9	6	–	4 3 6	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–			–			–	
TOTAL UNION				2	17	18	1	16	–	9	6	–	4 3 6	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	357	–	357
1858	555	–	555
1859	377	–	377
1860	454	–	454
1861	625	–	625
1862	849	–	849

Robert Brown, Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

NEWTOWNLIMAVADY UNION:														
Aghanloo	– 6	–	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Ballykelly	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Bellarena	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Benone	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Drum	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Dungiven	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Faughanvale	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Feeny	– 8	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Fore Glen	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Fruithill	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Gelvin	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Glenshane	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Highlands	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Keady	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Lisbane	– 6	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Myroe	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Newtownlimavady	– 9	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Owenreagh	– 6	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–	
Straw	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–			–			–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	170	–	170
1858	172	–	172
1859	190	–	190
1860	184	–	184
1861	340	–	340
1862	551	–	551

John Hunter, Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-a Paupers who received Re in each Year ended 29 Septembe 1857 to 186
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
OLDCASTLE UNION:										
Bally James Duff	– 10	1 5	1 10	1	–	1	– 2 9	–	– 7 6	
Castlerahan	– 8	1 1	1 2	1	1	–	1 6 –	– 1 3	–	
Crossakeel	– 5	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crosskeys	– 8	1 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilbride	1 –	1 3½	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killallon	– 3	– 7	– 6	3	–	–	2 12 11	–	–	
Killeagh	– 9	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knocklough	– 5	– 6½	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lurgan	– 4	– 9½	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moylough	– 8	– 8½	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Munterconnaught	– 5	– 8½	– 10	–	1	1	–	3 1 8	– 2 –	
Oldcastle	1 2	1 4	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Stonefield	– 6	– 7	– 8	1	–	–	– 8 4	–	–	
Virginia	– 10	– 10	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				6	2	2	4 10 –	3 2 11	– 9 6	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total Union				6	2	2	4 10 –	3 2 11	– 9 6	
OMAGH UNION:										
Athenry	– 6	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Beragh	– 8	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carmderry	– 7	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Camowen	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrickmore	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carryglass	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clanabogan	– 6	– 5	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Creggan	– 6	– 4	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derrybane	– 6	– 5	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dervaghroy	– 6	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Draughton	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dromore	– 7	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumnakilly	– 6	– 5	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumquin	– 10	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunbreen	– 7	– 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fallaghearn	– 6	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fintona	– 9	– 9	– 7	1	–	–	1 15 –	–	–	
Gortgranagh	– 8	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Greenan	– 6	– 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killyclogher	– 6	– 7	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisnacreaght	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Loughmacrory	– 4	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Loughmuck	– 7	– 6	– 8	1	2	2	3 18 –	8 2 –	10 8 –	
Mountfield	– 6	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mountjoy, East	– 7	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mountjoy, West	–	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mullagham	– 9	– 8	1 –	–	1	1	–	– 12 –	1 8 6	
Mullagholin	– 8	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Omagh	1 –	– 10	1 2	1	1	1	2 12 –	5 4 –	5 4 –	
Seikmore	– 8	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Six-Mile-Cross	– 8	– 7	– 8	2	2	2	9 2 –	9 2 –	12 14 –	
Tattymoyle	– 6	– 4	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullyclunagh	– 8	– 5	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				5	6	6	17 7 –	23 – –	29 14 6	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total Union				5	6	6	17 7 –	23 – –	29 14 6	

Union-at-Large P

Year.	In-door.	Out-door
1857	153	–
1858	69	–
1859	78	–
1860	133	–
1861	162	–
1862	264	–

James Johnsto
Clerk

19 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door
1857	228	–
1858	251	–
1859	248	–
1860	275	–
1861	302	–
1862	364	–

W. S. M'Knight,
Asst. Clerk

19 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
OUGHTERARD UNION:										
Camus	5 –	5 –	8 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloonbur	1 3	1 6	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cong	1 4	1 4	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crumpaun	1 9	1 9	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cur	1 1	– 10	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gorumna	1 4	1 6	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcumin	– 10	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Letterbrickane	1 1	1 3	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Letterfore	1 10	3 –	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lettermore	1 6	1 10	2 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Oughterard	2 2	2 6	3 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ross	1 2	1 4	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turlaugh	1 7	2 –	2 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Wormhole	1 –	1 4	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	31	–	31
1858	50	–	50
1859	35	–	35
1860	49	–	49
1861	56	–	56
1862	143	–	143

Henry Flanagan,
Clerk of Union.

27 May 1863.

ARSONSTOWN UNION:										
Banagher	– 9	– 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Broughal	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrig	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clohaskin	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derrinboy	– 10	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derryad	– 7	– 10	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dromoyle	– 9	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumcullin	– 7	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Eglish	– 7	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Frankford	– 10	1 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Graigue	– 10	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcolman	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killyon	– 9	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kermitty	– 7	– 9	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockbarron	– 9	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Litter	– 6	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lusmagh	– 7	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mounterin	– 10	1 5	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Parsonstown	1 3	1 8	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathcabbin	– 8	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Redwood	– 9	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Riverstown	– 9	– 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Seirkyrans	– 7	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tulla	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballycumber	– 7	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloghan	– 10	– 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonmacwise	– 7	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Doone	– 6	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ferbane	– 10	– 11	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gallen	– 6	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hinds	– 7	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hunston	– 7	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lea	– 6	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lumcloon	– 6	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moyclare	– 6	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shannonbridge	– 7	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shannon Harbour	– 8	– 9	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Srah	– 6	– 7	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Roscomroe	– 6	– 7	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	227	–	227
1858	251	–	251
1859	235	–	235
1860	277	–	277
1861	322	–	322
1862	365	–	365

John V. Browne,
Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at Paupers who received Re in each Year ended 29 September 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
PORTUMNA UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
Abbeyville	1 2	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large Pa
Ballyglass	– 10	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coose	1 –	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Derrew	– 11	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drummin	1 1	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 44 | –
Eyrecourt	1 –	– 8	–	–	2	3	–	4 – 11½	10 2 7	1858 | 78 | –
Killimore	– 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 83 | –
Kilmalinoge	1 2	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 80 | –
Kilquaine	1 1	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 66 | –
Meelick	– 10	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 119 | –
Moat	1 –	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pallas	1 2	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portumna	1 9	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tiranascragh	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tynagh	1 –	– 11	–	–	–	6	–	–	1 5 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	2	9	–	4 – 11½	11 7 7	*Henry Ogle*, Clerk o
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	19 May 1863.
TOTAL UNION				–	2	9	–	4 – 11½	11 7 7	
RATHDOWN UNION:										
Dundrum	– 9	– 8	– 8	6	–	–	1 13 –	–	–	Union-at-Large Pau
Stillorgan	– 7	– 6	– 8	1	1	3	– 4 –	– 2 4	– 7 10	
Glencullen	– 11	– 11	– 11	–	1	–	–	– 13 2	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Blackrock	– 8	– 6	– 10	1	5	–	– 8 6	1 10 4	–	
Kingstown	– 8	– 7	– 9	1	1	–	– 1 6	– 14 11	–	1857 | 792 | 5
Killiney	– 9	– 8	– 9	–	1	–	–	– 11 –	–	1858 | 758 | 6
Rathmichael	1 –	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 843 | 5
Bray	1 3	1 3	1 1	1	–	2	– 1 5	–	2 18 2	1860 | 1,202 | 9
Powerscourt	1 –	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 2,056 | –
Delgany	1 –	1 –	1 –	–	–	1	–	–	– 1 –	1862 | 3,060 | 7
Total for Electoral Divisions				10	9	6	2 8 5	3 11 9	3 7 –	*Joseph D. Cop* Clerk of
Union at Large				9	–	7	– 18 8	–	2 7 10	21 May 1863.
TOTAL UNION				19	9	13	3 6 1	3 11 9	5 14 10	
RATHDRUM UNION:										
Altidore	– 6	– 6	1 1	1	3	10	1 8 –	8 10 –	13 11 6	
Arklow	1 4	1 3	1 5	34	41	80	11 2 3	19 4 –	34 2 9	
Aughrim	– 7	– 11	1 3	17	15	23	3 1 –	9 4 –	17 12 6	
Ballinaclash	– 9	– 10	1 1	–	–	28	–	–	12 7 –	
Ballinacor	1 2	1 3	1 2	6	–	–	– 12 –	–	–	Union-at-Large Pau
Ballinderry	– 8	– 7	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyarthur	1 –	1 –	1 –	7	11	15	4 6 8	12 11 –	28 10 –	Year. | In-door. | Out-door.
Ballycullen	– 6	– 6	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brockagh	1 –	1 1	1 2	14	19	19	12 2 –	19 7 10	32 10 6	1857 | 190 | 7
Calary	– 8	– 9	– 8	6	6	6	8 13 4	8 13 4	8 13 4	
Cronebane	– 6	– 10	1 2	–	16	30	–	15 19 –	57 – –	1858 | 262 | 6
Dunganstown, East	– 9	– 6	– 10	–	7	9	–	– 15 1	7 12 6	
Dunganstown, South	– 7	– 8	1 2	–	2	12	–	4 3 –	21 17 –	1859 | 346 | 8
Dunganstown, West	– 11	– 9	– 11	–	–	15	–	–	10 14 –	
Eunereilly	– 7	– 6	– 9	2	6	26	5 4 –	6 15 –	10 – 6	1860 | 598 | 7
Glenealy	– 7	– 8	– 9	11	14	29	2 5 3	1 19 4	16 18 10	
Glendalough	– 11	– 10	– 8	–	1	1	–	– 13 –	1 19 –	1861 | 996 | 15
Kilbride	– 6	– 7	– 8	–	10	1	–	– 12 –	1 – –	
Kilcoole	– 5	– 6	– 7	5	2	3	4 10 8	3 10 8	5 5 6	1862 | 1,154 | 19
Killiskey	– 7	– 6	– 9	12	3	–	8 – –	4 10 6	–	
Knockrath	1 –	2 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moneystown	1 –	– 9	– 9	4	1	–	1 11 8	2 17 –	–	
Newcastle, Lower	– 5	– 6	– 7	–	2	2	–	– 12 6	– 10 –	*Arthur Ubank*, Clerk of U
Newcastle, Upper	– 4	– 9	– 11	49	28	34	11 16 5	23 19 –	25 13 6	
Oldtown	– 6	1 –	– 9	13	9	7	8 16 6	11 12 –	8 – 6	8 June 1863.
Ovoca	– 7	– 7	– 9	6	2	32	7 16 –	9 10 –	21 12 –	
Rathdrum	1 8	1 5	1 7	–	13	29	–	4 8 –	26 13 6	
Togher	– 8	– 9	– 8	4	3	2	– 8 –	1 8 6	4 5 –	
Trooperstown	– 8	– 11	1 –	4	4	4	4 17 9	5 4 –	5 4 –	
Wicklow	– 9	1 1	1 3	65	140	109	7 17 2	22 5 10	22 6 6	
Total for Electoral Divisions				260	358	525	104 8 8	198 4 7	393 19 11	
Union at Large				7	15	19	– 14 1	1 8 10	4 6 6	
TOTAL UNION				267	373	544	105 2 9	199 13 5	398 6 5	

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
ATHKEALE UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Askeaton, East	1 11	1 6	2 5	–	–	5	–	–	– 15 –	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Askeaton, West	2 5	2 6	4 –	–	3	8	–	1 8 –	1 10 6	
Aughanish	2 3	1 6	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total.
Ballyallinan	1 11	– 10	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballynacarriga	2 2	– 10	1 6	–	–	2	–	–	1 7 6	1857 | 243 | – | 243
Castletown	1 11	1 1	1 7	–	–	1	–	–	– 17 –	1858 | 214 | – | 214
Craggs	1 7	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 231 | 1 | 232
Croagh	2 –	1 –	1 7	1	3	3	10 8 –	8 – –	2 17 6	1860 | 278 | – | 278
Dromard	2 5	1 6	1 7	–	–	4	–	–	10 19 –	1861 | 422 | 1 | 423
Iveruss	2 1	1 3	1 6	1	–	–	1 12 6	–	–	1862 | 784 | 6 | 790
Kilcornan	2 –	1 –	1 1	–	1	–	–	– 3 –	–	
Kildimo	1 11	– 9	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilscannell	1 11	1 –	1 –	2	2	2	7 1 –	7 16 –	7 16 –	
Lismakeery	1 11	1 1	1 7	1	1	1	2 5 6	7 17 6	4 4 –	
Nantenan	1 9	– 11	1 4	2	4	7	4 10 –	15 17 –	3 14 –	
Pallaskinny	1 11	1 4	2 1	–	2	–	–	– 1 6	–	
Rathkeale	3 6	4 –	4 –	14	36	24	38 – –	91 2 –	74 5 6	
Riddlestown	1 9	1 1	1 6	4	4	6	2 12 –	15 12 –	20 3 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				25	56	63	66 9 –	147 17 –	128 9 –	
Union at Large				–	1	6	–	– 1 6	– 8 6	
TOTAL UNION				25	57	69	66 9 –	147 18 6	128 17 6	

Michael Fitzgibbon,
Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

OSCOMMON UNION:										
Amleague, East	1 2	– 10½	1 11	–	3	18	–	2 19 –	14 1 –	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Amleague, West	1 8½	1 3	2 1	2	9	10	3 6 –	11 1 6	17 6 6	
Clontushant	1 5	1 8	2 6½	4	4	4	1 19 –	4 4 –	6 8 –	Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total.
Cloonygormicon	1 1½	1 1	1 7½	–	1	6	–	1 14 6	4 11 8	
Drunndoff	1 3	– 11	1 11	2	7	9	4 1 –	9 10 –	9 12 6	1857 | 238 | – | 238
Camis	1 5½	1 3	2 2½	1	–	14	– 4 6	–	4 1 –	1858 | 303 | – | 303
Dunamore	1 –	– 11½	1 6	11	8	11	23 3 –	15 12 –	15 17 –	1859 | 301 | – | 301
Fuerty	1 2	– 10½	1 7	5	23	18	9 17 6	22 4 6	25 4 –	1860 | 391 | – | 391
Killende, North	1 –½	1 2	2 1	–	7	9	–	2 2 6	5 19 –	1861 | 521 | – | 521
Killende, South	1 3	1 10½	2 2½	2	2	21	3 6 –	5 4 –	7 12 –	1862 | 657 | – | 657
Kilgofin	1 7	1 3½	2 10	–	11	22	–	8 9 –	29 17 –	
Kiltervan	1 1½	– 11	2 2½	–	–	2	–	–	3 18 –	
Leugg	– 11½	1 –	1 –½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Roscommon	1 11	2 1	3 –½	7	6	4	8 1 6	10 6 6	5 – –	
Rosmoylan	– 10	1 1	1 9½	2	4	4	3 19 6	6 18 –	8 5 6	
Inch	1 4	1 –½	1 9½	–	1	4	–	1 7 –	5 4 –	
Lismaha	1 1	1 5½	2 –	–	2	18	–	1 8 6	11 8 6	
Lachan	– 10	– 7½	1 3½	–	1	6	–	– 1 6	5 3 6	
Total for Electoral Divisions				36	89	180	57 18 –	103 2 6	179 9 2	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL UNION				36	89	180	57 18 –	103 2 6	179 9 2	

T. Macnalance,
Clerk of Union.

8 June 1863.

OSCREA UNION:										
Aghanion	– 9	– 9	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large Paupers.
Barna	– 7	– 7	1 –	–	1	2	–	7 19 6	8 1 –	
Ballinca	– 8	– 8	– 9	–	–	8	–	–	5 14 –	Year. | In-door. | Out-door. | Total.
Borrisnae	– 5	– 8	– 8	–	–	2	–	–	3 18 –	
Borrisnafarney	– 5	1 3	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Baurney, East	– 7	1 1	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Baurney, West	– 5	– 8	– 10	–	1	1	–	– 3 –	– 12 –	
Cangort	– 11	– 10	– 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cullenname	– 6	– 8	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunkerrin	– 7	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 402 | – | 402
Ettagh	– 8	– 8	– 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 360 | – | 360
Gortem	– 8	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 311 | – | 311
Rathnaneage	– 9	1 –	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 459 | – | 459
Killavinage	– 6	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 566 | 1 | 567
Killea	– 7	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 691 | 2 | 693
Mountheaton	– 8	– 9	– 9	–	–	1	–	–	– 7 –	
Roscrea	1 3	2 –	1 9	1	–	–	– 5 –	–	–	
Shinrone	– 8	1 5	1 –	–	6	8	–	1 1 6	7 2 6	
Templehany	– 6	– 11	– 7	–	–	1	–	–	– 16 –	
Timoney	1 –	1 2	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kyle	– 7	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				1	8	23	– 5 –	9 4 –	26 10 6	
Union at Large				–	1	2	–	– 1 –	– 1 6	
TOTAL UNION				1	9	25	– 5 –	9 5 –	26 12 –	

J. Gray,
Clerk of Union.

22 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-Paupers who received R in each Yea ended 29 Septembe 1857 to 186
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
SCARIFF UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ayle	2 2	2 7	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bohergloss	2 3	1 6	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caherhurly	2 4	2 7	2 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cahermurphy	2 8	3 6	2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cappabane	2 6	2 10	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrowbane	1 2	1 1	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloomesker	1 10	4 5	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coolreagh	1 6	1 4	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Corlea	1 6	1 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derrynagitta	1 5	1 3	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dromaan	2 2	2 11	2 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Feakle	1 10	1 9	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Inishcaltra	2 –	2 2	2 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killaloe	1 5	1 11	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mount Shanon	1 6	2 –	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
O'Gonelloe	1 5	1 10	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Scariff	3 4	4 10	4 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
SHILLELAGH UNION:										
Aghowle	– 10	– 9	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballingale	– 7	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinglen	– 9	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballybeg	– 9	– 11	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carnew	1 1	1 3	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonegall	– 10	1 2	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clonmore	– 10	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coolballantagart	1 6	1 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coolboy	– 10	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coolaltin	– 9	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cronelea	– 11	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hackelstown	1 2	1 4	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Haroldstown	– 8	– 8	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilballyowen	– 8	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killynure	– 11	– 11	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilpipe	– 9	– 9	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Money	– 11	– 11	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moyacomb	– 8	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rath	– 8	– 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shillelagh	1 –	– 8	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iniahely	1 –	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
SKIBBEREEN UNION:										
Aughadown, North	2 –	1 9	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Aughadown, South	1 10	1 7	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Breadagh	1 6	1 4	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caheragh	1 –	1 3	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cape Clear	1 –	1 9	1 6	–	–	2	–	–	– 2 6	
Carriglaun	1 –	1 6	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castle Haven, North	1 6	1 7	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castle Haven, South	2 2	1 10	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloonkeen	– 9	– 11	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloghdonnell	1 8	1 8	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drinagh	1 –	– 8	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drimoleague, North	1 –	– 11	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drimoleague, South	1 6	1 6	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gurranes	1 –	1 1	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gortnascreeney	– 9	1 –	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilfaughnabeg	1 6	1 2	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killeenleagh	1 –	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knuckscath	1 1	– 11	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Myross	– 9	1 1	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shreelane	1 1	1 3	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Skibbereen	2 3	2 3	3 6	–	–	14	–	–	2 5 –	
Tullagh	1 –	1 4	1 2	–	–	3	–	–	– 6 –	
Woodfort	– 9	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	19	–	–	2 13 6	
Union at Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL UNION				–	–	19	–	–	2 13 6	

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door
1857	86	–
1858	213	–
1859	148	–
1860	234	–
1861	268	–
1862	347	–

Joseph Parke
Clerk

25 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	210	–
1858	152	–
1859	147	–
1860	159	–
1861	181	–
1862	306	–

Robert Smith
Clerk o

21 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	197	–
1858	195	–
1859	189	–
1860	208	–
1861	264	–
1862	395	–

Charles Clerk
Clerk of

19 May 1863.

UNIONS and ECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
ULL UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
Ballybawn	1 1	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballydehob	2 2	2 2	2 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Coolagh	1 4	1 3	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crookhaven	1 8	1 10	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunbeacon	1 1	1 6	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunmanus	1 8	1 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Goleen	3 6	3 6	3 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcoe	1 2	1 6	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lowertown	2 –	2 –	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Skull	2 –	2 –	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Toormore	2 –	2 –	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	116	–	116
1858	132	–	132
1859	113	–	113
1860	79	–	79
1861	66	–	66
1862	86	–	86

John Evans,
Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

IGO UNION:										
Ballisodare, East	1 3	1 3	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballisodare, West	1 8	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballintogher, East	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballintogher, West	1 –	– 11	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bricklieve	– 8	1 1	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballymote	1 2	1 3	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinakill	– 4	1 1	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Collooney	1 6	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carrickbanagher	1 6	1 3	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Calry	1 –	– 11	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carney	– 10	1 2	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cliffony, North	– 11	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cliffony, South	– 11	1 1	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumcliff, East	– 8	– 11	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumcliff, West	1 2	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumfin	1 –	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drumcolumb	–	– 6	– 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glencar	– 11	1 –	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmacowen	1 2	– 10	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knocknarea	1 –	– 10	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lakeview	– 10	– 11	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lisconny	– 11	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lissadill, East	1 2	1 3	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lissadill, West	1 1	1 3	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lissadill, North	1 1	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Riverstown	1 –	– 10	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rossinver, East	– 9	1 1	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rossinver, West	– 9	1 1	– 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sligo	1 11	1 6	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	413	–	413
1858	469	–	469
1859	497	–	497
1860	604	–	604
1861	706	–	706
1862	887	–	887

Daniel Clark,
Clerk of Union.

21 May 1863.

RABANE UNION:										
Altaclady	– 5	– 6	1 6	–	1	1	–	– 3 –	– 5 6	
Ballymagony	–	– 7	1 2	–	1	1	–	– 3 –	3 5 –	
Ballyneaner	– 2	– 5	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Baronscourt	– 3	– 5	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Camus	– 3	– 4	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Churchlands	– 5	– 5	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloghard	– 4	– 5	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castlefin	– 2	– 6	1 2	3	1	1	1 3 6	– 5 –	2 2 6	
Clonleigh, North	– 5	– 7	1 3	–	–	7	–	–	6 5 –	
Clonleigh, South	– 4	– 8	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunalong	– 3	– 7	1 1	1	–	7	– 10 –	–	1 8 6	
Douglasburn	– 3	– 6	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dunamanagh	– 3	– 5	1 2	4	2	1	2 16 6	4 15 –	5 7 6	
Feddyglass	– 6	– 6	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Figart	– 4	– 7	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenmornan	– 5	– 7	1 4	–	–	1	–	–	– 2 6	
Johnstown, St.	– 2	– 4	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mountcastle	– 3	– 4	1 1	1	–	2	– 12 6	–	4 2 6	
Newtownstewart	– 4	– 6	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Raphoe	– 8	– 7	2 2	–	1	1	–	– 2 6	– 5 –	
Strabane	– 6	– 8	2 –	2	–	2	– 12 –	–	– 4 –	
Trustaghmucklagh	– 4	– 6	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Urney, East	– 7	– 7	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Urney, West	– 2	– 4	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				11	6	24	5 14 6	5 8 6	23 8 –	
Union at Large				–	2	2	–	– 5 6	– 7 –	
TOTAL UNION				11	8	26	5 14 6	5 14 –	23 15 –	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	316	–	316
1858	230	–	230
1859	202	–	202
1860	327	–	327
1861	427	2	429
1862	910	2	912

David M. Menamie,
Clerk of Union.

21 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out-door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out-door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union Paupers who received in each Ye ended 29 Septem 1857 to 186
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Union-at-Large
STRANORLAR UNION:										
Altnapaste	– 10	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Ou doo
Cloghan	1 –	– 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Convoy	– 8	– 8	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 104 |
Dooish	1 –	1 1	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 144 |
Gleneely	– 8	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 91 |
Goland	– 7	– 11	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 142 |
Killygordon	– 8	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 212 |
Knock	– 8	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 340 |
Lettermore	– 10	– 10	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Meencargagh	– 10	– 11	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Andw. Millar*
Stranorlar	– 10	– 10	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clerk of
										23 May 1863.
STROKESTOWN UNION:										
Annaghmore	1 –	1 2	2 6	–	2	14	–	2 8 –	9 19 6	
Ballygarden	1 –	– 10	1 4	–	4	17	–	3 1 –	19 1 6	Union-at-Large
Bumblin	– 9	1 –	1 6	1	12	11	5 6 –	10 3 6	6 15 –	
Cloonfinlough	1 –	– 10	1 –	1	3	10	3 2 –	5 19 6	6 19 –	Year. | In-door. | Ou doo
Cloonyquinn	– 6	– 7	1 2	3	10	38	8 17 –	24 17 –	50 16 –	
Creeve	1 –	1 –	1 2	–	3	16	–	4 5 6	17 14 –	
Cregga	– 8	– 8	1 –	1	1	13	– 12 6	5 15 6	10 15 6	1857 | 216 |
Elia	1 3	1 3	2 –	–	–	5	–	–	4 2 –	1858 | 244 | 1
Elphin	1 6	1 6	2 –	1	4	52	1 3 –	11 10 –	30 19 –	1859 | 237 |
Kilglass, North	– 9	1 –	1 3	–	6	18	–	– 19 –	4 14 –	1860 | 302 | 1
Kilglass, South	1 –	1 –	1 6	–	–	24	–	–	6 8 6	1861 | 537 | 2
Killavackan	– 8	– 8	1 6	1	4	13	5 4 –	7 9 6	11 10 –	1862 | 819 | 3
Killukin	1 –	– 8	1 –	–	2	3	–	1 19 6	8 19 6	
Lissonuffy	1 –	1 –	1 6	–	–	10	–	–	2 3 –	
Ogula	– 6	– 7	1 2	–	4	17	–	9 13 –	17 18 9	
Rooskey	1 –	1 –	2 –	2	3	11	11 6 –	12 10 –	17 1 6	
Rossmore	– 9	– 10	1 3	–	5	29	–	5 1 6	31 5 –	
Strokestown	2 –	2 –	2 6	24	27	45	26 18 –	57 9 –	41 10 6	
Tarmonbarry	– 6	– 9	1 4	–	–	2	–	–	1 4 –	*J. Nat. Fly*
Tulsk	1 –	1 6	1 2	–	9	17	–	13 16 6	26 8 6	Clerk of
Total for Electoral Divisions				34	99	365	62 8 6	176 18 –	326 4 9	18 May 1863.
Union at Large				10	26	31	6 3 6	7 7 6	7 7 –	
TOTAL UNION				44	125	396	68 12 –	184 5 6	333 11 9	
SWINEFORD UNION:										
Aughamore	1 1	1 –	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Union-at-Large
Ballinamore	1 –	1 1	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bohola	1 –	– 11	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Year. | In-door. | Out doo
Brackloon	1 3	1 4	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Callow	1 –	1 2	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1857 | 130 | –
Cloonmore	– 9	1 2	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1858 | 121 | –
Coolnaha	– 8	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1859 | 150 | –
Cuildoo	1 4	1 4	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1860 | 125 | –
Doocastle	– 9	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1861 | 223 | –
Kilbeagh	1 4	1 8	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1862 | 289 | –
Kilkelly	1 –	1 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killeaden	– 11	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmovee	– 10	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kiltamagh	2 3	2 1	2 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Meelick	– 10	1 5	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sonnagh	– 10	1 5	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Swineford	1 3	1 5	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Richard Ky*
Toocananagh	1 1	– 11	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clerk of
Toomore	1 5	1 10	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tumgesh	– 10	– 10	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 May 1863.
Wilaur	– 9	– 9	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
THOMASTOWN UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ballynool	1 3	1 1	1 3	5	1	9	8 5 –	4 3 3	7 – –	
Coolhill	– 10	1 –	1 –	27	28	20	16 15 –	17 19 6	11 14 6	
Freaghana	– 6	– 10	1 –	1	1	5	– 6 –	1 18 –	3 19 –	
Inistioge	– 11	1 1	– 11	12	34	35	6 10 –	10 13 6	12 7 –	
Graigue	1 8	1 10	1 8	13	41	58	5 7 6	19 9 –	14 13 –	
Ullard	– 8	1 4	1 4	26	8	3	7 10 6	2 16 –	4 12 –	
Kiltorkan	– 11	– 8	1 4	–	1	2	–	1 17 –	5 – –	
Bennetsbridge	1 1	– 9	– 10	–	1	4	–	– 2 –	7 5 –	
Bramblestown	– 6	– 7	– 10	–	–	11	–	–	3 18 6	
Danesfort	– 8	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ennisnag	– 9	– 8	1 2	7	–	3	– 17 –	–	1 2 6	
Faunna	– 10	1 1	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Goresbridge	– 8	1 5	1 4	1	12	26	– 3 –	– 12 6	3 8 –	
Jerpointchurch	1 8	1 5	1 8	2	4	8	4 18 6	4 10 –	8 7 –	
Kilfane	– 6	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pleberstown	– 8	1 2	– 11	1	3	11	1 10 –	5 3 –	7 8 –	
Powerstown	– 10	1 1	– 9	–	–	39	–	–	7 4 –	
Stonyford	– 10	1 1	– 10	–	1	2	–	– 17 –	2 18 –	
Thomastown	2 5	1 11	2 5	9	18	12	8 11 –	10 13 –	12 6 –	
Tullaherin	– 8	1 1	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Woolengrange	– 6	1 1	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Aghavilla	– 7	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyhule	– 10	– 10	1 –	–	2	2	–	– 9 –	3 7 –	
Knocktopher	– 11	– 11	– 8	15	10	12	15 7 6	17 10 –	18 13 6	
Castlegannon	– 8	– 9	– 7	10	1	6	6 18 –	3 18 –	5 14 –	
Kilkeasy	– 6	– 9	– 11	–	–	12	–	–	1 14 6	
Castlebanny	1 –	– 7	– 10	4	4	4	5 14 –	6 – –	5 7 –	
Total for Electoral Divisions				133	170	284	88 13 –	108 10 9	147 18 6	
Union at Large				16	9	3	1 13 –	– 15 6	2 2 6	
Total Union				149	179	287	90 6 –	109 6 3	150 1 –	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	272	12	283
1858	267	–	267
1859	299	5	304
1860	326	16	342
1861	517	9	526
1862	882	3	885

John F. MacCartan,
Clerk of Union.

19 May 1863.

THURLES UNION:										
Ballycahill	1 1	– 7	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballymureen	1 –½	– 3	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Borrisoleigh	1 1	– 7½	2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drom	1 1	– 6	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Foilnaman	– 8½	– 2½	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glenkeen	1 –½	– 6½	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gortkelly	– 11½	– 6	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Holycross	– 11	– 4	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Inch	– 9	– 3	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilrush	– 11½	– 4	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Littleton	– 9½	– 7	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Longfordpass	– 8½	– 3	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Loughmore	1 1½	– 6	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moyaliff	– 11	– 4½	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moycarkey	1 2	– 7	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moyne	– 11	– 5	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rahealty	– 9½	– 3½	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Templemore	1 7	– 9½	2 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Templetoohy	– 11	– 5	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Thurles	2 4	1 2	3 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Twomile Borris	1 4½	– 7	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Upperchurch	– 8	– 4	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	715	–	715
1858	580	–	580
1859	327	–	327
1860	623	–	623
1861	948	–	948
1862	1,106	–	1,106

James Fogarty,
Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September 1857 to 1863
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
TIPPERARY UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ballycarron	- 5	- 7	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballygriffin	- 6	- 9	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ballykisteen	- 4	- 7	- 7	-	-	1	-	-	2 - -	
Bruis	- 5	- 10	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bansha	- 6	- 10	1 1	-	1	1	-	2 17 -	1 17 6	
Cappagh	- 11	1 7	1 8	-	-	22	-	-	3 14 6	
Clonbeg	- 9	1 1	1 6	-	-	3	-	-	2 - -	
Cullen	- 6	- 6	- 6	-	1	-	-	- 7 -	-	
Curraheen	1 1	1 1	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Donohill	- 8	1 5	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drumwood	- 5	- 7	- 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Emly	- 6	- 10	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Glengar	- 7	1 1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Golden	- 8	1 -	1 1	-	3	2	-	- 15 -	- 8 -	
Kilfeacle	- 7	- 11	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilaldriff	- 6	1 1	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilmucklin	- 5	- 7	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lattin	- 5	- 6	- 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rathlinim	- 6	- 9	- 9	-	-	1	-	-	- 4 -	
Rodus	- 5	- 6	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shronelt	- 5	- 7	- 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sollohedbeg	- 6	- 6	- 11	-	-	2	-	-	1 6 2	
Templenury	- 7	1 -	- 10	-	1	2	-	1 3 6	4 9 6	
Thomastown	- 6	- 9	- 10	-	1	-	-	- 10 -	-	
Tipperary	1 5	2 6	2 -	-	1	10	-	- 2 -	1 7 4	
Bilboa	- 5	- 7	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Doon, South	- 11	1 1	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grean	- 6	- 9	- 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oola	- 5	- 7	- 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Templebradon	- 6	- 8	- 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total for Electoral Divisions				-	8	44	-	5 14 6	17 7 -	
Union at Large				-	1	1	-	- 17 -	- 5 6	
TOTAL UNION				-	9	45	-	6 11 6	17 12 6	
TOBERCURRY UNION:										
Achonry, East	- 8	- 8	1 9	-	1	24	-	- 3 -	11 12 -	
Achonry, West	- 6	- 10	1 2	-	3	9	-	2 12 6	6 8 6	
Aclare	- 7	- 7	- 6	-	1	4	-	1 10 -	1 11 6	
Annagh	- 4	- 8	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Banada	- 7	- 9	1 1	2	2	8	- 10 -	- 9 -	5 2 6	
Branchfield	- 8	- 10	- 11	-	-	3	-	-	3 1 6	
Breencarragh	- 7	- 7	- 5	1	1	9	- 2 -	- 9 -	- 18 -	
Carrownaskeagh	- 10	1 2	- 10	-	-	6	-	-	- 6 -	
Cartron	- 8	- 9	- 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cloonacool	- 8	- 8	- 7	-	-	8	-	-	1 18 6	
Cloonoughill	- 5	-	- 10	-	-	8	-	-	3 12 6	
Coolaney	- 6	- 10	- 7	-	1	4	-	- 3 -	2 14 -	
Glendarragh	- 6	- 6	- 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilmactigue	- 6	- 10	- 8	1	7	9	- - 6	4 3 6	3 16 6	
Kilturra	- 4	- 4	- 8	-	1	7	-	- 3 -	3 15 6	
Langhill	- 4	- 8	- 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leitrim	1 -	1 2	1 1	3	1	9	- 10 -	- 4 6	8 9 -	
Owenmore	- 7	-	- 8	-	-	2	-	-	- 18 6	
Streamstown	- 7	- 10	1 3	2	7	2	- 2 6	- 9 -	1 15 6	
Temple	- 10	1 -	1 -	1	-	7	- 2 6	-	1 1 6	
Tobercurry	1 5	1 7	2 2	21	7	39	7 4 6	9 14 6	24 11 -	
Total for Electoral Divisions				31	32	158	8 12 -	20 1 -	81 12 6	
Union at Large				7	13	28	- 16 -	1 5 6	5 1 6	
TOTAL UNION				38	45	186	9 8 -	21 6 6	86 14 -	

Union-at-Large P

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	722	-
1858	716	-
1859	622	-
1860	722	-
1861	1,084	1
1862	1,357	1

W. B. Reardo
Clerk of

20 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	97	-
1858	126	-
1859	144	-
1860	140	7
1861	232	13
1862	371	28

James Donohoe,
Clerk of U

20 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
RALEE UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
Arabella	1 7	1 3	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ardfert	2 2	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Abbeydorney	1 10	– 11	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinahaglish	1 4	1 2	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyseedy	1 1	1 2	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Baurtreganne	1 9	– 10	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Blennerville	2 3	1 2	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Banna	1 1	1 –	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyhigue	2 6	1 2	1 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinorig	1 –	1 1	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Boolteens	1 5	1 2	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brosna	1 4	1 8	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballyegan	1 2	1 1	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cloherbrien	1 2	1 1	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Carker	– 9	– 9	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castleisland	1 5	1 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cordal	1 –	1 3	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Crenny	1 3	– 9	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dirreen	1 5	– 7	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Doon	1 1	1 4	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gneeves	1 3	1 5	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knockgloss	1 9	2 –	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilgobban	1 –	– 10	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kerry Head	1 8	– 7	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilfhyeen	2 –	2 3	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killahan	1 5	1 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Keelgamglander	1 –	1 5	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kiltallagh	1 1	1 2	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knocknagashal	1 3	– 10	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killmerry	1 3	– 7	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Laccabanno	1 2	– 6	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Millbrook	1 2	– 8	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mounteagle	1 1	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nohoval	– 10	– 9	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
O'Brennan	1 4	– 10	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ratass	1 3	1 3	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Scartaglin	1 4	1 1	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tubrid	1 –	1 –	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tralee	3 –	2 6	2 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
RIM UNION:										
Athboy	– 9	– 10	– 11	6	7	19	5 7 1	8 4 4	10 10 10	
Ballyconnell	– 4	– 9	– 8	17	41	51	3 9 11	11 6 10½	16 – –¾	
Castlerickard	– 5	– 6	– 9	29	62	68	5 19 7½	18 – 2	22 16 3	
Clonghbrack	– 5	– 7	– 8	1	11	27	1 12 –½	2 7 5	9 12 8	
Clonmacduff	– 2	– 5	– 9	3	2	3	1 17 5¾	3 15 10	6 2 4	
Gallow	– 5	– 5	– 7	1	9	6	2 10 7½	5 10 8½	5 5 8	
Galtrim	– 7	– 11	– 11	2	9	35	– 1 6	6 10 5	14 17 10	
Grennanstown	– 9	– 8	– 11	2	6	5	1 5 5	1 10 –	– 6 10	
Ironfield	– 6	– 4	– 7	4	25	17	– 13 11	4 18 11	6 7 9	
Kilbride	– 3	– 5	– 6	–	3	4	–	3 13 7½	7 17 7½	
Kilcooley	– 10	1 –	– 9	5	15	14	– 13 9	3 5 10	9 2 9½	
Kildalkey	– 6	– 11	– 9	35	16	47	24 17 9	17 9 9	24 11 11½	
Killaconnigan	– 4	– 10	– 7	2	49	17	5 2 11	17 9 3	18 6 2	
Killyon	– 5	1 –	– 10	22	45	11	7 18 5½	18 8 6	12 7 2½	
Laracor	– 6	– 10	– 10	14	51	28	8 15 4	22 2 5	26 5 4½	
Rahinstown	– 6	– 9	– 11	7	33	31	1 10 –	16 10 2½	16 19 9	
Rathmolyon	– 6	– 8	– 10	13	18	34	15 – 8½	28 15 4	17 15 11	
Rathmore	– 4	– 5	– 9	–	1	22	–	– 2 –	4 10 3	
Summerhill	– 5	– 7	– 10	16	34	22	8 – 11½	21 5 11½	23 8 3¼	
Trim	1 2	1 9	2 1	41	141	241	21 3 9	61 5 8¼	118 3 10¾	
Total for Electoral Divisions				220	578	706	115 11 2¾	272 13 2¾	371 10 2¾	
Union at Large				22	32	62	1 3 10	2 11 4	8 6 2½	
Total Union				242	610	768	116 15 –¾	275 4 6¾	379 16 5¼	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	340	–	340
1858	381	–	381
1859	369	–	369
1860	435	–	435
1861	564	–	564
1862	832	–	832

J. Healy,
Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1857	223	14	237
1858	494	35	529
1859	416	17	433
1860	501	22	523
1861	725	32	757
1862	1,087	62	1,149

Laurence Sheridan,
Clerk of Union.

25 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief, in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-L Paupers who received Relie in each Year ended 29 September, 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
TUAM UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Abbey, East	– 6	– 5	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Abbey, West	– 7	– 11	– 11	–	–	1	–	–	5 9 –	
Addergoole	– 6	– 8	– 11	–	–	15	–	–	10 8 5	
Annadown	– 7	– 8	– 7	–	–	8	–	–	5 – 6	
Ballinderry	– 7	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballinduff	– 9	– 11	– 10	–	–	6	–	–	– 14 8	
Ballinapark	1 –	1 4	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Beaghmore	– 8	– 6	– 11	–	–	17	–	–	7 3 6	
Bellclare	1 2	1 10	1 9	–	–	11	–	–	2 12 10	
Carrarevough	– 8	– 8	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clare Tuam	– 9	1 2	1 –	–	–	1	–	–	– 7 6	
Cloonberne	– 6	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cummer	– 9	– 8	– 11	–	–	2	–	–	– 6 7½	
Donoghpatrick	– 10	– 10	1 –	–	–	29	–	–	12 12 6	
Doonbally	– 8	– 11	– 11	–	–	5	–	–	4 2 6	
Dunmore	– 8	– 9	1 3	–	4	32	–	2 6 –	30 2 2	
Foxhall	– 8	– 8	– 9	–	–	2	–	–	4 2 4	
Headford	– 11	– 9	1 4	–	2	166	–	– 16 6	92 12 6	
Hillsbrook	1 2	– 7	– 7	–	–	1	–	–	– – 6	
Kilbannon	– 7	– 7	– 10	–	1	12	–	– 16 10	7 – –	
Kilcoona	– 8	– 7	– 11	–	2	30	–	1 6 –	10 5 8	
Killeany	– 9	– 6	– 10	–	–	24	–	–	8 14 8	
Killeen	– 6	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killirerin	– 8	– 8	– 10	–	–	1	–	–	3 17 6	
Killower	– 8	– 6	– 9	–	–	2	–	–	1 7 –	
Killursa	– 11	– 11	1 8	–	–	210	–	–	101 8 1½	
Kilmoylan	– 7	– 7	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilshanvy	– 9	1 4	1 1	–	–	10	–	–	11 8 3	
Levally	– 11	– 8	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Milltown	– 6	– 9	1 2	–	–	20	–	–	17 2 4	
Monivea	– 9	– 9	– 9	–	1	–	–	– 2 6½	–	
Moyne	– 9	– 9	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ryehill	– 8	– 7	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tuam	1 11	2 –	2 8	–	1	53	–	1 14 –	37 16 10	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	11	658	–	7 1 10½	374 15 11	
Union at Large				–	4	57	–	3 5 4	15 2 11	
Total Union				–	15	715	–	10 7 2½	389 18 10	
TULLA UNION:										
Ballyblood	1 11	2 11	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ballynahinch	1 1	1 11	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Caher	1 4	3 6	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clooney	1 –	1 9	1 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Daugan	– 11	1 10	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glendree	1 9	3 6	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilkishen	1 1	2 1	2 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killanena	2 –	4 6	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killinan	1 –	2 6	1 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kiltanon	– 11	1 7	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kyle	1 6	2 3	2 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Loughea	1 8	4 4	3 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Newgrove	1 2	2 5	1 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Quin	1 3	2 6	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathelooney	1 5	3 5	2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rossroe	1 1	2 –	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Toberbreeda	1 4	2 10	2 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tulla	1 9	5 4	4 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Union-at-Large Pa

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	323	–
1858	329	–
1859	266	–
1860	292	–
1861	362	4
1862	642	57

Jno. Morris, Clerk o

19 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paup

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	364	–
1858	255	–
1859	210	–
1860	194	–
1861	302	–
1862	527	–

T. Murphy, Clerk of

19 June 1863.

UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief, in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
ULLAMORE UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ardnaglue	– 6	– 6	– 11	–	–	2	–	–	– 18 6	
Ballycanmore	– 5	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bawn	– 10	1 –	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cappancur	– 10	1 –	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clara	1 2	1 7	1 3	5	7	13	– 15 –	7 19 6	12 9 6	
Derrycooley	1 6	1 4	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Durrow	– 11	– 10	– 7	–	–	1	–	–	– 1 –	
Geashill	– 8	1 1	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gorteen	– 9	– 10	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilbeggan	1 4	1 6	1 2	10	13	29	1 – –	1 19 –	5 14 6	
Kilclonfert	– 9	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilcumroragh	1 4	1 4	1 2	–	–	2	–	–	– 10 6	
Killeigh	1 –	1 3	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killooley	– 8	– 9	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killoughey	– 9	– 9	– 9	5	–	–	– 15 –	–	–	
Lauree	– 9	1 –	– 11	–	–	1	–	–	– 12 –	
Mountbriscoe	– 8	– 10	– 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Philipstown	– 10	1 4	1 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rahan	– 11	– 9	1 1	–	–	6	–	–	– 10 –	
Rahemakeeran	– 7	– 6	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rahugh	– 8	– 8	– 6	–	–	4	–	–	– 10 –	
Rathfeston	– 8	– 8	– 11	2	5	4	2 12 –	3 10 –	5 9 6	
Rathrobin	1 –	– 8	– 8	–	1	–	–	1 3 –	–	
Screggan	1 1	1 –	1 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Silverbrook	– 11	– 10	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Trimamuck	– 8	– 8	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Trimycross	– 6	1 1	2 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tullamore	2 6	3 9	3 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				22	26	62	5 2 –	14 11 6	26 15 6	
Union at Large				20	22	49	1 13 10	1 4 6	1 14 –	
TOTAL UNION				42	48	111	6 15 10	15 16 –	28 9 6	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
1857	719	18	737
1858	478	24	502
1859	484	9	493
1860	477	20	497
1861	547	22	569
1862	947	49	996

James W. Rance,
Clerk of Union.

26 May 1863.

URLINGFORD UNION:										
Balleen	– 10	– 10	– 10	5	3	13	13 11 6	8 2 6	22 3 6	
Ballyconra	– 7	– 9	– 10	3	5	7	5 17 6	15 16 –	20 19 –	
Bawnmore	1 6	1 1	1 3	2	2	11	1 1 6	6 6 –	12 6 6	
Buolich	1 4	1 4	1 6	–	–	15	–	–	13 12 –	
Clomantagh	1 –	– 11	– 11	1	1	2	3 – –	3 19 –	7 4 6	
Fennor	1 1	1 3	1 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Galtnoy	1 –	– 10	– 8	–	1	3	–	– 2 6	5 7 6	
Glashave	1 6	1 5	1 3	2	–	8	– 7 6	–	14 5 6	
Johnstown	– 11	– 11	1 –	10	6	16	4 2 6	1 – –	5 2 6	
Kilcooly	– 10	1 2	1 6	–	–	12	–	–	3 9 –	
Lisdowney	– 10	1 1	1 4	12	1	10	10 5 6	2 8 –	17 1 6	
New Birmingham	1 6	1 7	1 8	–	–	1	–	–	– 10 6	
Poyntstown	– 10	1 –	– 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rathbeagh	– 10	– 9	– 11	13	17	27	18 16 6	20 16 6	32 10 –	
Tubbridbrittain	– 10	1 2	1 –	–	1	1	–	1 4 –	5 – 6	
Urlingford	3 4	3 6	4 –	3	5	33	1 16 –	– 16 6	12 16 3	
Total for Electoral Divisions				51	42	159	58 18 6	60 11 –	172 8 9	
Union at Large				29	79	60	1 9 6	5 19 6	4 1 1	
TOTAL UNION				80	121	219	60 8 –	66 10 6	176 9 10	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
1857	348	–	348
1858	200	28	228
1859	207	21	228
1860	222	29	251
1861	319	79	398
1862	640	60	700

It must be observed, that if the above return is to be taken as representing the proportional amount of relief given to paupers chargeable to the "Union at Large," as compared with those chargeable to Electoral Divisions, it is quite fallacious, the vast majority of union-at-large paupers who received indoor relief being "nightly lodgers." The following table exhibits the number of that class who are included in the foregoing return:—

Year ending 29 Sept. 1857 - 239
" " 1858 - 135
" " 1859 - 146
" " 1860 - 153
" " 1861 - 262
" " 1862 - 575

Lawrence J. Dea,
Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Outdoor Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Outdoor Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-La Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, fr 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
WATERFORD UNION:	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*				*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	
Aglish	– 11	– 11	1 –	21	17	17	16 1 –	21 16 –	33 15 4	
Ballinakill	– 10	– 8	– 10	4	2	1	1 16 –	– 10 –	1 1 –	
Ballincrea	– 10	– 9	1 1	5	15	6	– 7 2	8 13 6	9 – –	
Drumcannon	– 11	– 10	1 1	–	–	7	–	–	6 9 6	
Dunkitt	1 –	1 2	1 2	11	23	44	18 6 2	23 7 8	46 11 8	
Faithlegge	1 –	– 11	1 –	17	18	19	4 4 –	7 16 6	9 4 6	
Farnogue	1 1	1 –	1 –	3	7	15	1 8 –	2 17 –	6 14 –	
Islandkeane	1 1	1 3	1 8	46	39	61	19 9 –	14 19 –	24 15 2	
Kilbany	– 10	1 2	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilbeacon	1 1	– 11	1 –	14	12	10	6 18 –	6 10 –	19 5 –	
Kilbride	1 –	– 11	1 2	25	29	19	4 4 2	13 1 6	29 15 6	
Kilcollumb	– 11	– 9	1 –	9	6	8	4 10 6	6 9 –	10 5 –	
Killahey	1 1	1 1	1 7	40	58	79	16 4 5	29 15 3	55 16 11	
Killea	1 2	1 3	1 6	12	14	15	5 8 6	10 13 –	11 5 6	
Killothran	– 10	– 8	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmacleague	1 1	1 6	1 8	–	1	3	–	– 13 8	– 17 6	
Kilmakevage	– 11	1 –	1 –	8	5	3	10 1 –	11 19 10	12 12 –	
Kilmeaden	– 11	1 –	1 2	10	8	4	1 6 9	1 16 8	3 12 –	
Newcastle	– 11	– 11	1 1	9	–	7	– 14 7	–	3 4 –	
Pembrokestown	1 –	– 9	1 –	11	12	19	5 8 1	5 17 7	8 3 5	
Poolrone	– 11	– 11	1 –	34	32	49	9 7 6	18 3 3	32 13 –	
Portnascully	– 9	– 10	1 –	12	6	7	4 18 2	7 4 6	12 2 6	
Rathmoylan	1 1	– 9	1 6	8	19	27	3 6 –	12 12 8	35 3 6	
Rathpatrick	– 11	– 9	1 1	2	11	13	2 7 9	13 10 –	28 12 6	
Reisk	1 –	1 2	1 2	10	18	22	4 19 1	3 2 11	9 5 4	
Rossinan	– 10	– 10	1 2	8	25	19	4 – 4	20 8 –	9 18 –	
Zainore	1 –	1 6	1 8	23	59	50	16 12 11	31 – 1	40 13 10	
Ullid	1 1	1 2	1 3	29	29	38	7 5 2	18 14 2	40 14 2	
Woodstown	– 11	– 8	1 1	6	1	12	– 6 6	– 8 –	6 4 6	
Waterford	2 2	2 6	3 –	306	561	508	132 19 8	251 9 6	313 11 10	
Total for Electoral Divisions				683	1,027	1,082	302 10 5	543 9 3	821 7 2	
Union at Large				62	46	70	18 9 9	12 12 4	15 13 6	
Total Union				745	1,073	1,152	321 – 2	556 1 7	837 –	
WESTPORT UNION:										
Aghagower, North	– 10	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Aghagower, South	– 3	– 6	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ailbemore	– 9	1 3	2 3	–	–	5	–	–	– 16 –	
Bundorragha	1 4	– 3	– 10½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clare Island	1 4	1 –	1 10	–	–	8	–	–	– 8 2	
Clogher	– 10	1 2	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Croagh Patrick	1 –	1 –	1 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drummin	1 8	1 –	1 4½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Emlagh	1 6	1 –	2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Erriff	– 10	1 –	1 1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Islandeady	1 –	1 2	1 1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilgeerer	– 6	1 2	3 6	–	–	6	–	–	1 18 6	
Kilmaclasser	1 –	1 10	1 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmeena	1 –	1 2	1 7½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilsallagh	1 8	2 –	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Knappagh	1 3	– 8	2 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Louisburgh	1 3	1 4	1 9	–	–	17	–	–	2 4 –	
Owennadornaun	1 –	1 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slievemahanagh	– 6	– 8	– 10½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Westport	1 6	2 2	2 10½	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	–	36	–	–	5 6 8	
Union-at-Large				–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total Union				–	–	36	–	–	5 6 8	

Union-at-Large Paupe

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	1,828	12
1858	1,280	12
1859	1,315	30
1860	1,527	62
1861	1,848	46
1862	2,428	70

J. O. Hennessy,
Clerk of Uni

21 May 1863.

Union-at-Large Paupe

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.
1857	132	–
1858	136	–
1859	151	–
1860	153	–
1861	130	–
1862	172	–

John Egan,
Clerk of Uni

25 May 1863.

UNIONS and Electoral Divisions.	Total Poundage of Rates made in each Year, ended 29 September			Total Number of Paupers charged to each Electoral Division, who received Out door Relief in each Year ended 29 September			Amount expended in Out door Relief in each Electoral Division, in each Year ended 29 September			Number of Union-at-Large Paupers who received Relief in each Year ended 29 September, from 1857 to 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
WEXFORD UNION:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ardcavan	– 9	– 11	1 2	–	–	1	–	–	– 17 6	
Ardcolm	1 –	1 4	1 3	1	1	4	– 10 –	3 17 6	11 19 6	
Artramont	– 10	1 –	– 11	4	3	2	20 18 6	13 13 –	13 – –	
Aughwilliam	– 9	– 7	– 10	1	2	2	5 17 6	3 13 –	– 7 6	
Ballymitty	– 11	– 11	1 3	–	4	4	–	4 4 6	2 7 –	
Bannow	– 9	– 7	– 10	3	–	1	1 9 –	–	1 10 –	
Bridgetown	– 8	1 1	– 11	3	2	2	1 19 –	2 17 6	1 6 –	
Carrick	– 11	– 8	– 7	–	–	1	–	–	– 5 –	
Drinagh	– 10	– 9	1 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Duncormack	1 –	1 1	1 2	8	4	6	13 2 6	17 10 6	10 7 6	
Forth	1 –	– 10	– 10	–	–	2	–	–	1 12 –	
Glynn	– 9	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Harperstown	1 –	1 5	1 –	3	12	5	10 12 6	21 5 3	12 – –	
Harristown	– 9	– 9	1 1	–	1	3	–	3 7 6	8 15 7	
Kilbride	– 10	1 2	1 2	–	–	2	–	–	3 14 –	
Kilcavan	– 8	– 7	– 8	–	1	–	–	– 10 –	–	
Killag	– 7	– 8	1 –	–	2	1	–	3 2 6	– 1 1	
Killinick	– 9	– 11	1 4	–	–	4	–	–	2 3 11	
Killurin	– 8	– 6	8 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilmoor	– 8	– 9	– 11	1	2	–	– 2 6	2 2 –	–	
Kilpatrick	– 8	– 9	– 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kilscoran	– 9	1 1	– 6	2	1	2	1 – –	6 10 –	1 15 7	
Lady's Island	– 7	– 6	– 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mayglass	– 11	1 1	1 1	–	5	7	–	4 – 4	7 15 1	
Newcastle	1 –	1 2	– 6	2	1	3	4 3 11	1 8 –	1 18 8	
Rathaspick	– 9	– 10	– 11	–	1	1	–	4 5 –	– 15 –	
Rosslare	– 10	– 10	– 9	–	1	–	–	1 – 6	–	
Saint Helens	– 6	– 8	– 11	–	–	3	–	–	2 11 –	
Tacmushane	– 9	– 10	– 9	–	–	2	–	–	1 10 –	
Taghmon	1 4	1 4	1 5	3	10	5	4 14 11	12 13 11	1 16 –	
Tombaggard	– 6	– 10	– 7	–	1	–	–	– 12 –	–	
Wexford	2 –	2 6	2 3	1	5	5	2 8 6	11 9 2	11 4 5	
Whitechurch	– 11	1 3	1 4	–	2	5	–	6 5 –	10 10 7	
Total for Electoral Divisions				32	61	73	66 18 10	124 7 2	110 2 11	
Union at Large				1	1	2	– 9 1	– 6 6	– 12 –	
Total Union				33	62	75	67 7 11	124 13 8	110 14 11	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
1857	577	–	577
1858	457	–	457
1859	409	–	409
1860	496	1	497
1861	469	1	470
1862	519	2	521

Thomas Prendergast,
Clerk of Union.

20 May 1863.

YOUGHAL UNION:										
Ardagh	1 4	– 10	2 –	–	–	30	–	–	14 7 6	
Ardmore	1 3	– 10	1 10	–	–	34	–	–	9 18 6	
Ballyheeny	1 11	– 10	2 2	–	10	18	–	4 9 –	14 5 –	
Clashmore	2 4	– 10	2 –	–	–	3	–	–	2 14 4	
Clonpriest	1 1	– 6	1 7	–	7	22	–	1 16 –	14 15 –	
Glenwilliam	1 4	– 8	1 7	–	–	42	–	–	8 14 –	
Grallagh	2 2	– 9	1 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grange	1 10	– 9	1 11	–	–	9	–	–	2 8 –	
Kilcronat	1 2	– 10	1 4	–	–	4	–	–	– 12 –	
Killeagh	1 –	– 8	2 2	–	1	10	–	– 2 –	5 10 6	
Kilmacdonough	1 3	– 8	2 –	–	–	27	–	–	12 15 6	
Kinsalebeg	1 10	– 10	2 3	–	5	17	–	1 7 11	12 – 2	
Templemichael	1 3	– 8	1 9	–	5	19	–	– 19 –	11 2 10	
Youghal	3 6	3 2	3 6	–	34	376	–	7 5 1	133 – 5	
Total for Electoral Divisions				–	62	611	–	15 19 –	242 3 9	
Union at Large				–	13	21	–	3 13 –	14 4 6	
Total Union				–	75	632	–	19 12 –	256 8 3	

Union-at-Large Paupers.

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
1857	405	–	405
1858	513	–	513
1859	442	–	442
1860	574	–	574
1861	802	13	815
1862	1,177	21	1,198

Patrick Kennedy,
Clerk of Union.

18 May 1863.

RETURN of the Name of each Electoral D
in each Poor Law Union in *Ireland*;
Poundage Rates made on each Electora
sion in each of the Years 1860, 1861, and 1
the Number of Paupers on Outdoor
charged to each Electoral Division in
those Years; of the Expenditure for O
Relief in each of those Years; and, of the
of Union-at-Large Paupers in each U
each of the Years from 1857 to 1862.

(*Mr. Cogan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Pri*
16 *June* 1863.

[*Price* 8 *d.*]

354.

Under 12

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 May 1863;—*for*,

"RETURN of the Number of PAUPERS Chargeable on the 25th day of March 1863, to each PARISH in *Scotland* who have been born in *Ireland*."

NUMBER of PAUPERS Chargeable on the 25th day of March 1863, to each PARISH in *Scotland* who have been born in *Ireland*.

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Number of Paupers.
1.—ABERDEEN:	
1. Aberdeen	24
2. Aberdour	–
3. Aboyne	–
4. Alford	–
5. Auchindoir	–
6. Auchterless	–
7. Belhelvie	–
8. Birse	–
9. Bourtie	–
10. Cairnie	–
11. Chapel-of-Garioch	–
12. Clatt	–
13. Cluny	–
14. Coull	–
15. Crathie and Braemar	1
16. Crimond	–
17. Cruden	–
18. Culsamond	–
19. Daviot	–
20. Deer, New	–
21. Deer, Old	1
22. Drumblade	–
23. Drumoak	–
24. Dyce	–
25. Echt	–
26. Ellon	–
27. Fintray	1
28. Forgue	–
29. Foveran	–
30. Fraserburgh	–
31. Fyvie	–
32. Gartly	–
33. Glass	–
34. Glenbucket	–
35. Glenmuick	–
36. Huntly	–
37. Insch	–
38. Inverury	–
39. Keig	–
40. Keithhall and Kinkell	–
41. Kemnay	–
42. Kilkrummy	–
43. Kincardine O'Neill	1
44. King Edward	–
45. Kinnellar	–
46. Kinnethmont	–
47. Kintore	–
48. Leochel-Cushnie	–
49. Leslie	–
50. Logie-Buchan	–
51. Logie-Coldstone	–
52. Longside	–
53. Lonmay	–
54. Lumphanan	–
55. Machar, New	–
56. Machar, Old	17
57. Meldrum	–
58. Methlick	–
59. Midmar	–
60. Monquhitter	–
61. Monymusk	–
62. Newhills	1
63. Oyne	–
64. Peterculter	–
65. Peterhead	4
66. Pitsligo	–
67. Premnay	–
68. Rathen	–
69. Rayne	–
70. Rhynie	–
71. Skene	–
72. Slains	–
73. Strathdon	–
74. Strichen	–
75. Tarland and Migvie	–
76. Tarves	1
77. Tough	–
78. Towie	1
79. Tullynessle	–
80. Turriff	–
81. Tyrie	1
82. Udny	–
TOTAL	53

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Number of Paupers.
2.—ARGYLL:	
1. Ardchattan and Muckairn.	–
2. Ardnamurchan	–
3. Campbeltown	32
4. Colonsay and Oronsay	–
5. Craignish	–
6. Dunoon and Kilmun	3
7. Gigha	1
8. Glassary	–
9. Glenorchy and Inishail	–
10. Inverchaolain	–
11. Inverary	–
12. Islay Combination	15
13. Jura and Colonsay	–
14. Kilbrandon	–
15. Kilcalmonell and Kilberry.	–
16. Kilchrennan and Dalavich.	–
17. Kilfinan	–
18. Kilfinichen	7
19. Killean and Kelchenzie	–
20. Kilmartin	–
21. Kilmodan	–
22. Kilmore and Kilbride	1
23. Kilninian and Kilmore	–
24. Kilninver and Kilmelfort.	–
25. Knapdale, North	–
26. Knapdale, South	1
27. Lismore and Appin	1
28. Lochgoilhead	–
29. Morven	–
30. Saddell and Skipness	–
31. Southend	5
32. Strachur	1
33. Stralachlan	–
34. Torosay	–
35. Tyree and Coll	–
TOTAL	67

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Number of Paupers.
3.—AYR:	
1. Ardrossan	37
2. Auchinleck	21
3. Ayr	131
4. Ballantrae	16
5. Barr	4
6. Beith	18
7. Colmonell	31
8. Coylton	15
9. Craigie	–
10. Cumnock, New	8
11. Cumnock, Old	7
12. Dailly	18
13. Dalmellington	5
14. Dalry	53
15. Dalrymple	2
16. Dreghorn	3
17. Dundonald	35
18. Dunlop	–
19. Fenwick	–
20. Galston	6
21. Girvan	170
22. Irvine	41
23. Kilbirnie	51
24. Kilbride, West	22
25. Kilmarnock	123
26. Kilmaurs	9
27. Kilwinning	23
28. Kirkmichael	21
29. Kirkoswald	7
30. Largs	18
31. Loudoun	4
32. Mauchline	2
33. Maybole	118
34. Monkton	29
35. Muirkirk	14
36. Newton-upon-Ayr	37
37. Ochiltree	2
38. Riccarton	19
39. St. Quivox	103
40. Sorn	19
41. Stair	1
42. Stevenston	35
43. Stewarton	14
44. Straiton	4
45. Symington	4
46. Tarbolton	3
TOTAL	1,303
4.—BANFF:	
1. Aberlour	–
2. Alvah	–
3. Banff	–
4. Boharm	–
5. Botriphnie	–
6. Boyndie	–
7. Cabrach	–
8. Cullen	–
9. Deskford	1
10. Fordyce and Portsoy	–
11. Forglen	–
12. Gamrie and Macduff	–
13. Grange	–
14. Inveravon	4
15. Inverkeithing	–
16. Keith	2
17. Kirkmichael	–
18. Marnoch	1
19. Mortlach	–
20. Ordiquhill	–
21. Rathven	–
22. Rothiemay	1
23. St. Fergus	–
TOTAL	9
5.—BERWICK:	
1. Abbey St. Bathans	–
2. Ayton	–
3. Bunkle and Preston	–
4. Channelkirk	1
5. Chirnside	–
6. Cockburnspath	–
7. Coldingham	–
8. Coldstream	3
9. Cranshaws	–
10. Dunse	–
11. Earlstoun	1
12. Eccles	–
13. Edrom	4
14. Eyemouth	–
15. Fogo	–
16. Foulden	–
17. Gordon	1
18. Greenlaw	–
19. Hume	–
20. Hutton	–
21. Ladykirk	–
22. Langton	–
23. Lauder	–
24. Legerwood	–
25. Longformacus	–
26. Mertoun	–
27. Mordington	–
28. Nenthorn	–
29. Polwarth	–
30. Swinton	–
31. Westruther	1
32. Whitsome	1
TOTAL	12
6.—BUTE:	
1. Cumbraes	2
2. Kilbride (Arran)	2
3. Kilmory	5
4. Kingarth	–
5. North Bute	1
6. Rothesay	54
TOTAL	64
7.—CAITHNESS:	
1. Bower	–
2. Canisbay	–
3. Dunnet	–
4. Halkirk	2
5. Latheron	2
6. Olrick	–
7. Reay	–
8. Thurso	1
9. Watten	–
10. Wick	–
TOTAL	5
8.—CLACKMANNAN:	
1. Alloa	1
2. Clackmannan	
3. Dollar	
4. Logie	
5. Tillicoultry	
TOTAL	2
9.—DUMBARTON:	
1. Arrochar	
2. Bonhill	4
3. Cardross	2
4. Cumbernauld	
5. Dumbarton	5
6. Kilmaronock	
7. Kilpatrick, New	4
8. Kilpatrick, Old	9
9. Kirkintilloch	5
10. Luss	
11. Roseneath	
12. Row	29
TOTAL	351
10.—DUMFRIES:	
1. Annan	15
2. Applegarth	1
3. Caerlaverock	–
4. Canonbie	–
5. Closeburn	4
6. Cummertrees	1
7. Dalton	–
8. Dornock	–
9. Dryfesdale	4
10. Dumfries	33
11. Dunscore	4
12. Durrisdeer	1
13. Eskdalemuir	–
14. Ewes	–
15. Glencairn	1
16. Graitny	6
17. Half-Morton	2
18. Hoddam	3
19. Holywood	1
20. Hutton	1
21. Johnstone	–
22. Keir	–
23. Kirkconnell	1
24. Kirkmahoe	–
25. Kirkmichael	–
26. Kirkpatrick-Fleming	–
27. Kirkpatrick-Juxta	–
28. Langholm	1
29. Lochmaben	6
30. Middlebie	7
31. Moffat	–
32. Morton	3
33. Mousewald	–
34. Penpont	–
35. Ruthwell	–
36. St. Mungo	1
37. Sanquhar	1
38. Tinwald	–
39. Torthorwald	3
40. Tundergarth	–
41. Tynron	–
42. Wamphray	1
43. Westerkirk	–
TOTAL	101

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Number of Paupers.
11.—EDINBURGH:	
1. Borthwick	–
2. Calder, Mid	1
3. Calder, West	8
4. Canongate	19
5. Carrington	–
6. Cockpen	1
7. Colinton	–
8. Corstorphine	17
9. Cramond	1
10. Cranston	1
11. Crichton	3
12. Currie	2
13. Dalkeith	9
14. Duddingstone	12
15. Edinburgh	484
16. Fala	1
17. Glencross	–
18. Heriot	–
19. Inveresk	16
20. Kirknewton	2
21. Lasswade	6
22. Leith, North	19
23. Leith, South	71
24. Liberton	–
25. Newbattle	–
26. Newton	–
27. Penicuick	1
28. Ratho	5
29. St. Cuthberts	138
30. Stow	1
31. Temple	–
TOTAL	818
12.—ELGIN or MORAY:	
1. Abernethy	2
2. Alves	–
3. Bellie	–
4. Birnie	–
5. Dallas	–
6. Drainy	–
7. Duffus	1
8. Duthill	1
9. Dyke and Moy	–
10. Edinkillie	–
11. Elgin	3
12. Forres	–
13. Kinloss	–
14. Knockando	–
15. New Spynie	–
16. Rafford	–
17. Rothes	1
18. St. Andrews-Lhanbride	–
19. Speymouth	–
20. Urquhart	–
TOTAL	8
13.—FIFE:	
1. Abbotshall	5
2. Abdie	–
3. Aberdour	–
4. Anstruther, Easter	–
5. Anstruther, Wester	–
6. Arngask	–
7. Auchterderran	3
8. Auchtermuchty	–
9. Auchtertool	–
10. Ballingry	1
11. Balmerino	–
12. Beath	7
13. Burntisland	–
13.—FIFE—*continued.*	
14. Cameron	–
15. Carnbee	–
16. Carnock	9
17. Ceres	–
18. Collessie	–
19. Crail	–
20. Creich	–
21. Cults	–
22. Cupar	3
23. Dairsie	–
24. Dalgety	2
25. Denino	–
26. Dunbog	–
27. Dunfermline	31
28. Dysart	5
29. Elie	–
30. Falkland	1
31. Ferry-Port-on-Craig	–
32. Flisk	–
33. Forgan	–
34. Inverkeithing	2
35. Kemback	–
36. Kennoway	–
37. Kettle	1
38. Kilconquhar	–
39. Kilmany	1
40. Kilrenny	–
41. Kinghorn	1
42. Kinglassie	–
43. Kingsbarns	–
44. Kirkcaldy	7
45. Largo	–
46. Leslie	–
47. Leuchars	3
48. Logie	–
49. Markinch	1
50. Monimail	–
51. Moonzie	–
52. Newburgh	–
53. Newburn	–
54. Pittenween	–
55. St. Andrews	2
56. St. Leonards	–
57. St. Monance	–
58. Saline	4
59. Scoonie	1
60. Strathmiglo	–
61. Torryburn	1
62. Wemyss	–
TOTAL	91
14.—FORFAR:	
1. Aberlemno	–
2. Airlie	–
3. Arbirlot	–
4. Arbroath	17
5. Auchterhouse	–
6. Barry	1
7. Brechin	2
8. Caraldstone	–
9. Carmylie	–
10. Cortachy	–
11. Craig	–
12. Dun	–
13. Dundee	268
14. Dunnichen	–
15. Edzell	–
16. Essie and Nevy	–
17. Farnell	–
18. Fearn	–
19. Forfar	4
20. Glammis	1
21. Glenisla	–
14.—FORFAR—*continued.*	
22. Guthrie	–
23. Inverarity	–
24. Inverkeillor	–
25. Kettins	–
26. Kingoldrum	–
27. Kinnell	–
28. Kinnettles	–
29. Kirkden	–
30. Kirriemuir	–
31. Lethnot	–
32. Liff and Benvie	141
33. Lintrathen	–
34. Lochlee	–
35. Logie-Pert	–
36. Lunan	–
37. Lundie & Fowlis-Easter	–
38. Mains and Strathmartin	1
39. Marytoun	–
40. Menmuir	–
41. Monifieth	–
42. Monikie	2
43. Montrose	7
44. Murroes	–
45. Newtyle	1
46. Oathlaw	2
47. Panbride	1
48. Rescobie	–
49. Ruthven	1
50. St. Vigeans	4
51. Strickathrow	–
52. Tannadice	–
53. Tealing	–
TOTAL	453
15.—HADDINGTON:	
1. Aberlady	–
2. Athelstaneford	–
3. Bolton	1
4. Dirleton	1
5. Dunbar	10
6. Garvald	–
7. Gladsmuir	–
8. Haddington	8
9. Humbie	1
10. Innerwick	–
11. Morham	1
12. North Berwick	1
13. Oldhamstocks	–
14. Ormiston	2
15. Pencaitland	2
16. Prestonkirk	3
17. Prestonpans	–
18. Salton	2
19. Spott	–
20. Stenton	–
21. Tranent	20
22. Whitekirk	–
23. Whittingham	–
24. Yester	1
TOTAL	53
16.—INVERNESS:	
1. Alvie	–
2. Ardersier	2
3. Barra	–
4. Boleskine and Abertarff	–
5. Bracadale	–
6. Cromdale	–
7. Croy	–
8. Daviot	1

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Number of Paupers.
16.—INVERNESS—*cont^d.*	
9. Dores	–
10. Duirnish	–
11. Glenelg	–
12. Harris	–
13. Inverness	1
14. Kilmallie	1
15. Kilmonivaig	–
16. Kilmorack	1
17. Kilmuir (Skye)	–
18. Kiltarlity	1
19. Kingussie	–
20. Kirkhill	–
21. Laggan	–
22. Moy	–
23. Petty	–
24. Portree	–
25. Sleat	–
26. Small Isles	–
27. Snizort	–
28. Strath	–
29. Uist, North	1
30. Uist, South	–
31. Urquhart	–
TOTAL	8
17.—KINCARDINE:	
1. Arbuthnot	–
2. Banchory-Devenick	–
3. Banchory-Ternan	1
4. Benholm	–
5. Bervie	–
6. Dunottar	–
7. Durris	–
8. Fettercairn	–
9. Fetteresso	3
10. Fordoun	–
11. Garvock	–
12. Glenbervie	–
13. Kinneff	–
14. Laurencekirk	–
15. Maryculter	–
16. Marykirk	3
17. Nigg	–
18. St. Cyrus	–
19. Strachan	–
TOTAL	7
18.—KINROSS:	
1. Cleish	–
2. Kinross	2
3. Orwell	–
4. Portmoak	–
TOTAL	2
19.—KIRKCUDBRIGHT:	
1. Anwoth	5
2. Balmaclellan	4
3. Balmaghie	6
4. Borgue	2
5. Buittle	2
6. Carsphairn	–
7. Colvend	1
8. Crossmichael	1
9. Dalry	6
10. Girthon	1
11. Kells	3
12. Kelton	10
13. Kirkbean	–
14. Kirkcudbright	17
15. Kirkgunzeon	–
16. Kirkmabreck	11
17. Kirkpatrick-Durham	5
18. Kirkpatrick-Irongray	1
19. Lochrutton	2
20. Minigaff	21
21. New Abbey	3
22. Parton	4
23. Rerrick	4
24. Terregles	–
25. Tongland	1
26. Troqueer	28
27. Twynholm	–
28. Urr	17
TOTAL	155
20.—LANARK:	
1. Avondale	21
2. Barony	965
3. Biggar	5
4. Blantyre	20
5. Bothwell	131
6. Calder	23
7. Cambuslang	10
8. Cambusnethan	164
9. Carluke	19
10. Carmichael	2
11. Carmunnock	1
12. Carnwath	3
13. Carstairs	2
14. Covington	–
15. Crawford	1
16. Crawfordjohn	–
17. Culter	–
18. Dalserf	11
19. Dalziel	26
20. Dolphington	–
21. Douglas	2
22. Dunsyre	–
23. Glasgow	870
24. Glassford	6
25. Gorbals	273
26. Govan	244
27. Hamilton	91
28. Kilbride, East	14
29. Lanark	25
30. Lesmahago	13
31. Libberton	–
32. Monkland, New	241
33. Monkland, Old	154
34. Pittenain	–
35. Rutherglen	59
36. Shotts	43
37. Stonehouse	4
38. Symington	–
39. Wandell & Lamington	–
40. Walston	–
41. Wiston and Roberton	1
TOTAL	3,444
21.—LINLITHGOW:	
1. Abercorn	–
2. Bathgate	37
3. Borrowstounness	23
4. Carriden	2
5. Dalmeny	3
6. Ecclesmachen	–
7. Kirkliston	5
8. Linlithgow	19
9. Livingstone	8
10. Queensferry	2
11. Torphichen	2
12. Uphall	5
13. Whitburn	7
TOTAL	113
22.—NAIRN:	
1. Ardclach	–
2. Auldearn	–
3. Cawdor	–
4. Nairn	–
TOTAL	Nil.
23.—ORKNEY & SHETLAND	
ORKNEY:	
1. Birsay and Harray	–
2. Cross and Burness	–
3. Eday	–
4. Evie and Rendal	–
5. Firth	–
6. Holm	–
7. Hoy and Græmsay	–
8. Kirkwall	–
9. Lady	–
10. Orphir	–
11. Ronaldshay, South	–
12. Rousay and Egilshay	–
13. St. Andrews & Deerness	–
14. Sandwick	–
15. Shapinshay	–
16. Stennis	–
17. Stromness	–
18. Stronsay	–
19. Walls and Flotta	–
20. Westray & Papa Westray	–
TOTAL	Nil.
SHETLAND.	
21. Bressay	–
22. Delting	–
23. Dunrossness	–
24. Fetlar and North Yell	–
25. Lerwick	–
26. Nesting	–
27. North Mavine	–
28. Sandsting	–
29. Tingwall	–
30. Unst	–
31. Walls	–
32. Yell	–
TOTAL	Nil.
24.—PEEBLES:	
1. Broughton	–
2. Drumelzier	–
3. Eddelstone	1
4. Innerleithen	2
5. Kirkurd	–
6. Linton, West	6
7. Lyne and Megget	–

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Number of Paupers.
24.—PEEBLES—*cont^d.*	
8. Manor	–
9. Newlands	–
10. Peebles	2
11. Skirling	–
12. Stobo	–
13. Traquair	–
14. Tweedsmuir	–
TOTAL	11
25.—PERTH:	
1. Aberdalgie	–
2. Aberfoyle	–
3. Abernethy	–
4. Abernyte	–
5. Alyth	9
6. Auchterarder	4
7. Auchtergaven	2
8. Balquhidder	–
9. Bendochy	–
10. Blackford	2
11. Blair-Athol	1
12. Blairgowrie	15
13. Callander	–
14. Caputh	1
15. Cargill	–
16. Clunie	–
17. Collace	–
18. Comrie	1
19. Coupar-Angus	–
20. Crieff	3
21. Culross	–
22. Dowally	–
23. Dron	–
24. Dull	1
25. Dunbarney	–
26. Dunblane	–
27. Dunkeld	–
28. Dunkeld, Little	–
29. Dunning	–
30. Errol	–
31. Forgandenny	–
32. Forteviot	–
33. Fortingall	1
34. Fossaway	–
35. Foulis-Wester	–
36. Gask	–
37. Glendevon	–
38. Inchture	–
39. Kenmore	–
40. Killin	1
41. Kilmadock	7
42. Kilspindie	–
43. Kincardine	–
44. Kinclaven	–
45. Kinfauns	–
46. Kinloch	–
47. Kinnaird	–
48. Kinnoul	2
49. Kirkmichael	–
50. Lethendy	–
51. Logierait	–
52. Longforgan	1
53. Madderty	1
54. Meigle	–
55. Methven	–
56. Moneydie	–
57. Monivaird	–
58. Monzie	–
59. Moulin	–
60. Muckhart	–
61. Muthil	–
62. Perth	38

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Number of Paupers.
25.—PERTH—*cont^d.*	
63. Port-of-Monteith	–
64. Rattray	–
65. Redgorton	2
66. Rhynd	–
67. Scone	–
68. St. Madoes	–
69. St. Martins	–
70. Tibbermuir	–
71. Trinity-Gask	–
72. Tulliallan	1
73. Weem	–
TOTAL	93
26.—RENFREW:	
1. Abbey	195
2. Cathcart	6
3. Eaglesham	25
4. Eastwood	137
5. Erskine	4
6. Greenock	228
7. Houston	69
8. Inchinnan	6
9. Innerkip and Gourock	6
10. Kilbarchan	72
11. Kilmalcolm	5
12. Lochwinnoch	19
13. Mearns	24
14. Neilston	198
15. Paisley	245
16. Port-Glasgow	64
17. Renfrew	9
TOTAL	1,312
27.—ROSS and CROMARTY:	
1. Alness	–
2. Applecross	–
3. Avoch	–
4. Barvas	–
5. Contin	–
6. Cromarty	1
7. Dingwall	–
8. Edderton	–
9. Fearn	–
10. Fodderty	–
11. Gairloch	–
12. Glenshiel	–
13. Killearnan	1
14. Kilmuir, Easter	–
15. Kiltearn	–
16. Kincardine	–
17. Kintail	–
18. Knockbain	–
19. Lochalsh	–
20. Lochbroom	–
21. Lochcarron	–
22. Lochs	–
23. Logie Easter	–
24. Nigg	–
25. Resolis, or Kirkmichael	–
26. Rosemarkie	1
27. Rosskeen	–
28. Stornoway	2
29. Tain	1
30. Tarbat	–
31. Uig	–
32. Urquhart	–
33. Urray	–
TOTAL	6

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Number of Paupers.
28.—ROXBURGH:	
1. Ancrum	–
2. Ashkirk	–
3. Bedrule	–
4. Bowden	–
5. Castleton	–
6. Cavers	–
7. Crailing	–
8. Eckford	1
9. Ednam	–
10. Hawick	22
11. Hopekirk	–
12. Hownam	–
13. Jedburgh	3
14. Kelso	4
15. Kirkton	–
16. Lilliesleaf	–
17. Linton	2
18. Mackerston	–
19. Maxton	–
20. Melrose	4
21. Minto	–
22. Morebattle	–
23. Oxnam	–
24. Roberton	–
25. Roxburgh	–
26. St. Boswells	2
27. Smailholm	–
28. Southdean	–
29. Sprouston	–
30. Stitchel	–
31. Wilton	6
32. Yetholm	4
TOTAL	48
29.—SELKIRK:	
1. Ettrick	–
2. Galashiels	4
3. Kirkhope	–
4. Selkirk	4
5. Yarrow	–
TOTAL	8
30.—STIRLING:	
1. Airth	4
2. Alva	–
3. Baldernock	4
4. Balfron	8
5. Bothkennar	1
6. Buchanan	–
7. Campsie	48
8. Denny	18
9. Drymen	1
10. Dunipace	13
11. Falkirk	30
12. Fintry	2
13. Gargunnock	–
14. Killearn	–
15. Kilsyth	20
16. Kippen	3
17. Larbert	4
18. Lecropt	1
19. Muiravonside	3
20. Polmont	4
21. St. Ninians	5
22. Slamannan	3
23. Stirling	23
24. Strathblane	–
TOTAL	195

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Number of Paupers.
31.—SUTHERLAND:	
1. Assynt	2
2. Clyne	–
3. Creich	–
4. Dornoch	–
5. Duirness	–
6. Eddrachillis	–
7. Farr	1
8. Golspie	–
9. Kildonan	–
10. Lairg	–
11. Loth	1
12. Rogart	–
13. Tongue	–
TOTAL	4
32.—WIGTON:	
1. Glasserton	18
2. Inch	59
3. Kirkcolm	28
4. Kirkinner	27
5. Kirkmaiden	35
6. Kirkowan	21
7. Leswalt	
8. Luce, New	
9. Luce, Old	
10. Mochrum	
11. Penninghame	
12. Portpatrick	
13. Sorby	
14. Stoneykirk	
15. Stranraer	
16. Whithorn	
17. Wigton	
TOTAL	5

ABSTRACT.

COUNTY AND PARISH.	Number of Paupers.
1. Aberdeen	53
2. Argyll	67
3. Ayr	1,303
4. Banff	9
5. Berwick	12
6. Bute	64
7. Caithness	5
8. Clackmannan	21
9. Dumbarton	351
10. Dumfries	101
11. Edinburgh	818
12. Elgin	8
13. Fife	91
14. Forfar	453
15. Haddington	53
16. Inverness	8
17. Kincardine	7
18. Kinross	2
19. Kirkcudbright	15
20. Lanark	3,44
21. Linlithgow	11
22. Nairn	
23. Orkney and Shetland	
24. Peebles	1
25. Perth	9
26. Renfrew	1,31
27. Ross	
28. Roxburgh	4
29. Selkirk	
30. Stirling	19
31. Sutherland	
32. Wigton	59
GRAND TOTAL	9,41

Crown Office, Edinburgh,
3 July 1863.

And. Murray, ju

ROMAN CATHOLIC PAUPER CHILDREN (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 March 1863;—*for*,

"COPY of any REGULATIONS, INSTRUCTIONS, or CORRESPONDENCE of the Board of Supervision in *Scotland*, relating to the RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION of the PAUPER CHILDREN of ROMAN CATHOLIC PARENTS."

Board of Supervision, 23 May 1863.

W. S. WALKER, Secretary.

[The Correspondence comprised in this Return includes the whole Correspondence of the Board in relation to all Cases which have been disposed of by the Board at this date, but does not include Correspondence relating to Cases which are incomplete and still under consideration.]

(*Mr. Monsell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 27 *July* 1863.

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and Divine service every Sabbath-day: provided that inmates who refuse to attend on account of their religious principles, shall be exempt from such attendance, and shall be engaged, during the time of Divine service, in religious exercises, or in reading, or hearing read, such religious book suited to their religious persuasion as the house governor shall sanction.

"LI. Any regular minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate of the poorhouse shall, at any time of the day, on the request of any inmate, be allowed by the house governor to enter the poorhouse for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate, or for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of his religion: provided that such assistance or instruction shall be so given as not to interfere with the good order and discipline of the other inmates of the poorhouse; and such religious assistance or instruction shall be strictly confined to inmates who are of the religious persuasion of such minister, and to the children of such inmates.

"LII. When a regular minister of any religious persuasion shall request permission to visit members of his congregation who may be inmates of the poorhouse, orders shall be given for his admission at such hours as the house governor may consider proper; and if such inmates, or several of them, desire it, arrangements shall be made for assembling them in some convenient apartment, where religious instruction may be given, or Divine service conducted with decorum, and apart from the other inmates.

"LIII. No work, except the necessary household work and cooking, shall be performed by the inmates on Sabbath-day.

"LIV. No work, except the necessary household work and cooking, shall be required to be performed by any poor person who shall be entered in the register as professing to be a member of the Episcopal Church, on Good Friday and Christmas-day; nor by any poor person who shall be entered on the register as professing the Roman Catholic religion, on any of the following days observed as holidays in the Roman Catholic Church; that is to say, the 1st and 6th days of January, the 17th and 25th days of March, the 29th day of June, the 15th day of August, the 1st day of November, Ascension-day, and Corpus Christi-day."

III.—MINUTES of the Board of Supervision, circulated to all Parishes.

1. Minute of 12th September 1850.

The Board are of opinion that all children admitted to the poorhouse whether along with both or one of their parents, or as orphans, or otherwise, ought to be entered in the Register as belonging to the religious persuasion of their respective parents or surviving parent, when that is known or can be ascertained, provided that such children are not deserted by both parents, or by their surviving parent, at the time of their admission. When there is one of the parents who has not deserted the children, they ought to be registered as belonging to the religious persuasion of such parent.

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2. Minute of 16th June 1853.

The Board cannot admit that after a child, even though deserted, has been registered as a Roman Catholic, the Parochial Board has power to alter the Register, and describe that child as a Protestant, without his or her consent; and they are further of opinion that effect must be given by the Parochial Board to the original registration in the manner prescribed by the statute and the rules.

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3. Minute of 29th June 1854, respecting a case in which the Children, Inmates of a Poorhouse, were sent for education to Schools in a neighbouring Town.

The Board are of opinion that the Parochial Board have no power to deprive parents, or a surviving parent, though a pauper, of the natural right to direct the religious instruction of their or her children; and unless there be reason to believe that the Episcopal school referred to is improperly conducted, which is not alleged, the Parochial Board ought to permit the children in question to go to that school in the same manner as other children inmates of the poorhouse are permitted to go to other schools in the town.

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4. Minute of 25th March 1858, as to the Education of Roman Catholic Children.

The Board are of opinion that, although education is a part of the relief which the Parochial Board is bound to provide for pauper children, that Board is not legally bound to subsidise from the parochial funds, schools of every different religious denomination to which any of the pauper children and the ratepayers may happen to belong.

At the same time, the Board are of opinion that the Parochial Board is bound to take care that the education given by them, as a part of the relief which they are required to afford to pauper children, shall not be so conducted as to counteract the religious instruction which the parents or surviving parent, or, if there be no parent, the legal guardian may intimate a desire to give to any such child.

A parent, or if there be no parent, then a legal guardian, is the only person who, in the opinion of the Board, has a right to determine what religious tenets shall be taught to the child; and the Parochial Board cannot, without undue disregard of the natural and legal rights of such persons, permit any one else to determine that question in regard to the children for whose education that Board is bound to provide. In the case of children who have no surviving parent, the intention of their parents in this respect must be inferred to have been to bring up their children in the tenets which they themselves, or the last survivor of them, professed.

For an exposition of the principles on which the Board has acted with reference to analogous questions in regard to poorhouses, the Parochial Board is referred to an excerpt from the Sixth Annual Report and the Minutes of the Board, printed at pages 10 and 11 of the Collected Rules and Regulations relating to Poorhouses. Those principles appear to the Board to be applicable to the outdoor registered poor, and may serve to guide Parochial Boards in regard to all classes of paupers. *See* Minute of 12th September 1850, p. 2.

The Board desire to direct attention to their Minute of the 29th June 1854, with reference to the children of parents who are members of the Episcopal Church, and to point out that the principle there laid down, as to children habitually sent to the ordinary and properly taught schools of the place, would be equally applicable to the children of parents belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. *See* above.

The Board are of opinion that the Parochial Board ought not to object to pay for children sent, by desire of their parents, or legal guardians, to an existing and properly taught Roman Catholic school, similar fees to those which may be usually paid for pauper children at other schools in the same parish; but they are of opinion that the Parochial Board is not under any legal obligation to contribute otherwise from the parochial funds to the establishment or maintenance of a Roman Catholic school.

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5. Excerpt Minute of 27th December 1860, as to Roman Catholic Children, and Adult Roman Catholic Inmates of the Poorhouse, Parish of Edinburgh.

In a country where there is an established and endowed church, the members of that church, and especially the poor members, will have facilities for obtaining religious instruction which cannot generally be enjoyed to the same extent by

the members of other communions which have to provide their own ecclesiastical establishments. This is an inequality with which the Board cannot pretend to deal, and which they have no power to remove. But the Board have anxiously sought to secure to all paupers, whether belonging to the Episcopal Church, to the Roman Catholic Church, to the Free Church, or to the other denominations of Dissenters, equal facilities for obtaining religious instruction and aid from the ministers of their respective denominations, so far as those ministers are able and willing to afford it. In this respect the Roman Catholics have been placed on a footing of perfect equality with the other denominations, and this has been effected by making the same rules equally applicable to all. But the Board cannot undertake to obtain for the Roman Catholics special and peculiar privileges which are denied to other denominations.

These being the principles on which the Board have uniformly acted, they are desirous to impress upon Parochial Boards the obligation which rests with them, to maintain with rigid impartiality this perfect equality amongst the paupers of different denominations. They also desire to point out that, in dealing with paupers of religious opinions differing from those of the majority, it must be kept in mind, that if the course pursued is not the same which would have been adopted had the religious denomination of the parties been reversed, that perfect equality will have been violated. A Parochial Board is entrusted with the administration of the laws for the relief and management of the poor of all denominations equally, without reference to their denominational differences; and the questions whether the child of a Roman Catholic parent is to be educated as a Protestant, or the child of a Protestant parent as a Roman Catholic, must be decided on the same principles and on precisely similar grounds, otherwise even-handed justice will not have been administered, and Parochial Boards will be justly accused of perverting to sectarian purposes the powers and the means confided to those bodies for the equal benefit of all.

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6. Minute of 13th February 1862.

Complaints have been made to the Board that pauper children whose parents were Roman Catholics have been placed by the Parochial Board in Protestant institutions, to which Roman Catholic clergymen are denied access, and have thus been brought up as Protestants. The Board therefore desire to remind Parochial Boards that they are bound to take care that the education given by them as a part of the relief which they are required to afford to pauper children shall not be so conducted as to counteract the religious instruction which the parents or surviving parent may intimate a desire to give to any such child. In the case of children who have no surviving parent, the intention of the parents in this respect must be inferred to have been to bring up the children in the religious tenets which they themselves professed.

In order to acquit themselves of these obligations, Parochial Boards ought to place the younger children of Roman Catholic parents, whom it is desired to board out, in families of the Roman Catholic persuasion, when suitable families of that persuasion can be found in the parish, or within such distance beyond it as the Parochial Board may consider it expedient to send pauper children. If no such families can be found, and the parish has poorhouse accommodation, then such Roman Catholic children ought to be placed in the poorhouse where the Roman Catholic clergyman has access to them, in terms of the rules and regulations. But if there be no suitable Roman Catholic family in which the child can be boarded, and the parish be not possessed of poorhouse accommodation, then special care ought to be taken that, wherever the child may be placed, the known clergymen of the religious persuasion of its parents shall have free access to it, at reasonable hours, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction, and the place of residence of every such child ought to be intimated to the nearest resident clergyman of the religious persuasion of its parents.

When there is a properly conducted Roman Catholic school in the parish, the child of Roman Catholic parents who is boarded out ought to be sent to that school, if it be within a reasonable distance of the residence of the Roman Catholic family in which the child is boarded; or if no suitable Roman Catholic family can be found willing to receive it, and there be no poorhouse accommodation

tion belonging to the parish, then the child, which must, in that case, of necessity be boarded in a Protestant family, ought, if possible, to be placed with one which resides within such a moderate distance of a properly conducted Roman Catholic school as will admit of the child's regularly attending that school, and the child should be required to attend it accordingly.

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7. Minute of 14th August 1862.

The Board have considered the visiting officer's reports, and various communications from Parochial Boards' committees, inspectors and others,* relating to the questions whether Parochial Boards are required or empowered, or whether they ought to allow the inmates of a poorhouse to attend Divine worship in the neighbouring churches or chapels of their respective religious denominations; and whether the local authorities ought to give the inmates leave of absence from the poorhouse, or what are called "liberty days," at stated intervals.

*See pp. 34 to 38.

The statute 8 & 9 Vict., c. 83, appears to the Board to contemplate that the religious instruction of the inmates of a poorhouse shall be conducted in the poorhouse, and in the 64th section has made provision for that purpose, but has nowhere provided for any other mode of giving such instruction. The rules and regulations for the management of poorhouses, framed and sanctioned by this Board, and adopted by local Boards, are founded upon the provisions of the statute, and regulate the manner in which effect is to be given to them. Whatever, therefore, may be the supplemental arrangements proposed or adopted, the Board cannot sanction any departure from the requirements of the statute, or of the rules now in force with reference to religious instruction in a poorhouse. These must in all cases be fully and systematically observed, and this Board could not approve of a rule which, contemplating a totally different provision for the religious instruction of the inmates, should give them liberty to leave the poorhouse every Sunday, for the real or alleged purpose of attending Divine worship. Such a rule would give to every inmate a right to be absent from the poorhouse every Sunday, and would in many cases, if not in all, be subversive of discipline and proper management.

But the Board are of opinion, that it is competent to a house committee to give, or (which would be preferable) to authorise the house governor to give, if they or he shall see fit, permission to any inmate to attend Divine worship on any Sabbath, either in the forenoon or the afternoon, at any church or chapel of the religious denomination of such inmate that may be in the vicinity of the poorhouse; provided that such permission shall not be given unless after due consideration of the character and conduct of such inmate, and with careful regard to the proper management and discipline of the poorhouse; and provided also that such permission shall be withheld from any inmate who shall have abused the indulgence, either by failing to attend Divine worship, when leave of absence has been given for that purpose, or by failing on such an occasion to return to the poorhouse at the proper time, or in any other manner.

The Board could not approve of a rule which would secure to all the inmates of a poorhouse, or to any class or section of them, leave of absence from the poorhouse, on certain specified days recurring periodically, or what are called "liberty days." But they are of opinion that the house committee may authorise the house governor to give, if he shall see fit, to any inmate, who shall state reasonable grounds for the request, permission to be absent from the poorhouse for a limited number of hours during any day; subject, however, to conditions and provisions similar to those above stated with reference to leave of absence for the purpose of attending Divine worship, and provided, moreover, that leave of absence for any other purpose shall not be given to any inmate more than once in 30 days, or such other number of days as the house committee shall determine, nor during the night, unless in special circumstances, and for reasons ascertained to be urgent.

A house governor to whom the house committee shall have given authority to grant leave of absence from the poorhouse in the manner and subject to the conditions and provisions above stated, will be held responsible for the proper exercise of that authority, and must avoid either so free an exercise of it as would be injurious to discipline, or a capricious exercise of it, which would be unjust to the inmates.

IV.—CIRCULAR LETTER, with Opinion of Counsel as to Education, transmitted to all Inspectors of Poor in Scotland.

Board of Supervision,
Edinburgh, 16 February 1854.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit, for the information of the Parochial Board, the subjoined Question upon the subject of the Education of Pauper Children lately laid before counsel by this Board, and the opinion of the Lord Advocate, the Dean of Faculty, and Mr. Neaves thereon. And I am to intimate, that in accordance with that opinion, the Board of Supervision will in future consider the provision made for education as an element in judging of the adequacy of relief in cases where poor persons with children complain that the relief afforded is inadequate.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

To the Inspector of Poor,

"Question.

"Are Parochial Boards under any obligation, in any form, or in any case, to provide for the education of poor children who are themselves, or whose parents are, objects of parochial relief; and if so, in what manner, and to what extent, can that obligation be enforced by the memorialists?"

"Opinion.

"We are of opinion that a provision for education enters, as a legal element, into the amount of parochial relief to be afforded to pauper children, whether directly to themselves or indirectly through their parents. In the case of children, we consider that the duty of aliment involves the duty of education, and that the parents, or those who are *in loco parentis* to children, are under an obligation to educate as well as to support them. This is the duty of any parent who is able to do so, and where the parent is a pauper, the Parochial Board is under an obligation to supply the parent with the necessary means of fulfilling his natural obligation. If the Parochial Board take the children into their own custody, they come to be *in loco parentis*, and are bound, we conceive, to fulfil the obligation themselves.

"The nature and extent of the education to be given to children is matter of discretion, and depends on the circumstances of each family. But there are no circumstances, and no condition of life, in which some education is not an absolute necessary to the child as a human being, and though a discretion be allowed, it must be exercised soundly, so as at least to supply those indispensable elements of instruction, without which the child would be not only helpless in itself, but noxious to society.

"We are of opinion that the regulation of this matter is vested in the memorialists, who, we have no doubt, will exercise due caution in controlling the discretion of the local authorities, keeping in view always the existing state of matters and the condition of society in each district, and the standard which may there prevail as to the degree of instruction necessary to enable a child to earn a livelihood by honest though humble means.

"The opinion of,

(signed) "*J. Moncreiff.*
"*John Inglis.*
"Edinburgh, 30 December 1853." "*Charles Neaves.*"

V.—CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISH OF GREENOCK.—1850.

Greenock, 1850.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN POORHOUSE.

No. I.—Mr. *J. F. Gordon* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Dear Sir, 4th September 1850.

I BEG to send you herewith two letters addressed to me by the Rev. Mr. Danaker, Catholic clergyman of Greenock, and relative copy correspondence between him and the inspector of the parish, and shall endeavour to call at your office to-morrow forenoon, in the hope that you will be good enough to mention the most regular mode of having the matter submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I have, &c.

Wm. Smythe, Esq., Secretary, Board of Supervision. (signed) *Jas. Fraser Gordon.*

Enclosure 1, in No. I.

The Rev. *James Danaker* to Mr. *J. F. Gordon.*

Sir, 30 August 1850.

I TAKE the liberty of introducing to your notice a case of intolerance, which, I am sure, you as a Catholic and a member of the Association of St. Margaret, will use your endeavour to remedy.

I have requested the governor of the Greenock Poorhouse to allow the Catholic orphan children to attend my instructions when I visit the poorhouse. This reasonable request he refused. I then applied to the Parochial Board, submitting at the same time a copy of the correspondence between myself and the governor, and they came to the following very intolerant resolution:—

"That all the children who are inmates of the poorhouse be brought up in the religious persuasion of the majority of the heritors and ratepayers of this community."

This resolution, I have no doubt, you will look upon as not only unjust but contrary to the rules and regulations for the management of poorhouses sanctioned by the Board of Supervision; especially the 51st and 52d, which seem to give a clear right to have the inmates assembled in some convenient apartment where religious instruction may be given. Dr. Murdoch told me to write to you on the subject, and that you will lay it before the Board of Supervision. If you should be kind enough to do so, I will, on the receipt of your note, send you copies of the correspondence between myself, the governor, and the Parochial Board. I take the liberty of sending you a copy of this day's "Greenock Advertiser," in which you will see the grounds on which the Board came to the above-mentioned resolution.

I have, &c.,

James F. Gordon, Esq., 27, Forth-street, Edinburgh. (signed) *James Danaker*, R. C. C.

Enclosure 2, in No. I.

The Rev. *Jas. Danaker* to Mr. *J. F. Gordon.*

My dear Sir, 2 September 1850.

I AM in receipt of your very kind letter, and have the pleasure to transmit to you a copy of the correspondence between myself and the inspector. Perhaps it may be of some use to have a copy of the dissent used by two members of the Board there. It is as follows:—

"We dissent from the decision now come to upon that most important subject of religious liberty, for the following reasons: 1st, That it is an attempt to proselytize the

Greenock, 1850.

Roman Catholic children; and, 2d, it is not warranted by the rules sent from the Board of Supervision for the guidance of the poorhouse of Greenock. (Signed) Patrick O'Neill. John M'Guckin."

What makes the case still worse is, that the governor of the poorhouse, or some other person, took it upon themselves, before they received the sanction of the local Board, to prevent the Catholic children from attending my instruction, as you will see from the correspondence. Even now that he has the authority of the Board for it, I doubt very much that he is satisfied in keeping them from me, until the resolution come to here by the Greenock Board is sanctioned by the Board of Supervision; for I need not mention to you that the Act of Parliament "for the better Administration of the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor in Scotland," enacts that "No rules or regulations framed by the Parochial Board shall be effectual, or shall be acted upon, except such as shall have been approved by the Board of Supervision," 8 & 9 Victoria, cap. 83, sec. 64. Yet they have acted upon it here, and are still acting upon it, though the Board of Supervision has not sanctioned it. You will be kind enough to read the enclosed letters as they are numbered. I will expect to hear from you soon on this subject. In the meantime, I have, &c.

(signed) *James Danaker*, R. C. C.

James F. Gordon, Esq.

Enclosure 3, in No. I.

The Rev. *Jas. Danaker* to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir,

You would oblige me if you would cause to be assembled, in a suitable apartment in the poorhouse, all the inmates of the Roman Catholic persuasion (the children as well as the old people), that they may be enabled to comply with the duties of their holy religion. The most convenient hour for me to attend would be half-past 11 o'clock on the Wednesdays. If this does not suit your convenience, you can mention to me what hour would. I think it right to state that, if the Catholic children of the house are refused admission to my instructions, I will deem it my duty to take further proceedings. I will expect a written answer to this at your earliest convenience.

Yours, &c.

Mr. John Malcom, Inspector. (signed) *Jas. Danaker*, R. C. C.

Enclosure 4, in No. I.

The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Rev. *Jas. Danaker.*

Rev. Sir, 12 August 1850.

The inmates of the poorhouse who are registered as belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion, will, as you desire, be assembled on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

I am, &c.

Rev. James Danaker. (signed) *John Malcom*, Inspector.

Enclosure 5, in No. I.

The Rev. *Jas. Danaker* to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir, 13 August 1850.

I received your note of the 12th instant, in which you are kind enough to say that you will assemble those of the Roman Catholic persuasion who are registered. Would you be kind enough to inform me, will you assemble those children who are of the Roman Catholic persuasion, but are not registered as such—such as John Cavens and Lucy Cavens, whose parents were Catholics, and who were themselves baptized in the Roman Catholic Church.

I am, &c.

Mr. John Malcom, Inspector. (signed) *Jas. Danaker*, R. C. C

Enclosure 6, in No. I.

The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Rev. *Jas. Danaker.*

Rev. Sir, 13 August 1850.

I AM just in receipt of your note, wishing to be informed if I will assemble, with the adults who are registered, "those children who are of the Roman Catholic persuasion, but are not registered as such."

As no distinction of the children has been made by the House Committee, and as a notice of a motion on the subject of registering children has been given by Mr. O'Neill, you will perhaps see the propriety of not pressing that matter until it be fully discussed at the first meeting of the Board.

I am, &c.

Rev. Jas. Danaker, R. C. C. (signed) *John Malcom,* Inspector.

Enclosure 7, in No. I.

Rev. *Jas. Danaker* to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir, 14 August 1850.

I HAVE received yours of the 13th, and have to request that you will inform me who has prevented the non-registered Catholic children from attending my instructions, as it would appear the House Committee have not prevented them; or why is it that they are obliged to attend in the meantime the instructions and prayer-meetings of others who are not of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

I am, &c.

Mr. John Malcom, Inspector. (signed) *Jas. Danaker,* R. C. C.

Enclosure 8, in No. I.

The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Rev. *Jas. Danaker.*

Rev. Sir, 14 August 1850.

IN reply to your note, just received, I have to state, that the "register" being my only guide for assertaining the religious persuasion of the inmates, I am not in possession of the fact that any of the children have adopted the Roman Catholic persuasion, and I do not feel that I would be justified in interfering with the present arrangements made by the House Committee for the instruction of the children until altered by them.

This correspondence will, however, be laid before their first meeting, and the deliverance communicated to you.

I am, &c.

Rev. Jas. Danaker, Greenock. (signed) *John Malcom,* Inspector.

Enclosure 9, in No. I.

The Rev. *Jas. Danaker* to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir, 15 August 1850.

I HAVE received yours of the 14th, and have to state my surprise that a "register," which does not state the religion of the orphan children, could be to you a guide for ascertaining that they are Protestants.

I am in possession of the fact that the parents of the children were Catholics; that the children themselves were baptised in the Roman Catholic Church; and that they have done no act, except what they have done through compulsion since their admittance into the poorhouse, that could be construed into an abandonment of the Roman Catholic Church.

I have again to repeat that I am not aware the House Committee have made any rule to prevent those children attending my instructions; I demand, therefore, of you, respectfully, but firmly, an explicit answer. Will you allow the above-mentioned children to attend my instructions or not?

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Danaker,* R. C. C.

Greenock, 1850.

Enclosure 10, in No. I.

The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Rev. *James Danaker.*

Rev. Sir, 16 August 1850.

Conceiving that it would be uncourteous not to acknowledge receipt of your note, dated yesterday, although I have only to repeat substantially what I have already stated, and without questioning your authority for the "demand," however "firmly" you have made, I reply, that I am not at liberty to interfere with the present arrangements for the instruction of the children in this house, the Committee having as yet made no distinction between the children.

I respectfully suggest that any further communication which you may think proper to make on this subject be addressed to the committee or the chairman.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Malcom,* Inspector.

Enclosure 11, in No. I.

The Rev. *James Danaker* to the Chairman of the Parochial Board, Greenock.

Sir, 27 August 1850.

I take the liberty to send you, as chairman of the Greenock Parochial Board, a copy of a correspondence between Mr. Malcom, governor of the poorhouse, and myself, in which he refuses to allow the orphan children of the Roman Catholic persuasion to attend my instruction. I request that you will take the necessary steps to cause the Governor to assemble these children with the other Catholic inmates, when the Roman Catholic clergyman attends there to give instructions.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Danaker,* R.C.C.

Enclosure 12, in No. I.

The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Rev. *James Danaker.*

Rev. Sir, 28 August 1850.

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Committee of Management for Relief of the Poor within the parish of Greenock, held last night, the following resolution was adopted, a copy of which I was instructed to forward to you:

"That all the children in the poorhouse be brought up in accordance with the religious persuasion of the majority of the heritors and ratepayers of the community."

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Malcom,* Inspector.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *J. F. Gordon.*

Sir, Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, 7 September 1850.

With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, I now beg to send you annexed a copy of a letter which I have this day, by direction of the Board of Supervision, addressed to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Smythe,*
Secretary.

J. F. Gordon, Esq., W.S., Broughton-street.

Enclosure in No. II.

The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock, dated 7 September 1850, and referred to in preceding Letter.

Sir,

The attention of the Board of Supervision has been directed to a resolution adopted by the Managing Committee of the Parochial Board of Greenock, passed on the 27th of August last, in regard to the religious instruction of children in the poorhouse.

The resolution to which I allude is as follows:—"That all children in the poorhouse be brought up in accordance with the religious persuasion of the majority of the heritors and ratepayers of this community."

I am

Greenock, 1850.

I am directed to inform you that the resolution is inconsistent with the rules and regulations approved of by the Board of Supervision, and such as this Board cannot sanction.

I am further to require you to state why no entry is contained in the register kept at the poorhouse of the religious persuasion of orphan children who are inmates. The Board of Supervision is of opinion that, if the rules requiring the registration of all the inmates were properly carried out, there could be no more difficulty in respect to the religious instruction of children than of adults.

I am, &c.

Mr. John Malcom, Inspector, Greenock. (signed) *W. Smythe*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision,

Sir, 9 September 1850.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7th curt., requiring me "to state why no entry is contained in the register kept at the poorhouse of the religious persuasion of orphan children who are inmates."

In reply, I may mention that the subject has been under consideration at several meetings, and a correspondence entered into with the governors of other poorhouses, when it was ascertained that in almost all the poorhouses the orphan children were not registered as belonging to any particular persuasion; and the committee, convinced that such children as are in this poorhouse have not made choice of any religious persuasion, not having attained to the years when it might be expected that they had formed religious opinions for themselves, considered it the most politic way to do as is done elsewhere.

The rules require the registering of the religious persuasion of the inmates. Now, this is done as far as it can be ascertained from themselves, but this cannot be expected from a child who has had no religious convictions; and I presume that the rules do not require the registering of the religious persuasion of parents deceased, as to do so would be assuming that the child must necessarily adopt the opinions of the parents; and such a principle, if admitted, would lead to very great difficulties in cases where the religious opinions of the parents cannot be ascertained, or where the parents held different religious opinions, and in not a few cases where no religious opinions were held at all by the parents.

I may mention, that in the education of the children, the ordinary elementary books are used, and the only religious book is the common authorised version of the Bible, without note or comment.

I am, &c.

W. Smythe, Esq., Secretary, Board of Supervision. (signed) *John Malcom*, Inspector.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir, 11 September 1850.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 9 September, as to the registering of the religious persuasion of orphan children, inmates of the poorhouse at Greenock.

I will lay your letter before the Board of Supervision.

There may, no doubt, occasionally be cases in which the religious persuasion of the children's parents may not be known; but in ordinary cases, I conceive that children should be entered as of the religious persuasion to which their parents were known or understood to belong.

I am, &c.

Mr. John Malcom, Inspector, Greenock. (signed) *W. Smythe*, Secretary.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir. 18 September 1850.

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying extract minute of the Board of Supervision of the 12th inst., in regard to the manner in which the religious persuasion of children admitted into the Greenock Poorhouse should be entered in the register of inmates.

You will be good enough to submit it to the House Committee, in order that they may instruct the House Governor to act accordingly.

I am, &c,

Mr. John Malcom, Inspector, Greenock. (signed) *W. Smythe*, Secretary.

Greenock, 1850.

Enclosure in No. V.

EXTRACT Minute referred to in preceding Letter.

Greenock.—A letter from the inspector, dated 9 September 1850, in regard to the resolution of Parochial Board as to the religious instruction of children in the poorhouse, which was laid before the Board at last meeting, was read, and the Secretary's letter in reply, dated 11 September, was submitted. The Board was of opinion that all children admitted to the poorhouse, whether along with both or one of their parents, or as orphans, or otherwise, ought to be entered in the register as belonging to the religious persuasion of their respective parents or surviving parent, when that is known or can be ascertained, provided that such children are not deserted by both parents or by their surviving parent at the time of their admission. When there is one of the parents who has not deserted the children, they ought to be registered as belonging to the religious persuasion of such parent.

No. VI.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 25 September 1850.

I AM instructed to forward to you a copy of the following resolutions:—

Resolution of the House Committee, 23d September 1850.

"The House Committee, having taken into consideration the letters from the Secretary of the Board of Supervision, of dates 7th, 11th, 14th,* and 18th, together with the extract minute of the Board, of date 12th September, deem it unnecessary to order the House Governor to make any entry in the register of a religious persuasion in the case of orphans and deserted children."

Resolution of the Committee of Management, 24th September 1850.

"The Committee of Management approve of the resolution of the House Committee, adopted at their meeting last night, and agree to remit a copy of the same to the Board of Supervision."

I am, &c.

W. Smythe, Esq. (signed) *John Malcom*, Inspector.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir, 26 September 1850.

WITH reference to the resolution of the House Committee of the 23d instant, I am directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision must insist on the registration of orphan children in the poorhouse, as belonging to the religious persuasion of their parents; and this Board will not hold a tender of relief in the poorhouse in such cases to be a tender of adequate relief, unless orphan children are so registered.

I am, &c.

Mr. J. Malcom, Inspector, Greenock. (signed) *W. Smythe*, Secretary.

No. VIII.—Mr. *J. F. Gordon* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 10 October 1850.

WITH reference to the conversation I had the honour of having lately with Sir John M'Neill, on the subject of the religious instruction of the Catholic inmates in the Greenock Poorhouse, I beg to enclose a letter I have received from the Rev. Mr. Danaker, from which it would appear that the Parochial Board still hesitate to act upon the instructions of the Board of Supervision, requiring the registration of the Catholic children, or at least continue to throw obstacles in the way of their being visited by their own clergyman, as provided for under the regulations sanctioned by the Board.

On the part of the Rev. Mr. Danaker, therefore, I have now to request to be informed whether any correspondence has recently passed on the subject; and, if consistent with the public interests, I would further beg to be furnished with copies of such minutes or letters as have reference to the matter.

I have, &c.

Wm. Smythe, Esq. (signed) *Jas. Fraser Gordon.*

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* This letter relates merely to a proposal that a deputation of the Parochial Board should wait upon the Board of Supervision.

No. IX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *J. F. Gordon.*

Sir, 10 October 1850.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated this day, with the Rev. Mr. Danaker's.

The Board of Supervision has intimated to the Parochial Board of Greenock, that unless the rules as to the religious persuasion were carried into effect in regard to orphan children admitted into the poorhouse, this Board would not hold the relief given in the poorhouse to such children to be adequate. Beyond this, the Board has no power of compelling the observance of the rules.

I am, &c.

Jas. F. Gordon., Esq., (signed) *W. Smythe*, Secretary.
37, Broughton-street, Edinburgh.

No. X.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 13 November 1850.

AT a special meeting of the Committee of Management of the Parochial Board of Greenock, held last night, the following resolution was adopted:—

"Rescind the motion of 27th August, and instruct the House Committee, at their first meeting, to act in terms of the extract minute of the Board of Supervision of 12th September 1850."

I am, &c.

W. Smythe, Esq. (signed) *John Malcom*, Inspector.

No. XI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir, 15 November 1850.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 13th November, containing copy of a resolution adopted by a special meeting of the Committee of Management of the Parochial Board of Greenock on the 12th instant, and I have to inform you that I have laid the same before the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.

Mr. John Malcom, Inspector, Greenock. (signed) *W. Smythe*, Secretary.

No. XII.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 19 November 1850.

THE House Committee, in registering the religious persuasion of the children as that of their parents, met with the difficulty of how they should act when the parents were known to hold atheistical or deistical opinions; and I was requested to communicate with you for instructions how they should act in such cases.

Your answer will oblige, Sir, &c.

W. Smythe, Esq. (signed) *John Malcom*, Inspector.

No. XIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir, 20 November 1850.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th November.

Persons who are known to hold atheistical or deistical opinions cannot be said to be of any known religious persuasion. I apprehend, therefore, that the children of such persons cannot be entered as being of any religious persuasion, and that the House Committee are entitled to regulate their religious instruction.

I am, &c.

Mr. John Malcom, Inspector, Greenock. (signed) *W. Smythe*, Secretary.

Greenock, 1850.

No. XIV.—Mr. *J. F. Gordon* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Dear Sir, 20 November 1850.

I ENCLOSE copy letter received from the Rev. Mr. Danaker, and relative copy correspondence with the Inspector of the Greenock Poor, from which you will observe that the House Committee have passed a resolution, upon which they have since acted, to send all the Catholic children to be boarded in the country, for the obvious purpose of evading the rules of the Board of Supervision which relate to the religious education of the inmates of the poorhouse.

In the circumstances under which this proceeding has been taken, there can be no manner of doubt that, in disavowing any intention to throw obstacles in the way of the religious instruction of the children, the Committee have no other object in view than to use such expressions as may enable them to violate the laws with impunity, and thus, while affecting by their words to "rescind" the resolution of 27th August, they are in reality determined to carry into full effect, should there be no power strong enough to prevent them. I shall be very sorry indeed to find that the Board of Supervision, to which the country looks with the utmost confidence for protection from such proceedings at the instance of local Boards, is not invested with the necessary power to put an effectual check to such an act as that which has just been perpetrated. But should this unfortunately prove to be the case under the law as it now stands, the circumstance will only serve to demonstrate the necessity of applying to the Legislature for such additional power as may supply whatever is defective in that respect.

I have written to Greenock for information as to whether the rule requiring registration has been complied with, and shall do myself the pleasure of waiting upon you, on hearing from my correspondent.

I remain, &c.

Wm. Smythe, Esq., Secretary. (signed) *Jas. Fraser Gordon.*

Enclosure 1, in No. XIV.

Rev. *J. Danaker* to Mr. *J. F. Gordon.*

19 November 1850.

As I anticipated, the House Committee have sent to be boarded in the country those children of the poorhouse who were known to be of Roman Catholic persuasion. This resolution was evidently come to for the purpose of evading the decision of the Board of Supervision, because it is Catholic children, and no one else, that have been sent out. The House Committee met at eight o'clock last night; and early this morning the poor children were sent to the moors in a country milk-cart, under the rain, lest I should have the satisfaction to have them assembled to hear my instructions on to-morrow, which is my day for visiting the poorhouse. I have received the following from a member of the House Committee as the resolution come to by that body last night, moved by Mr. Crawford, and seconded by Mr. Sellars:—"That the Inspector board out the following children: Jas. Rorty, John and Lucy Cavens, Fanny Cassady, and Elizabeth M'Dade, taking due care that their comforts and education be properly attended to, and that no obstacle be thrown in the way of their religious instructions." This resolution was unanimously agreed to, one member only, namely, Mr. John M'Guicken, expressing his dissent, in the following terms:—"I dissent from the motion now carried, considering that sending the children out to the country is a waste of the public money, and apparently thwarting the views of the Board of Supervision." Is there any remedy for this unscrupulous and factious opposition to our just rights? I send you enclosed a copy of my letter to the Inspector, and his reply. Perhaps you might have the opinion of the Board of Supervision on the matter.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Danaker*, C. C.

Enclosure 2, in No. XIV.

Rev. Mr. *Danaker* to Mr. *Malcom.*

18 November.

I HOPE you will be kind enough to inform me, have you received any instructions from either the Committee of Management or the House Committee to assemble for me the Roman Catholic children of the poorhouse to receive religious instructions? If you have received such instructions, I would feel obliged if you would have them collected in the hall with the other Catholics on next Wednesday at eleven o'clock.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Danaker.*

Enclosure 3, in No. XIV.

Mr. *Malcom* to Rev. *Jas. Danaker.*

19 November 1850.

In reply to your note of yesterday's date, I have to intimate that the House Committee have instructed me to board the children out of the house.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Malcom*, Inspector.

No. XV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *J. F. Gordon.*

Sir, 20 November 1850.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated this day, with enclosed copy letter to you from the Rev. J. Danaker of the 19th instant.

Whatever may be the motives which have led the Parochial Board of Greenock to remove the children in question from the poorhouse and board them in the country, the Board of Supervision cannot, I apprehend, prevent that course from being taken.

It is undoubtedly competent for a Parochial Board to board out pauper children, and you are probably aware that in the parish of Edinburgh this is done systematically upon principle, in preference to maintaining them in the poorhouse. The Board of Supervision cannot make any distinction between Roman Catholic pauper children and those of any other religious persuasion; nor can the Parochial Board be required to place the children within reach of their religious instructors, or of any one particular person who may consider certain of the children to belong to his flock, and placed peculiarly under his spiritual charge.

Where children are boarded out, as in the case of the four children named by Mr. Danaker, I consider that, if it is desired to educate them in the tenets of any particular religious persuasion, it is for the members of that persuasion to provide for their religious instruction, there being no hindrance on the part of the Parochial Board to this being done.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Smythe*, Secretary.

J. F. Gordon, Esq., W. S.,
37, Broughton Street, Edinburgh.

No. XVI.—Mr. *J. F. Gordon* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Dear Sir, 20 November 1850.

I am favoured with your letter of yesterday's date, and regret very much that the Board of Supervision does not consider itself entitled to interpose with effect in the peculiar circumstances of the present case.

Had the resolution of the House Committee to board the Catholic children at a distance from Greenock been adopted and acted upon under ordinary circumstances, or had it even been made to apply to any other than Catholic children, there might have been some room to doubt of the real motives which have led the Parochial Board to remove the children in question. But when we find that the Board have so very recently made open avowal of their determination to prevent all intercourse between these children and their religious instructor, and have had recourse to this new expedient immediately on becoming sensible that they could not otherwise attain their object; and, above all, when it is seen that the Catholic children are singled out as the only ones whom it has been determined to remove, I have respectfully to submit that it is vain to attempt to close our eyes to the fact, that the removal of those children is the clearest evidence of a determination to evade the law, which they cannot openly resist, evidence all the more conclusive from the circumstance that the House Committee do not even affect to rest their resolution upon any different ground, having regard to the interests of the children or otherwise. I am afraid, therefore, that should the resolution referred to be allowed to be acted upon without question, the result must be fatal alike to the interests of these poor children and to the authority of the Board of Supervision; and I would fain hope that the matter may not be allowed to rest upon its present footing, but that, seeing the Board of Supervision have emphatically declared their disapproval of the terms of the resolution of 27th August, they may still feel entitled to require the Parochial Board to account in some way for the sudden adoption of a measure which in the circumstances appears, in the absence of all explanation, to lead inevitably to the inference that the Board are attempting to carry out in their practice a resolution which in their minutes they have solemnly rescinded.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Fraser Gordon.*

Wm. Smythe, Esq.

Greenock, 1850.

No. XVII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *J. F. Gordon.*

Sir, 22 November 1850.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 20th November.

I cannot see how the Board of Supervision can interfere further in regard to the orphan children who have been removed from the Greenock Poorhouse and boarded in the country, it being undoubtedly competent for the Parochial Board to take that step.

You will find upon inquiry that many of the pauper children belonging to Greenock are boarded in country parishes, and that it is the exception rather than the rule to maintain such children in the poorhouse.

The Board of Supervision has used its influence to secure that all orphan children, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, who are maintained in the poorhouse, should, so far as regards their religious instruction, be placed upon an equal footing. It can hardly be expected that privileges are to be conceded to the Roman Catholic children which would render their position different from that of Protestant children.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Smythe*, Secretary.

James F. Gordon, Esq., W. S.,
37, Broughton Street, Edinburgh.

Falkirk, 1852.

PARISH OF FALKIRK.—1852.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN POORHOUSE.

No. I.—Rev. *P. M'Lachlan* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 5 May 1852.

As a member of the House Committee of the Parochial Board of Falkirk, and as the acknowledged pastor of the Catholic inmates of the Falkirk Poorhouse, I beg to call your attention to the following case.

In terms of our rules and regulations, chap. 10, Nos. 4 and 5, I have free access to the Catholic youths in our poorhouse, and they are allowed to come to the Catholic church on Sundays.

Under the wings, however, of much apparent liberality, there lurks the grievance which I am now about to state. While other inmates of the poorhouse are required to attend their respective places of worship, and are instructed exclusively in the principles of their own creed, the Catholic children may be said to be left free to go whithersoever they choose, both for worship and for instruction. It is true that when I go to the poorhouse to instruct and exhort the children, they are warned of my presence by the officials; but these persons consider they do their duty by merely giving this warning. They do not think it necessary to urge the attendance of the careless, the lazy, and the thoughtless. The consequence is, that several children never come to receive any instruction at all, and others are wont to absent themselves occasionally, or to follow the crowd to the more frequented Protestant hall. This is, of course, a breach of house discipline, is a great annoyance to me, and is in direct opposition to the expressed wishes of Catholic parents and guardians, who value more than all things else their religious principles.

Now, my respectful request to you, sir, and to the Board of Supervision, is, that you would be kind enough to define the duties of the poorhouse officials with regard to how far they ought to go in securing the attendance of Catholic children on the instructions of their pastor. I am very far from being an advocate for religious persecution, but I also dislike undue attempts at proselytism; and I cannot help observing that children, and youths all but children, are not capable of deciding which of the various forms of Christianity is the purest and best. I do not conceive that there is any great hardship in training them up in the religion of their parents, until such time, at least, as they can judge for themselves. Besides, in the case under consideration, there would be no more religious persecution in causing Catholic children to attend the ministrations of a Catholic priest than there is in strictly prohibiting Protestants from listening to any but Protestant ministers.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *P. M'Lachlan.*

W. Smythe, Esq.

Falkirk, 1852.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *P. M'Lachlan.*

Sir, 6 May 1852.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 5th May, with reference to the Catholic children in the Falkirk Poorhouse, which I will take an early opportunity of submitting to the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.

Rev. P. M'Lachlan, Falkirk. (signed) *W. Smythe*, Secretary.

No. III.—EXCERPT Minute of Board of Supervision.

Falkirk, 13 May 1852.

A LETTER from the Rev. P. M'Lachlan, dated 5th May 1852, with reference to the Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse, was considered and continued.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Governor of the Poorhouse, Falkirk.

Sir, 21 May 1852.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to send to you the enclosed copy of a letter, dated 5th May, from the Rev. P. M'Lachlan, with regard to the religious education of Roman Catholic children, inmates of the Falkirk Poorhouse.

The Board desire me particularly to direct your attention to that part of the reverend gentleman's letter which states that, in consequence of the failure of the officials in the poorhouse to enforce the attendance of the Roman Catholic children upon their pastor, "several children never come to receive any instruction at all." You will be good enough to state whether the fact is, that there are any children in the poorhouse, either Roman Catholics or others, who do not receive religious instruction. The Board of Supervision consider that you, as governor, would be wanting in your duty if any child were allowed, from mere laziness or carelessness, to remain uninstructed in the truths of religion.

You can show this letter to the Rev. L. Irving, the chairman of the House Committee, and I should wish to receive any observations which you may have to make to Mr. M'Lachlan's letter as early in the course of next week as you can forward them.

I am, &c.

To the Governor, Poorhouse, Falkirk. (signed) *W. Smythe*, Secretary.

No. V.—The Governor of the Poorhouse, Falkirk, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 24 May 1852.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 21st instant, along with a copy of the letter sent to the Board of Supervision by the Rev. P. M'Lachlan.

I believe the best thing that I can do in the circumstances is to lay before you a statement of the manner in which the religious instruction of the inmates of this establishment is conducted, with more especial reference to the Roman Catholic portion of them.

Worship is conducted in the hall every morning and evening, when all the Protestant inmates, both old and young, are made to attend, with the exception of those who are unable, either from sickness, infirmity, or any other unavoidable cause; and during the time that worship is being conducted there, the Roman Catholic children are assembled in the schoolroom for the purpose of engaging in devotional exercises. These exercises are superintended by one of the adult Roman Catholic inmates, with the approval of Mr. M'Lachlan; and not only has every facility been afforded them for so meeting, but in no case has any of them been allowed, either from laziness or carelessness, to absent themselves.

If any breach of rule has taken place with regard to their religious privileges, so far from having cause of complaint, it has been to their advantage. Besides being allowed, in common with inmates of other persuasions, to attend at chapel during the day services on Sabbath, they have been permitted occasionally, when Mr. M'Lachlan requested, to attend the evening service also; and on every holiday, both adults and youths have been permitted to attend their place of worship.

It has, however, oftentimes been matter of difficulty to me when some of these youths became Protestant, and would not without actual compulsion attend on the ministrations of Mr. M'Lachlan. But in these cases they are not left to go without religious instruction;

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they attend the Established Church on Sabbath, and the hall morning and evening during week-days. There are no children in this establishment, either Roman Catholic or Protestant, allowed to go without religious instruction.

Children who are Roman Catholics are compelled to attend their chapel and Mr. M'Lachlan's ministrations.

It is in the case of those who have been Roman Catholics and become Protestants that the difficulty exists. Are they to be compelled against their will to remain Roman Catholics after they have been confined and expostulated with, and still declare their unwillingness to adhere to the Roman Catholic creed? This is the real question at issue, and might have been stated more plainly by Mr. M'Lachlan, and in fewer words.

There is no difficulty in compelling Roman Catholics, as well as Protestants, to attend their respective places of worship, and it always has been done; but it is under the above circumstances that the difficulty arises.

To illustrate the nature of the case a little more, I may mention a case or two in point that have lately occurred.

A boy of about 13 years of age, who had attended Mr. M'Lachlan's instructions from the time of his admission, in January 1850, left the chapel a short time since, and went to the parish church. Mr. M'Lachlan complained to me of his defection. I did everything but actually compel him to attend the chapel, which the House Committee (as Mr. M'Lachlin knows) would not authorise me to do.

Another case of four girls, who lately left the chapel and went to the Established Church, whose ages are from nine to twelve. In their case, when they refused to attend Mr. M'Lachlan, I compelled them to go and state to him their reasons for changing; they cried very much, and said they did not wish to go any more to the chapel. He told them he did not want them against their will. They were confined to the premises for two Sabbaths afterwards, but still they would not return to the chapel unless compelled. They are not left to go where they please, however; when they leave the chapel, they must attend another church. These are the cases where the difficulty is in using compulsion. The House Committee will not authorise me to compel them against their will.

At a meeting of House Committee lately, Mr. M'Lachlan said he had reason to believe that undue influence had been used by one of the inmates in regard to the Roman Catholic children in preventing them from attending the chapel. A sub-committee was appointed to make inquiries, and report to next meeting. An extract from the minute-book of the proceeding of which committee I have sent you along with the letter. That, sir, is the real question at issue: Will the Board of Supervision authorise me to compel all the Roman Catholic children in this establishment to remain Roman Catholics?

I am, &c.

W. Smythe, Esq. (signed) *Malcolm M'Leod.*

Enclosure 1, in No. V.

EXCERPT from Minute of House Committee of the Falkirk Parochial Board; 23 March 1852.

MR. M'LACHLAN having stated that he had reason to believe that undue influence had been used by Dugald M'Culloch in respect to the Roman Catholic children, the committee appoint Messrs. Salmon, Mitchell, Anderson, and Christie, a sub-committee to inquire into this matter, and report to next meeting. Mr. Salmon, convener; three a quorum.

Enclosure 2, in No. V.

EXCERPT from Minute of House Committee of the Falkirk Parochial Board; 20 April 1852.

MR. MITCHELL gave in the report of the sub-committee appointed at last meeting to examine into the allegation that Dugald M'Culloch had used undue influence with some of the Roman Catholic children, to prevent them going to the chapel, to the effect that no ground for such allegation exists, and that no undue influence had been used with any of the children. The committee approve of the report.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Governor of the Poorhouse, Falkirk.

Sir, 25 May 1852.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 24th May, as to the Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse at Falkirk, in reference to the statements of the Rev. P. M'Lachlan.

I will lay your letter before the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Smythe,*
Secretary.

Mr. Malcom M'Leod, Governor, Poorhouse, Falkirk.

No. VII.—The Governor of the Poorhouse, Falkirk, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 26 May 1852.

IN the hurry of sending away my letter to you of the 24th, concerning the memorial of Mr. M'Lachlan to the Board, I forgot to take a copy of it.

Might I ask if you will be so kind as favour me by sending me copy of it, to lay before our House Committee, as they wish to see it?

I am, &c.
(signed) *Malcolm M'Leod.*

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Governor of the Poorhouse, Falkirk.

Sir, 28 May 1852.

IN accordance with your request, I now send enclosed a copy of your letter to me of the 24th of May; and I have to request, on the part of the Board of Supervision, that, after your letter is laid before the House Committee, they will be so good as to favour this Board with their remarks on the whole matter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Smythe,* Secretary.

No. IX.—Mr. *J. F. Gordon* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Roman Catholic Children in Falkirk Poorhouse.

Dear Sir, 2 June 1852.

IN accordance with what appears to be the Rev. Mr. M'Lachlan's desire, I forward his letter to me of the 31st ultimo in reference to this matter; and I beg respectfully to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Board of Supervision the suggestion he makes at p. 3, that, before coming to a decision, the Board should submit the correspondence which has passed on the subject to the managing Committee (query, House Committee?) at Falkirk, and receive their report upon it. Mr. M'Lachlan has every confidence in the spirit by which the great bulk of the Board of Management are animated, and that the matter will be investigated by them with every desire to do justice to all parties concerned.

As to the general merits of the case, I must say, whatever practical difficulties may exist in the working of the Poor Laws, I can see no hardship in its requiring that every child of tender age should receive religious instruction in the faith which its parents professed. This principle—the only one which affords effectual protection against all such attempts at proselytism as are here complained of, or suspected—has been acted upon, with perfect satisfaction to Catholic and Protestant alike, in an institution with which I have for a long time been connected, viz., the United Industrial School, which is open to children of all religious denominations, and against which no such charge has ever been seriously hinted at.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Fraser Gordon.*

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *J. F. Gordon.*

Sir, 2 June 1852.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 2d June.

The request of the Rev. Mr. M'Lachlan has been already anticipated by this Board, as they considered it proper to send his letter, and that addressed to me by the poorhouse Governor in reply, to the committee of the Falkirk Poorhouse for their remarks.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Smythe,* Secretary.

Falkirk, 1852.

No. XI.—The Governor of the Poorhouse, Falkirk, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 16 June 1852.

I AM directed by the House Committee to transmit to you the enclosed copy of extract from the minutes of their meeting, held on the 15th curt. (yesterday), anent the correspondence with the Board of Supervision relative to the memorial of the Rev. P. M'Lachlan.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Malcolm Macleod.*

Enclosure in No. XI.

EXTRACT Minute referred to in preceding Letter.

THE committee having considered these documents, and heard Mr. M'Lachlan and Mr. M'Leod unanimously (with the exception of Mr. M'Lachlan), find that the complaints referred to in the letter of Mr. Smythe are without foundation, and that the house Governor and matron have acted according to the letter and spirit of the regulations in regard to the religious instruction of the inmates, so far as is known to the committee. The committee further disclaim all interference with the religious opinions of the inmates, and have repeatedly instructed the officials in the house to avoid all such interference. The committee direct the Governor to transmit a copy of this deliverance to the Board of Supervision.

(signed) *L. H. Irving,* Chairman.

No. XII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Governor of the Poorhouse, Falkirk.

Sir, 18 June 1852.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 16th June, which I have laid before the Board of Supervision. The Board do not consider that there is any call for their interference.

I am, &c.
Mr. Malcolm M'Leod, Governor, Poorhouse, Falkirk. (signed) *W. Smythe,* Secretary.

No. XIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *P. M'Lachlan.*

Sir, 18 June 1852.

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th of May, I am directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision, after inquiring into the allegations therein contained in regard to the Roman Catholic children, inmates of the Falkirk Poorhouse, have not been able to ascertain that there are any sufficient reasons why the Board should interfere.

I am, &c.
Rev. P. M'Lachlan, Falkirk. (signed) *W. Smythe,* Secretary.

No. XIV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *J. F. Gordon.*

Sir, 21 June 1852.

I BEG to transmit to you, in compliance with your request, a copy of the letter addressed to the Board of Supervision by Mr. Malcolm M'Leod, Governor of the Falkirk Poorhouse, in reference to the complaint made by the Rev. P. M'Lachlan, as to the Roman Catholic children, inmates of the poorhouse. I also return Mr. M'Lachlan's letter to you of the 18th instant (31st ultimo).

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Smythe,* Secretary.

Falkirk. 1852.

No. XV.—Mr. *J. F. Gordon* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Children in Falkirk Poorhouse.

Dear Sir, 5 July 1852.

I RECEIVED your letter of 21st ultimo, with copy of the house governor's letter in reply to the Rev. Mr. M'Lachlan's complaint on the subject of the alleged conversion of some of the Catholic children to Protestantism. I now transmit Mr. M'Lachlan's reply, dated 5th instant (to-day).

Mr. M'Lachlan concludes by requesting that the subject-matter of his complaint should be investigated by the officer sent by the Board of Supervision to inspect poorhouses,—a suggestion which I consider well calculated to secure an impartial hearing to both sides, if, as I anxiously hope, it can be acted upon consistently with the rules of the Board.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Fraser Gordon.*

Enclosure in No. XV.

Rev. *P. M'Lachlan* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 5 July 1852.

THROUGH your kind indulgence, I have before me a copy of the letter dated the 24th May last, and addressed to you by Mr. Macleod, Governor of the Falkirk Poorhouse, in answer to the document which I had the honour of forwarding to you on the 5th of same month.

As Mr. Macleod's communication was read to, and approved of by, our house committee, it acquires an importance it would not otherwise possess; and it cannot fail to have considerable influence on the minds of the gentlemen forming the Board of Supervision, with regard to the very grave subject out of which this correspondence has arisen. I deem it, therefore, my duty, to offer a few observations on its contents.

The approbation of the house committee would, in this instance, have been of far more value had it been the result of examination and deliberation. But it was not. The paper I allude to was read and passed, Mr. Macleod alone vouching for the facts it purported to contain; and no other evidence corroborative of his was either sought for or offered,—a fact which readily accounts for the unanimity with which it was adopted.

Mr. Macleod professes to lay before the Board of Supervision a statement of the manner in which the religious instruction of the inmates of the Falkirk Poorhouse, both with regard to Protestants and Catholics, is conducted. His observations relative to the instruction of Protestants I will pass by in silence, as they do not concern me; but as far as his remarks relate to Catholics, I must say that I do not think them very fair or very accurate.

For a time (previous, I admit, to Mr. Macleod's appointment to the governorship), I found much difficulty in obtaining a separate place of meeting for Catholic instruction and worship; and ever since the Catholics have enjoyed the opportunity of meeting together, complaints have frequently been made to me by the person who presides, of the occasional non-attendance of many of the children. I believe there are some of them who have never attended at all. Mr. Macleod says that "in no case has any of them been allowed, either from laziness or indolence, to absent themselves." Possibly not; the non-attendance, however, of more than one, cannot be denied, and has never been accounted for; nor will it satisfy impartial men to say, that when absent from Catholic they attended Protestant worship. Protestant inmates would not be excused from attending their own religious exercises on the plea that they preferred worshipping with their Catholic brethren.

So far, indeed, from abridging the religious liberties of the Catholics, Mr. Macleod thinks that if he has erred at all, it has been by extending these liberties too much. "If," says he, "any breach of rule has taken place with regard to their religious privileges, so far from having cause of complaint, it has been to their advantage; besides being allowed, in common with inmates of other persuasions, to attend at chapel during the day services on Sabbath, they have been permitted occasionally, when Mr. M'Lachlan requested, to attend the evening services also, and on every holiday both youths and adults have been permitted to attend their place of worship." I am really surprised at these words; they astonish me. The fact is, that I never asked permission for the Catholic children to attend the evening service; and so far from adults and youths being permitted to attend worship every holiday, the truth is, that on almost no holiday have they been seen within the walls of the chapel. What Mr. Macleod means by stating that they were permitted to attend, and yet did not attend, I cannot say.

Having stated certain facts to the Board for its information, Mr. Macleod proceeds to seek from the Board the solution of certain difficulties for his own information. "It has," says he, "oftentimes been matter of difficulty to me, when some of these youths became Protestants, and would not, without actual compulsion, attend * * * Children who are Roman Catholics are compelled to attend their chapel * * * It is in the case of those who have been Roman Catholics and become Protestants that the difficulty exists. Are they to be compelled against their will to remain Roman Catholics, after they

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they have been confined and expostulated with? This is the real question at issue, and might have been stated more plainly by Mr. Maclachlan, and in fewer words."

In my opinion, there is no difficulty whatever in this matter, and no question at issue between the Governor and myself; I would have stated so to him had he ever consulted me on the subject, which he never did. I am no advocate for religious coercion; I claim jurisdiction over Catholics only; and the moment Catholics become Protestants, they are to me, in a religious point of view, as if they had never held my creed; they have gone beyond my province, and I would not use compulsory means to cause them to retrace their steps. I never referred to any difficulty of this kind in my letter to the Board of Supervision; I never asked any such question as that here alluded to, so that I was rather surprised to find Mr. Macleod censuring me for not stating plainly, and in fewer words, a question which I never attempted to state at all.

There is, however, a difficulty; and that is to know when Catholic children, persons under age, can be said to become Protestants; and there is also a question at issue between the Governor and myself, namely, whether his alleged converts from Catholicism have satisfied him that their conversion was rational and sincere; or, in other words, based on reasonable grounds, and brought about by fair means. With me the difficulty is to decide when such persons as I allude to can be allowed to pass from one religion to another; and the question is, have no undue or unfair means been used to induce or effect the transition. This real question, and this most serious difficulty, I laid before the Board of Supervision for its advice; and I did so only after I found that Mr. Macleod was unable to answer the one or solve the other.

In acting thus I think I acted wisely; and indeed I flatter myself that I can satisfy the Board with regard to the accuracy of my views by the very examples which Mr. Macleod adduces in illustration of his. He refers to the case of a boy of 13 years of age as refusing to go to the chapel unless compelled. Now this very lad, when asked by the sub-committee of the House Committee what reason he had for becoming Protestant, frankly admitted that he had no reason whatever for doing so. His conversion, therefore, must have been the result of whim, and should not have been encouraged. Again, four girls, aged respectively from nine to 12 years, were sent, the Governor says, to assign their reasons for leaving the chapel. Now, none of them ever offered, or attempted to allege, any reason of any kind for their defection. Mr. Macleod says they cried very much, and I dare say he supposes their tears were eloquent enough interpreters of their thoughts and feelings; but the fact is that though all the four were, on the occasion referred to, stubborn enough and noisy and disobedient, only one of them attempted to weep; and I have yet to learn how, why, when, and under what auspices, these children forsook their parental creed.

I may state in general that I have all along been much annoyed at the frequent absence of many of the Catholic children from the chapel on Sunday, as well as from the instructions in the house on the week-days. More than once I complained of it; and not seldom the want of some article of dress, a cap, a bonnet, shoes, &c. &c., was alleged as an excuse for non-attendance. The boy aged 13, the model convert, was long absent for want of a cap; he returned at length for a Sunday or two, and then finally walked off to the kirk.

One thing at least is clear, there is something wrong in the education or management of the Catholic children in our poorhouse; and this is only the more evident, if, as the Governor avers, he strives to do them all the justice in his power. For, notwithstanding his utmost efforts, there occurs with respect to them what in other poorhouses does not occur to their co-religionists. Others are not found to forsake their religion, and that without any assignable reason, as they forsake theirs. The evil, wherever it may lurk, will not, I am satisfied, be discovered or remedied by parties here. There are obvious reasons for this. I then humbly think that this is a case which should be investigated by a stranger, the person, perhaps, who is sometimes sent by the Board of Supervision to visit poorhouses. I therefore earnestly implore the Board to order an investigation to be made into this important matter with as little delay as possible.

It is perfectly clear that the alleged conversions which have taken place in the Falkirk poorhouse are of a very dubious character; to say the least, Protestants are laughing at them, while they are a source of poignant grief to many a Catholic heart. Such exhibitions, if allowed to continue, will produce much mischief. With what reluctance will Catholics pay their poor-rates when they see their money spent in training up their co-religionists in a creed which they deem erroneous? What must the feelings of the dying Catholic poor be when they know that after their death their children will be carried to the poorhouse, and there gradually despoiled of that which is their own only consolation, their venerated creed.

I have still many remarks to make in addition to the above, and some things to develop to which I have scarcely alluded; but for fear of wearying you, I shall reserve them for another and perhaps a more propitious occasion.

I am, &c.
(signed) *P. Maclachlan.*

Falkirk, 1852.

No. XVI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *P. Maclachlan*, Falkirk.

Sir, 9 July 1852.

I HAVE submitted to the Board of Supervision your letter of the 5th of July, which was forwarded to me through Mr. J. F. Gordon.

The Board have directed me to inform you, that if you will send in specific charges against any of the persons responsible to this Board in the Falkirk Poorhouse, the Board will direct an investigation into those charges.

I am, &c.

Rev. P. Maclachlan, Falkirk. (signed) *W. Smythe*, Secretary.

No. XVII.—The Rev. *P. Maclachlan*, Falkirk, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 21 September 1852.

IN your letter of the 9th of July last, you kindly tell me that you had "submitted to the Board of Supervision my letter of the 5th July;" and you add, "The Board have directed me to inform you, that if you will send in specific charges against any of the persons responsible to this Board in the Falkirk Poorhouse, the Board will direct an investigation into these charges."

In answer to this, I beg to say that, for obvious reasons, and owing to circumstances beyond my control, I might not be able to substantiate any specific charges against individuals, although it is clear that there is somewhere room for very serious charges. The guilty parties would not admit their guilt; their young victims are not aware of it; and those who may chance to witness it no doubt think it something very meritorious.

I would, therefore, request the Board to order an investigation, first of all, into the system of education adopted here with regard to the Catholic children. I would have them to inquire into the fact why Catholic children admitted into our poorhouse soon cease to frequent the Catholic chapel and to attend Catholic instructions. The Catholic adults do not abandon their religion on becoming inmates of the poorhouse; why do Catholic children follow another course? It is absurd to say that they become Protestants; they are too young, almost every one of them, to be anything save what their parents and guardians make them.

The Catholic parents and ratepayers in this parish see the perversion of their children with much pain; they think it hard that they should be taxed for bringing up their offspring in a religion so different from their own, which they value more than any temporal advantage whatsoever. If something is not done to check the evil I complain of, the children of the Catholic poor will be deprived of all the benefits afforded by our poorhouse; their parents and relatives will not suffer them to enter its gates, whatever the consequences may be.

Should the Board think proper to order such an investigation as I here allude to, I will be glad to afford their officer all the information I can; and I feel persuaded that when that gentleman shall have performed his duty, he will find that my complaints are neither frivolous nor unfounded.

I am, &c.

(signed) *P. Maclachlan.*

No. XVIII.—EXTRACT of Board of Supervision.

Falkirk, 1 October 1852.

A LETTER of 21st September from Rev. P. Maclachlan, respecting religious education of Roman Catholic children in poorhouse, was read.

New Monkland, 1853.

PARISH OF NEW MONKLAND.—1853.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN POORHOUSE.

No. I.—*Archibald Gerard*, Esq., of Rochsoles, to Sir *J. M'Neill.*

Sir, 8 February 1853.

At a recent meeting of the Parochial Board of New Monkland, a question of some importance was brought under discussion; and as there exists a difference of opinion among the members of the Board as to the intentions of the Board of Supervision on the subject, I take the liberty of addressing myself to you. I allude to the question of the religious instruction of the children in the poorhouse. It appeared to be the opinion of most of the Board present that they are not bound to bring up the children according to the religion of their parents, and that the Board of Supervision has expressed no opinion on the subject.

The question is one of great importance, and one which cannot be too soon definitively settled. Permit me to ask you to be so good as cause such instructions to be sent as may enable the Board in future to follow out the intentions of the Board of Supervision on the subject.

I have, &c.

Sir J. M'Neill, G.C.B., &c. &c. (signed) *Arch. Gerard.*

No. II.—Sir *John M'Neill* to *Archibald Gerard*, Esq.

Sir, 11 February 1853.

In reply to your letter of the 8th, I have to inform you, that the question of the religious instruction of the children in poorhouses has repeatedly occupied the attention of this Board, and more especially with reference to a case, the circumstances of which are stated at page 7 of the Sixth Annual Report.* A copy of each Annual Report is sent to every Parochial Board, for the information of the members and of the inspector.

On the occasion referred to, this Board adopted a Minute, of which I enclose a copy, and which the Board has acted upon since that time. If the registration of the inmates is carried out, in conformity with the rules and regulations, in the manner pointed out by that Minute, it is not very obvious how any difference can arise as to the religious instruction of the inmates. It may be right, however, to add, that the Parochial Board is not called upon to provide religious instruction for inmates who, on conscientious grounds, do not accept it from the person or persons selected by the Parochial Board to impart it. All that is required of that Board is, that, in terms of the statute and the rules, they should give access to the poorhouse to any known minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate, for the purpose of affording religious instruction to inmates who are registered as belonging to the religious persuasion of which he is a minister.

I am, &c.

Archibald Gerald, Esq., of Rochsoles, Airdrie. (signed) *John M'Neill.*

No. III.—*Archibald Gerard*, Esq., to Sir *John M'Neill.*

Sir, 12 February 1853.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of yesterday; and, as I fear that I did not sufficiently explain the particulars of the case referred to, I take the liberty of briefly stating the facts.

I had occasion to bring the subject before the New Monkland Parochial Board, in consequence of finding that Roman Catholic children were frequently induced to attend Protestant worship. The majority of the Board did not dispute the obligation of entering in the books the religion of the parents of the children, but denied that, having done so, there was any obligation that children registered as Catholics should be allowed to be educated as such. On the contrary, they maintained that every child should be allowed to choose its own religion, whatever its age might be.

This appears to me the question requiring being distinctly understood. I fear, with their present instructions, the New Monkland Board will insist upon acting upon this principle, and that the Minute you were so kind as to send me will not meet the difficulties of

* The case here referred to is that of Greenock, which *see* on page 7 of this paper.

of the case. Were such a principle fully admitted, unspeakable harm would, I fear, arise, as it would be tacitly to sanction the system of proselytising. New Monkland, 1853.

I think, as a matter of justice, no reasonable person will deny that it is right to bring up poor ignorant children in the religion of their parents until they are fully instructed in that creed; and such, I believe, to be the wish of the Board of Supervision. I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in again troubling you, but I have ventured to do so in case that after what I have now said you might think it advisable to send some additional instructions to the New Monkland Parochial Board.

I have, &c.

Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., &c. &c. (signed) *Arch. Gerard.*

No. IV.—Sir *John M'Neill* to *Archibald Gerard*, Esq.

Sir, 14 February 1853.

I HAVE received your letter of the 12th, and beg leave to assure you that it gives me great pleasure to furnish such information as I may be able to offer in respect to matters connected with the administration of the Poor Laws.

The Board of Supervision is not disposed to countenance any attempt to make the legal provision for the relief of the poor the means of promoting endeavours to proselytise the recipients of parochial aid; and this Board would be prepared to investigate any specific charge of the exercise of undue influence by any individual who is responsible to its authority, for the purpose of proselytising any inmate of the poorhouse.

But before answering more explicitly your letter of the 12th, I am desirous more clearly to understand what it is that you and the gentlemen who act with you in the Parochial Board complain of, and what you desire. I will put a case. Suppose that an orphan or deserted child of 8, 10, or 12 years of age, an inmate of the poorhouse, has been registered at the time of admission as a Roman Catholic. The minister of that persuasion has free access at all proper hours for the religious instruction of that child; but notwithstanding his instruction and influence, the child, without being subjected to the influence of any of the parochial authorities, resolves to attend the Protestant place of worship: am I to understand that in such a case you think that the parochial authorities ought to be required to use compulsory means for the purpose of forcing the child to attend the Roman Catholic place of worship, and not to attend the Protestant place of worship?

Archibald Gerard, Esq., of Rochsoles. (signed) *John M'Neill.*

No. V.—*Archibald Gerard*, Esq., to Sir *John M'Neill.*

Sir, 8 February 1853.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th, and to thank you for the kind manner in which you have answered my last note. I shall endeavour now to explain, as clearly as I can, the grievances I had occasion to bring before your notice.

Allow me, however, first to say, in answer to the case proposed by you, that I would neither require nor expect the parochial authorities to compel a Roman Catholic child to attend Catholic worship, if such child could give a conscientious reason for refusing.

All that, as Catholics, we ask is, that our poor children shall be allowed to follow their own religion unmolested, and that the parochial authorities should not be permitted, directly or indirectly, to entice children registered as Catholics to attend the religious instructions of the Protestant minister.

That this has been done I am prepared to show; and not only have the Catholic children been induced to attend Protestant worship in the house, but attempts are made to take them to the Protestant church in Airdrie, instead of to their own chapel.

At the meeting of the Parochial Board, at which the question was discussed, I had occasion to bring the matter before them, in consequence of finding, on the one hand, that Catholic children were taken to the ministrations of the Protestant chaplain; and, on the other, that since Catholics had been *severely* blamed for wishing to instruct, in the religion of her parents, a girl, born and *registered* as a Roman Catholic.

In the course of the discussion arising from this (which, I may remark, was not of a very courteous description towards me, as the only Catholic member of the Board), it became evident that the actual state of the law regarding religious instruction was very imperfectly understood, so that I felt it necessary to write to you to ask for an explanation of the wishes of the Board of Supervision on this point. From the opinions expressed on this occasion, and the hostility to Roman Catholic instruction openly shown, it was evidently the opinion of my colleagues, that they are nowise bound to treat and consider children registered as Catholics *as such*, and that they are perfectly at liberty to induce all, or any of them, to attend Protestant service or instructions.

I endeavoured to set them right on this point, by stating the rule, as plainly laid down, but was met by such opposition and contradiction as made me feel the impossibility of contesting such a point single-handed; so that my only resource has been to apply to the

New Monkland, 1853.

Board of Supervision, whose directions and explanations will perhaps enlighten them on a point which they seem to me to have entirely misconceived.

Allow me now to trouble you with some further details. to explain the case already alluded to, of Catholics being blamed for wishing to give religious instruction to a Catholic girl. There is in Airdrie a society belonging to the Catholic congregation there, whose object is the religious instruction of poor children. Some of its members were formerly allowed by the Board to visit the poorhouse on Sundays, to catechise the children, the immense and overwhelming duties of the priests leaving them no time frequently to go to the poorhouse for this purpose in person.

On my return lately from the Continent, I found that these teachers were no longer admitted, on the ground of their having attempted to proselytise some Protestant inmates. Had this accusation, on investigation, proved true, I would never have objected to their expulsion, more especially as I am aware that the law only provides for the admission of a *clergyman* for giving religious instruction in the poorhouse. On inquiring, however, into the matter, I found the cases to be as follow: a girl, whose parents had both been Catholics, and who had been registered as such, had said that she wished to be a Protestant. The Catholic priest, on questioning her, found her to be ignorant of the commonest truths of Christianity; and all that the Catholic teachers did was to invite her to attend the Sunday class, to receive the instructions she so much needed, before she could be deemed capable to choose a religion for herself.

2dly. A poor woman, a Protestant, with a sick infant, went to Dr. M'Donell, a Catholic doctor in Airdrie, for some medicine for it. Seeing it likely to die soon, he urged her to have it baptised, and suggested her going to her own minister for this purpose. She replied it was of no use, as he would not do it (she being unmarried); and Dr. M'Donell then told her the Catholic priest would certainly not refuse. Soon after, she was admitted into the poorhouse, and, impressed with what Dr. M'Donell had said to her, spoke to one of the Catholic inmates, who, at her desire, asked one of the Catholic teachers to send one of the priests to baptise the child. The Rev. Mr. Buckley, to whom the message was given, thinking there might be some mistake, as the woman was a Protestant, would not go till he had sent to inquire if he were really wanted. On being told that such was the case, he went to the poorhouse, and was there informed that he was not wanted; and his visit has been resented as a piece of uncalled-for interference on his part, and caused the dismissal of the Catholic teachers.

Will it be believed, that the same persons who resent these two cases as acts of "proselytism" loudly insist upon their being perfectly at liberty to bring up any of our Catholic children as Protestants, if they can but persuade them to become such? It is needless to remark, that were such a principle once admitted, the means of persuasion and inducement in the hands of the poorhouse officials are so numerous that there would be no bounds to the extent to which proselytism would be carried.

I have, &c.

Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., &c., &c. (signed) *Arch. Gerard.*

No. VI.—Sir *John M'Neill* to *Archibald Gerard*, Esq.

Sir, 8 March 1853.

I DULY received your letter of 18th February, which circumstances have prevented my answering sooner. I have little to add to what I stated in my former letters.

All persons, of whatever religious persuasion, are required to contribute to the parochial funds for the relief of the poor, and all are equally entitled to that relief, when they are disabled and destitute. Relief ought therefore to be impartially administered to all who are by law entitled to demand it; and the persons to whom its administration is entrusted would not be justified in pursuing such a course as was calculated to deter persons for whose benefit this public provision is made, from having recourse to it, lest it should expose their religious opinions, or those of their children, to influences which they conscientiously believe to be dangerous to their future and eternal welfare.

But I cannot assume that such a course has been pursued at New Monkland; and it is but just to the Parochial Board of that parish, that they should have an opportunity of meeting openly the allegations which you have considered yourself called upon to bring against them. I therefore propose to transmit to that Board a copy of the correspondence I have had with you on this subject, and to request that they will furnish me with any observations they may have to make upon it.

In the meantime, permit me to say, that the strong desire I feel to see harmony maintained between the members of the different religious persuasions, makes me regret the course pursued by the Roman Catholics, in respect to some of the cases you have stated in justification of your complaint. A woman, avowedly a Protestant inmate of the poorhouse, is induced by Roman Catholics, who had access to the house by the indulgence of the Parochial Board, to send for a Roman Catholic priest to baptize her illegitimate child, apparently without the knowledge of the House Governor; and the priest goes to visit, in his capacity of minister, an inmate of the poorhouse, who did not even profess to belong to his persuasion, and for the avowed purpose of enabling her to escape from the ecclesiastical discipline of the persuasion to which she belonged.

I do not mean to impugn the motives of any of the Roman Catholics concerned in this proceeding

proceeding, but I confess it does not surprise me to find that it excited distrust, and led to more stringent measures than had previously been resorted to. New Monkland, 1853.

I have thought it right thus frankly to state the impression made upon me by your account of the transaction, for I have received no other. From the same source I learn that, previous to this occurrence, the Parochial Board permitted Roman Catholic lay teachers to have access to the poorhouse, for the religious instruction of inmates of their own persuasion. This they were not bound to do, and their having granted that indulgence, and continued it till they had reason, as they seem to have thought, to fear that it was abused, certainly does not indicate on the part of the Parochial Board an intolerant or a hostile spirit.

(signed) *John M'Neill.*

Archd. Gerard, Esq., of Rochsoles.

No. VII.—*Archibald Gerard*, Esq., to Sir *John M'Neill.*

Sir, 9 March 1853.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 8th, received this morning.

I readily assent to your remark, that you cannot assume that the New Monkland Board has acted unjustly towards Catholics, on an *ex parte* statement; and I think the best way is to transmit, as you propose, a copy of our correspondence to the Board. In fact, at the last meeting of it, I stated that when I had got your answer on the subject, I should be quite willing to lay before them the whole correspondence. I cannot, however, consider that I have yet received a definite answer to my question, viz., "*Whether the parochial authorities be at liberty to hold out inducements to Roman Catholic children to become Protestants; or whether they be bound to withhold all proselytizing influence, direct or indirect, and allow the children to be brought up in the religion of their parents, until they be really capable of judging for themselves in matters of religion.*"

This was the foundation of my original complaint, and, in justice to myself, I consider that a distinct answer from the Board of Supervision on this subject should be given along with the correspondence to be laid before the New Monkland Board.

I have read with regret the remarks you have made upon the subject of the visit of the Catholic priest to baptise a dying infant, and must confess that I am a little surprised that you should attach blame to such a visit, when you pass over in silence the fact of Catholic children being very often taken to Protestant worship.

Permit me, however, to say on this point that you have misunderstood what I said, when you observe that the mother of the child "was induced by the Roman Catholics who had access to the house, to send for a priest." Such was not the case. It was in consequence of what Dr. M'Donnell, a Catholic practitioner in Airdrie, said to her about the importance of baptism, that she herself spoke to some of the Catholic inmates on the subject, who, at her own request, asked some of the lay teachers to send a priest. (I admit that it would have been more regular had she made known her wishes to the House Governor, but I do not think it wonderful that a poor destitute creature should lack the moral courage required to do so.) The woman had been urged by Dr. M'Donnell to take the child to her own minister, who she declared would not baptise it, and it was only on hearing so that he suggested her going to the priest. As I before said, he refused to go till he had sent to ascertain if he were really wanted; and I must observe that no Catholic clergyman *could* refuse to administer the sacrament of baptism when requested to do so, more especially when he believed that the salvation of an immortal soul might depend upon the administering of such.

In justification, therefore, of a clergyman for whom I have the highest respect, I must most emphatically deny that there was any intention on his part to proselytise. Allow me further to ask, as you admit that the inmates of the poorhouse are permitted perfect liberty of conscience, and may change their religion if they wish to do so, that, supposing any Protestant inmate wished conscientiously to become a Catholic (and in this neighbourhood such conversions are very frequent), would such person be allowed to send for a priest to give her instructions in religion? and would the visit of a Catholic priest, coming for that purpose, be sanctioned or not? Hoping for an answer on these different points at your convenience,

I have, &c.

Sir John M'Neill, G. C. B. (signed) *Arch. Gerard.*

No. VIII.—Sir *John M'Neill* to *Archibald Gerard*, Esq.

Sir, 11 March 1853.

I HAVE just now received your letter of the 9th, in which you say, "I cannot, however, consider that I have yet received a definite answer to my question, viz., *Whether the parochial authorities are at liberty to hold out inducements to Roman Catholic children to become Protestants; or whether they are bound to withhold all proselytizing influence, direct or indirect, and allow the children to be brought up in the religion of their parents until they be really capable of judging for themselves in matters of religion.*"

It appears to me that, in my letters of 14th February and 8th March, I have already

New Monkland, 1853.

answered these questions with sufficient clearness, and with as much precision as circumstances will permit, for you do not suggest any mode of determining when or by whom the children are to be considered really capable of judging for themselves; and I should find great difficulty in supplying this omission in a satisfactory manner. I have, however, distinctly informed you that the Board of Supervision has no disposition to countenance any attempt to make the legal provision for the poor the means of endeavouring to proselytize the recipients of parochial aid; and that this Board would be prepared to investigate any specific charge of the exercise of undue influence, by an individual who is responsible to its authority, for the purpose of proselytizing any inmate of the poorhouse. And I further stated, that the persons to whom the administration of the legal provision for the relief of the poor is entrusted would not be justified in pursuing such a course as was calculated to deter persons, for whose benefit that legal provision is made, from having recourse to it, lest it should expose their religious opinions, or those of their children, to influence which they conscientiously believe to be dangerous to their future and eternal welfare. Now it appears to me that these passages contain a definite answer to your questions, as far as they admit of being answered.

But as you have resolved, as you informed me in the course of conversation this morning, to send in specific charges against the House Governor of the poorhouse, for having used his influence, in particular cases, to induce children registered as Roman Catholics to attend the Protestant rather than the Roman Catholic place of worship, it is unnecessary to prolong the correspondence.

(signed) *John M'Neill.*

No. IX.—*Archibald Gerard*, Esq., to Sir *John M'Neill.*

Sir, 13 March 1853.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th, I beg you to understand that it is not my wish to involve you in any further correspondence, having already, I am aware, taken up more of your valuable time than I was, perhaps, justified in doing. I write merely to say, that on consideration I intend to defer bringing forward my specific complaint against the House Governor and other officials of New Monkland Poorhouse, until, at all events, the subject shall have been discussed at the time of our correspondence being laid before the Parochial Board. It is my most earnest wish to avoid doing anything calculated needlessly to excite angry feelings, or cause irritation; and if I find that the Parochial Board are disposed to acquiesce in the views you have expressed on the part of the Board of Supervision, and are willing for the future to discountenance Catholic children being induced to attend Protestant worship, I shall, in that case, be satisfied to let the matter rest.

I am far from wishing to do anything tending to an injury to Mr. Alston, the House Governor, or attach undue blame to him, as I believe that, in giving countenance to the practice of Catholic children being taken to Protestant worship, he was only following the wishes of the majority of the Parochial Board; and he is a person I much respect, and who, I think, efficiently performs the duty of his office.

If I should find, as I hope may prove to be the case, that an assurance shall be given that for the future all attempts to proselytize shall be *bonâ fide* discountenanced by the House Governor and the other officials of the poorhouse, then my object will be attained, and much unpleasant feeling saved to all parties concerned.

I have, &c.

Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., &c., &c. (signed) *Arch. Gerard.*

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, New Monkland.

Sir, 18 March 1853.

The correspondence between Archibald Gerard, Esq., and Sir John M'Neill, Chairman of the Board of Supervision, respecting the religious instruction of children in the New Monkland Poorhouse, was yesterday submitted to this Board, and remitted to the Parochial Board of New Monkland for their observations. I therefore send you the accompanying copy of that correspondence, which you will please bring before the Parochial Board as early as possible, and communicate to me any observations they may have to offer thereon.

I am, &c.

Mr. J. Alston, Inspector, New Monkland, Airdrie. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

New Monkland, 1853.

No. XI.—The Inspector of Poor, New Monkland, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 18 April 1853.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of Management of our Board was held at the poorhouse on Thursday last, when the charges brought by Mr. Gerard against the poorhouse officials were fully investigated, and I beg to enclose you the evidence taken upon the occasion, and the resolution come to by the meeting.

I am, &c.

W. S. Walker, Esq. (signed) *John Alston*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XI.

Excerpt from Minute of Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Parochial Board of New Monkland, 4 April 1853.

The Chairman then read the correspondence between Sir John M'Neill, Chairman of the Board of Supervision, and Archibald Gerard, Esq., of Rochsoles, regarding the Roman Catholic children of the poorhouse, when, after considerable discussion, it was agreed that this meeting adjourn till Thursday, the 14th day of April current, at 10 o'clock A.M., to again consider the correspondence, and investigate the charges made against the poorhouse officials regarding the proselytizing of Catholic children, said charges being made by Mr. Gerard; and also to investigate the case of the girl Docherty, whose child Mr. Buckley was called upon to baptise without the sanction or knowledge of the Governor.

At an adjourned Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Parochial Board of New Monkland, held at the Poorhouse on Thursday, the 14th day of April 1853.

Present:—

Rev. Mr. Archibald, Chairman.	Messrs. Alexander Moffat.
Messrs. Archibald Gerard.	Matthew Gilmour.
Gavin Black.	Dr. Torrance.
Andrew Thomson.	William Motherwell.
Thomas Lawson.	J. C. Waddell.
James Forrester.	—— M'Laren.
Robert Gartshore.	William Forrest.
William A. Main.	Robert Brash.
Andrew Gartshore.	Alexander Galloway.
Peter Henderson.	

Mr. Gerard moved that Mr. M'Nab be allowed to remain in the meeting during the discussion upon the correspondence between Sir John M'Neill, Chairman of the Board of Supervision, and Archibald Gerard, Esq., of Rochsoles, regarding the treatment of Catholic inmates in New Monkland Poorhouse, which the meeting refused.

The meeting then proceeded to interrogate the charges made against the poorhouse officials, when Mr. Gerard produced *Ann Boyle*, an inmate of the house, aged 10 years past, who, being admonished by the Chairman, and examined, depones: I am a Roman Catholic. I have gone to the East Parish Church of Airdrie on two occasions; and, being interrogated, "Who took you there?" depones, "I went myself." Interrogated, Whether any person asked you to go there, depones, "No; I never told the Rev. Mr. M'Nab, Roman Catholic priest in Airdrie, that any person had asked me to go to said church."—All which is truth as the deponent shall answer to God.

Compeared also *John Devlin*, a Roman Catholic; and, being solemnly sworn, depones:—I have seen the Roman Catholic children going to the East Parish Church in Airdrie on three different occasions. When the children came to the Cross of Airdrie, I have seen a guardian who was with them put them into the ranks, and march them on with the rest to the Protestant church. Depones, I do not know the name of the person who did so, but it was one I would know on again seeing him. Interrogated, whether it appeared to you that the guardian was taking the children there without their consent? Depones, I thought so at the time. I believe there were four Catholic children one day, but I do'nt know the names of them. Cross-examined.—Depones, I am not certain whether I would know the children now if I saw them, as it is 13 months ago. I was within 12 yards of them. Interrogated, How you knew the four children you mentioned to be Roman Catholic children? Depones, I saw them getting instructions in the Roman Catholic chapel some time before that. Depones, I was one of the first lay teachers who ever came to the poorhouse. The guardian stood betwixt them and the South Street. He did not lay hands upon them, but pointed them into the ranks. And on the whole of the Roman Catholic children in the house, being ten in number, being brought in and shown

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to the witness, depones, that none of these are the children he referred to. Depones, I cannot say whether the said four children were actually wishing to go to the chapel, or had fallen out of their ranks by carelessness. On each of the said occasions, I think, the children were the same. Depones, that the guardian I referred to was not the House Governor; and being shown William Wilson, an inmate of the house, identifies him as the guardian on one occasion, but cannot identify the others.—All of which is truth as I shall answer to God.

(signed) *John Devlin.*

Compeared *John Alston*, Governor of the Poorhouse, who being solemnly sworn and examined, depones:—The instructions I give in reference to the children going to public worship is, that the Protestant children go to the Protestant church, and the Roman Catholic children to the Roman Catholic chapel; and it is the duty of the guardian to carry out my instructions. I believe that the Roman Catholic children in the house have occasionally attended Protestant worship in the house; but, so far as I know, they went along with the other children of their own accord. Interrogated, Whether you ever invited them, or knew of any person inviting them, to attend said worship? Depones, No. —All of which is truth as I shall answer to God. And adds, that the Catholic children generally leave the house for worship previous to the time the Protestant children leave, generally a considerable time. I am not aware of their ever leaving the house at one time. The Roman Catholic children are sometimes accompanied by a Roman Catholic guardian, and sometimes not.—All which is truth. Depones further, It may have happened that both children went together, but I don't know of it.

(signed) *John Alston.*

And on a question being put to all the Roman Catholic children separately, whether the Governor or matron had ever used any influence with them to go to the Protestant church, they, in presence of Mr. Gerard and the Board, unanimously declared, No.

Compeared *James Harrigan*, an inmate of the house, and, being admonished, declares he does not know the penalty of telling a falsehood; after being sworn, was examined, and depones:—I had children in the poorhouse, but never knew any of them being kept from going to the chapel. I never heard any of the officials in the house ask any of the Catholic children to go to the Protestant place of worship. I never knew any of the adult Roman Catholics being hindered from going to chapel.

When this witness was introduced, Mr. Alston stated that he took fits, and should not be examined. Mr. Gerard insisted on examining him, but at this stage Mr. Gerrard declined to examine him further.

Ann Harrigan, a girl aged about 10 years, was produced by Mr. Gerard for the purpose of hearing her say that she was present when the preceding witness, Ann Boyle, made a statement to the priest that the matron had asked her to go the Protestant Church; and, being admonished and examined, declared that she never heard her say so to the priest.

Mr. Gerard then wished to put another question to Mr. Alston, viz., whether you have ever known the porter to use insulting language to Roman Catholic individuals visiting the poorhouse for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the Roman Catholic inmates? Depones: It was reported to me that the porter had used improper language towards the individuals sent to take the Catholic children to the chapel, and I immediately reprimanded him for doing so, and told him not to do so again; and on the question being put to Mr. Alston, how long the East Parish Church, before deponed to by the witness Devlin, has been shut up, depones: There has been no public worship in that church for 20 months past, and perhaps more.—All which is truth, as I shall answer to God.

(signed) *John Alston.*

Mr. Gerard here declared his proof closed on this part of the case.

(signed) *Arch. Gerard.*
Robert Archibald.

Mary Devine, an inmate of the house, was sworn and examined, depones: I am aware that the women have day about with the men to go to chapel. I was prevented both by the matron and Governor from going to chapel on these days for four Sundays of my own days. The other Roman Catholic females got out these days, but I did not. Depones: I cannot tell when this was, but it was shortly after I came into the house, about eight months ago. I was sent here by Mr. Baillie, Inspector of Old Monkland. I applied to him for relief, because I was the mother of an illegitimate child. I am not aware whether Mr. Baillie sent me here as a test of my ability to keep the child or not. I never was refused since the beginning of the time I came here. I was out last Sabbath; and all the times I have asked since, I got out. After I was refused, I would not ask again, and two Sundays I was told by the matron to go to chapel. I did not go because my child was ill. I have been twice since I came in. I would be six months

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months without asking out, but during all that time the priest had access to me in the house.—All which is truth, as I shall answer to God; and declares she cannot write.

Mr. *John Alston*, Governor, then stated that the preceding witness had been sent here by the parish of Old Monkland as a test of her ability to keep her child; and the rule is in these cases to prevent the parties, whether Protestant or Catholic, from going out for a good number of weeks after they come in.

(signed) *John Alston.*
Robert Archibald, Chairman.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Gerard stated that he wished to bring forward a number of witnesses in reference to the Rev. Mr. Buckley baptising the child of —— Docherty, a Protestant;

Whereupon the Rev. Mr. Archibald vacated the chair as being a witness, and the chair was then taken by William Forrest, Esq.

Compeared *Daniel M'Donald*, surgeon in Airdrie, and depones, after being sworn,—That I remember, more than a year ago, of a woman, whose name I do not know, coming to my shop with a sickly child, requesting some medicine for it. I gave her none, as I considered the child dying, and she mentioned to me that it was not baptised. I then told her, that if she believed in baptism she ought to get it done, and apply to a clergyman. I explained some points to her. I found Mr. Archibald was her minister. She said she was not sure whether he would do it or not, as she had to undergo discipline. I told her that in the event of his refusing to do so, that if she would apply to Mr. Buckley, a Roman Catholic clergyman, who was my priest, that he would likely come and do it for her. I told her, at the same time, that it was the belief of the greater number of Christians, that if the child died without baptism it might be lost. I never used the word hell, although Mr. Alston came to me next day and blamed me for doing it.—Cross examined: She said the child was not baptised without me asking the question at her. I ascertained on that occasion that she was a Protestant. When I told her that the child might be lost, she appeared very much affected. I spoke to no other person about it. She was then an inmate of the house. And the witness adds of his own accord, "that I told her to get Mr. Alston to get Mr. Archibald to baptise the child.—All which is truth, as I shall answer to God."

(signed) *Daniel M'Donald.*
Wm. Forrest, Chairman.

Compeared the Rev. *Robert Archibald*, minister of New Monkland, and Chairman of the Board, who being solemnly sworn and examined, depones:—I cannot give the dates; but the facts are, that I was informed by the Governor, as I think, that a woman, whose name I do not know, was in great distress of mind in the poorhouse, in consequence of her child being sick, and apparently dying, unbaptised. I went at my earliest convenience—I think, that very night—and saw her. In course of conversation with her I was led to believe that her child was illegimate, and that consequently I told her I could not baptise it until she complied with the discipline of the Church of which I am a minister. She was awfully distressed in consequence of something having been said to her. She informed me that she had been told her child would perish unless baptised. I endeavoured to persuade her that baptism is not essential to salvation, and I did not refuse to baptise the child in the event of her submitting to the discipline of the Church; and that with the view of giving her an opportunity of doing so, I would hold a meeting of session to deal with her case.

(signed) *Robert Archibald.*
Wm. Forrest, Chairman.

Compeared *Jane Kean*, who, being solemnly sworn and examined, depones:—I was one of the monitors who went into the poorhouse to teach the Catholic children. The girl Docherty said to me that she wanted her child baptised, and desired me to ask one of the priests to do it, and I asked her if she was a Catholic. She said, "No." I then asked her if her own clergy would not baptise it; and she said, not unless she stood before the session, and she said she would not stand. I told her her child would likely die soon. I said I would ask the priest, and I did so that day. The priest said that, if the child was in danger of dying, that he would do it. He sent me back for the child. I asked the priest would I bring the mother. He said, "No, as she was not required." I came to the house and inquired for her. She came. I told her the priest would baptise the child. Mr. Alston was present, and asked if she was a Catholic. She said, "No;" and he then asked why she was going to get it baptised by the priest. Mr. Alston refused to let her out. I then went back and told the priest. Cross-examined.—I did not explain anything to the woman. I did not mention anything about it to Mr. Alston before I went to the priest.—All which is truth, as I shall answer to God. Witness depones, "I cannot write."

(signed) *Robert Archibald.*

The Board having taken into consideration the whole evidence adduced by Mr. Gerard in support of his charges against the officials of the house and the Board generally, both in his correspondence with the Board of Supervision and personally at their meetings, unanimously

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unanimously came to the conclusion that Mr. Gerard has completely failed to establish any of his charges, which they find to be totally unfounded and disproved, and they beg to express their continued confidence in the officials of the house.

(signed) *Robert Archibald,* Chairman.

Mr. Gerard protests against the afore-mentioned resolution, stating that the complaints he brought were quite *unfounded,* though he admits that there has not been produced sufficient proof to bear out the case. He calls upon the Board to declare that the Catholic teachers do not appear, from the evidence produced, to have abused the privilege granted to them by trying to proselytise Protestant inmates, of which they were accused. He calls upon them to enter on the face of the proceedings the statement of the Governor, that the porter had admitted having used improper language to the Catholic teachers when coming in and going out of the house.

(signed) *Arch. Gerard.*

No. XII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, New Monkland.

Sir, 4 May 1853.

Referring to your letter dated 18th April, with the evidence taken respecting the charges brought by Mr. Gerard, of Rochsoles, against the poorhouse officials, and the resolution of the Parochial Board thereupon, and of the copy correspondence between Sir John M'Neill and Mr. Gerard, subsequently transmitted, I have now to state that I have submitted these documents to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to inform you that the Board see no occasion for their interference.

I am, &c.

Mr. John Alston, Inspector, New Monkland. (signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

No. XIII.—*Archibald Gerard,* Esq., to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 11 June 1853.

A resolution having been lately adopted by the New Monkland Parochial Board, which appears to me to be unjust, and at variance with the spirit of the instructions issued by the Board of Supervision on the subject of the religious education of the inmates of the poorhouses, I take the liberty of bringing the matter before the notice of the Board.

The resolution I complain of is to the effect that the Parochial Board for the future do educate as Protestants all children that have been deserted by their parents that may be in the house, without making any exception in the cases of children old enough to judge for themselves.

As I believe that it is the opinion of the Board of Supervision that a Parochial Board is not justified in forcing religious instruction upon an inmate conscientiously objecting to the same, I conceive that there can be no doubt that if any of those children, placed in the circumstances mentioned, be of a sufficient age to judge for themselves, the Board of Supervision will not approve of those children being forced by the Parochial Board to change their religion. In a recent correspondence with Sir John M'Neill, in his letter of February 14th, he puts the question to me, whether, in the case of an orphan or deserted child of 8, 10, or 12 years old, registered as a Catholic, but wishing to become a Protestant, I considered the parochial authorities should compel that child to go to Catholic worship.

Though Sir John M'Neill does not give his opinion, I presume that I may conclude that he thinks the parochial authorities should not be compelled, and that the child should be allowed to become a Protestant, and that the same rule should apply to children of the age he mentions. Now, amongst the deserted children in New Monkland Poorhouse, there is a girl of about nine years old, whose parents were Catholics, and who has been brought up hitherto as a Catholic, who wishes to continue so. This wish I heard her distinctly state in the presence of the house governor. There is also a boy of about 12 years old (regarding whom there is at present some uncertainty whether he is to be treated as a deserted child or not, but if decided that he is, will come under the same rule), who also most decidedly objects to become a Protestant.

Though the Parochial Board, to my knowledge, adopted this resolution on the conviction that they were carrying out the orders of the Board of Supervision, I cannot think it possible that it can be their intention that the rule should apply to others than infants incapable of judging for themselves.

I think it only reasonable, that if a Catholic child of the age mentioned is to be allowed to *change* its religion if it thinks fit, that another of the same age should be allowed *not to change it against its will.*

Hoping you will be so good as bring this question before the Board as soon as possible,

I have, &c.

W. S. Walker, Esq. (signed) *Archd. Gerard.*

No. XIV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, New Monkland.

Sir, 13 June 1853.

Mr. Gerard, of Rochsoles, having brought under the notice of the Board of Supervision a resolution of the Parochial Board of New Monkland, which he states is to the effect "that the Parochial Board for the future do educate as Protestants all children that have been deserted by their parents that may be in the house, without making any exception in the cases of children old enough to judge for themselves," I will thank you to send me an exact copy of the resolution, in order that I may lay it before the Board of Supervision, along with Mr. Gerard's communication, on Thursday next.

I am, &c.

Mr. John Alston, Inspector, New Monkland. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XV.—The Inspector of Poor, New Monkland, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 14 June 1853.

I have received yours of yesterday's date. I enclose excerpt of minute of meeting of our Committee of Management, held on the 2d day of May last:—

"The meeting unanimously agreed that in future the children now in the poorhouse who are entered in the register as Roman Catholics, so far as they are deserted children, shall be entered, taught, and treated as Protestants, in terms of instructions from the Board of Supervision."

I am, &c.

W. S. Walker, Esq. (signed) *John Alston*, Inspector.

No. XVI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, New Monkland.

Sir, 17 June 1853.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 14th June, containing excerpt of minute of committee of 2d May last, in reference to deserted children who are inmates of the New Monkland Poorhouse.

Mr. Gerard, of Rochsoles, having called the attention of the Board of Supervision to the terms of this minute, I have to inform the committee that the Board cannot admit that after a child, even though deserted, has been registered as a Roman Catholic, the Parochial Board has power to alter the register, and describe that child as a Protestant without his or her consent; and they are further of opinion that effect must be given by the Parochial Board to the original registration in the manner prescribed by the statute and the rules.

I am, &c.

Mr. John Alston, Inspector, New Monkland. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XVII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Archibald Gerard*, Esq.

Sir, 21 June 1853.

As you mentioned that you were going from home, and do not state your address, I know not whether this will reach you during your absence. But as your letters may probably be forwarded from Rochsoles, and you may like to learn the result of your application to the Board of Supervision, I enclose a copy of the communication which they have made to the Parochial Board of New Monkland in reference thereto.

I am, &c.

A. Gerard, Esq., of Rochsoles. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

[For copy of communication referred to, *see* preceding letter to Inspector, of 17th June 1853.]

Dumfries, 1855.

PARISH OF DUMFRIES.—1855.

AS TO ROMAN CATHOLIC INMATES OF POORHOUSE ATTENDING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL ON SUNDAYS.

No. I.—The Inspector of Poor, Dumfries, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 10 April 1855.

I BEG to send you herewith, excerpt minute of meeting of the general committee of the Parochial Board, held last night, in reference to a request of the Roman Catholic clergyman of Dumfries, that the Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse might be allowed to attend church in town on Sundays whilst mass is being celebrated; and would thank you for the information required therein.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Dinwoodie*,
Interim Inspector.

The Secretary,
Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

Enclosure in No. I.

EXCERPT MINUTE of Meeting of General Committee of the Parochial Board, 9th April 1855.

"THE question of allowing the Catholic inmates of the poorhouse to attend chapel in Dumfries was now taken up.

"Mr. T. H. M'Gowan moved that the inspector of poor be instructed to apply to the Board of Supervision, and inquire whether the Parochial Board have it in their power to allow Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse to attend the Roman Catholic chapel in Dumfries upon Sundays whilst mass is being celebrated, and to report; there being a Protestant chaplain already appointed and officiating in the poorhouse.—Seconded by Mr. Symons.

"Mr. M'Gowan's motion was unanimously agreed to."

No. II.—MINUTE of the Board of Supervision, of 12th April 1855.

Dumfries.—A letter of the inspector, dated 10th April, with excerpt Minute of meeting of the Parochial Board, requesting instructions of the Board of Supervision as to their power to allow Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse to attend the Roman Catholic chapel in Dumfries upon Sundays while mass is being celebrated, was submitted. The committee direct the secretary to write to the inspector, that it is within the discretionary power of the Parochial Board to grant the permission requested, under such limitations and conditions as may be necessary for the discipline of the house.*

Abbey (Paisley), 1861.

PARISH OF ABBEY (PAISLEY).—1861.

(1.)—AS TO ROMAN CATHOLIC INMATES OF POORHOUSE ATTENDING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL ON SUNDAYS.

No. I.—The Rev. *A. Munro*, Paisley, to the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen, 17 December 1861.

ALLOW me to appeal to you on a subject of very great importance to the Roman Catholic poor of this parish, the Abbey Parish of Paisley. There is always a considerable number of Catholics in the poorhouse of this parish; but there being two poorhouses within my district and a very large Catholic population, it is quite impossible for my single assistant or myself to visit these poorhouses except occasionally, and never upon

* The above Minute was intimated to the Inspector of Dumfries on 13th April 1855.

upon Sundays, when our whole time is occupied. I do not complain of the treatment of the adult pauper inmates of the poorhouse, as a certain number of these are allowed to attend Catholic worship at my chapel on Sundays. It is quite otherwise with regard to the Roman Catholic children. I may here mention that there is a Protestant chaplain in the poorhouse; and not only are the Catholic children sent to attend upon his ministrations and instructions, but in addition are taken by him regularly to a Protestant church in this town upon Sundays.

The instruction given to these children is, I need not say, Protestant, and antagonistic to the faith in which they have been registered, and which by baptism, parentage, and previous instruction, they profess.

I have applied to the managers of the poor to allow the Catholic children the same privilege as is enjoyed by the Protestants, of attending worship at their own chapel, and to be present at instructions at my Sunday school; but both requests have been refused. As I understand that, when Protestant children from the poorhouse attend Protestant schools in a town, it is a rule that Catholic children are allowed to attend Catholic schools in the same place, I cannot doubt that they are equally entitled to attend Catholic worship.

I have most urgently to appeal against these children being caused to attend the religious worship and instructions given by the poorhouse chaplain, as I am satisfied that these are quite as dangerous to their faith as attendance on the Protestant worship. As the refusal of my application was a formal act of the House Committee, I can entertain no other hope of redress for the unjust, and, I think, illegal treatment of those children, in reference to their religious instruction and worship, than in this appeal to your Board.

May it, therefore, please the Board of Supervision to order that all Roman Catholic children in the Abbey Poorhouse shall be exempted from attendance on Protestant worship and instruction, and shall be entitled to attend worship and instruction at the Catholic chapel of Paisley upon Sundays.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Munro*, Catholic Clergyman.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Alex. Munro.*

Rev. Sir, 19 December 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 17th instant, respecting the religious instruction of the Roman Catholic children in the Abbey Poorhouse, which I shall submit to the Board at their next meeting.

I am, &c.
Rev. Alex. Munro, Paisley. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Abbey.

Sir, 20 December 1861.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the Parochial Board, the enclosed letter from the Rev. Alexander Munro, complaining that the Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse receive religious instruction from the Protestant chaplain.

You will be good enough to return Mr. Munro's letter.

I am, &c.,
Mr. R. Robertson, Inspector, Abbey. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, Abbey, Paisley, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Rev. Alexander Munro's complaint.

Sir, 21 December 1861.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, with the enclosure therein referred to, for the observations of this Board thereon.

I have to inform you that the last meeting of the House Committee this year was held yesterday evening, and that the next meeting will not be held until after the election of the committee in January next. You may, however, rely upon this, that the communications will be submitted to the House Committee at their first meeting.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *Robert Robertson*, Inspector.

Abbey (Paisley), 1861.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Abbey.

Sir, 24 December 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 21st instant, and I will thank you to inform me of the day in January on which the meeting of the House Committee is to be held.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*,
Secretary.

Mr. Robertson, Inspector, Abbey.

No. VI.—The Inspector of Poor, Abbey, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 25 December 1861.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date.

The elected members will be chosen to-day at noon, and I cannot call a meeting of the Parochial Board to elect the several committees until ten free days after Saturday first. I contemplate that the House Committee will meet in the end of January, but cannot fix a date.

In the meantime, however, I have requested both the House Governor and chaplain not to take Roman Catholic children to Protestant worship, either in or out of the poorhouse, unless the parents shall sanction attendance thereat; and I have likewise asked the chaplain, who is the teacher in the house, not to give these children Bible lessons or instruct them in Protestant doctrines, unless with the parent's consent.

These instructions will be carried out until the House Committee shall meet.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Robertson*, Inspector.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Abbey.

Sir, 27 December 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 25th instant; and I have to state in reply, that although your interim instructions are very proper, it will be necessary to bring the subject of Mr. Munro's complaint before the House Committee without delay.

The existence of the House Committee cannot, consistently with the rules, be suspended for a month; and, in fact, unless the House Committee is entirely composed of elected members, the remaining members form the House Committee, and are quite competent to transact the business of the poorhouse, until new elected members are added to it.

If, unfortunately, the House Committee is entirely composed of elected members, whose term of office has expired, you may call a meeting of the Parochial Board to consider Mr. Munro's complaint.

The Board cannot allow the matter to stand over till the end of January.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*,
Secretary.

Mr. Robertson, Inspector, Abbey.

No. VIII.—The Inspector of Poor, Abbey, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 31 December 1861.

IN compliance with your letter, dated the 27th instant, I asked the Governor of the poorhouse to convene an extraordinary meeting of the House Committee for the 30th current, at seven o'clock evening, to consider the Rev. Mr. Munro's complaint; which he accordingly did, and the meeting was held last night.

I enclose an excerpt from the minute, and also, as requested, return Mr. Munro's complaint.

I have to remark that not one of the gentlemen named in the Minute is an elected member.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *Robert Robertson*, Inspector.

Abbey (Paisley), 1861.

Enclosure No. VIII.

EXCERPT from a MINUTE of an Extraordinary Meeting of the House Committee of the Abbey Parochial Board, held within the Abbey Poorhouse, Paisley, upon the 30th day of December 1861, at seven o'clock evening.

Present: Messrs. Cochrane, Hamilton, John Polson, John Brown, Hugh Brown, and M'Innes.

Mr. John Brown was called to the Chair, in the absence of the Convener.

Complaint of the Rev. Alexander Munro, Roman Catholic Clergyman, Paisley.

THE inspector read correspondence between the Secretary of the Board of Supervision and himself, and also the letter to that Board by the Rev. Mr. Munro, complaining that Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse attend Protestant worship and receive Protestant instruction, and craving that they may be exempted from this, and be entitled to attend worship and instruction at the Catholic chapel of Paisley upon Sundays.

The meeting find that there are only nine Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse who are of age to attend school or chapel, viz., Eliza Jane M'Culloch, William Alexander M'Culloch, and Archibald M'Culloch, aged respectively $12\frac{2}{12}$, $6\frac{8}{12}$, and $4\frac{8}{12}$ years; John Brannigan, aged $9\frac{7}{12}$; Helen and Catherine Hughes, aged respectively $9\frac{4}{12}$ and $6\frac{9}{12}$ years; Mary M'Intosh, aged $6\frac{3}{12}$; Mary Docherty, aged $8\frac{1}{2}$ years; and John Madden, aged $5\frac{11}{12}$ years. The M'Cullochs' father and mother are in the house, but have no settlement in Scotland, and are, with their children, removable to Ireland. Brannigan is illegitimate, and deserted by his mother; the Hughes's mother is a widow in the house; M'Intosh and Docherty's fathers have deserted, or at least do not support their mothers, who are in the poorhouse; and John Madden is illegitimate, his mother is dead, and his reputed father is said to be dead also.

The parents, who are in the house, have sanctioned the attendance of the children at the school, at the ordinary hours, in the poorhouse, and their going to the nearest church once every Sunday with the other children, and attendance at worship morning and evening, at breakfast and supper time, in the chapel. Not a member of this meeting has any wish to proselytise. The committee's desire is, and has always been, that the Royal Catholic children be exempted from attendance on Protestant worship and instruction, in or out of the poorhouse, unless when their parents so desire it. They also agree that such children should be entitled to attend worship and instruction on Sundays at the Catholic Chapel of Paisley, though upwards of a mile distant, if their parents desire it, and on a responsible person being sent safely to take them and bring them back.

Extracted from the minutes, by me, this 31st day of December 1861.

(signed) *Robert Robertson*, Inspector.

No. IX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Alexander Munro*.

Rev. Sir, 10 January 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th December, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the annexed copy of the Minute of the House Committee of the Abbey Poorhouse of 30th December, on the subject of your letter.

I am, &c.

The Rev. Alex. Munro, Paisley. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

PARISH OF ABBEY (PAISLEY).—1862.

Abbey (Paisley), 1862.

(2.)—AS TO ROMAN CATHOLIC INMATES OF POORHOUSE ATTENDING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL ON SUNDAYS.

EXTRACT MINUTE of Poorhouse Committee of Parochial Board of Abbey, of 26th April 1862, transmitted to the Board of Supervision, with reference to Reports to the Board by their Visiting Officer.

* * * * * *

THE sub-committee would now gladly close their Report, and would have done so with what has been before written, had not the House Committee required them to state their recommendations.

They shall now proceed to do so, avoiding argument, the subject having so often been before the House Committee, and premising that, while their views are as follows, they

Abbey (Paisley), 1862.

recommend that, for the reasons already stated, they would not be put into practical operation in this house while other poorhouses adopt a more lenient practice.

1st. *Stated Liberty Days.*

The conviction has been forced upon the sub-committee that these ought to be abolished, and that it ought to be left with the governor to give an inmate the privilege of going out, for reason to be explained to him, and as a reward of good conduct; the governor entering in his journal all applications for liberty made to him, and whether granted or refused, and, when refused, the reasons. At the same time, it is always in the power of an inmate to get out for a day or two. When an inmate takes offence at anything, he demands his discharge from the house, which the governor is bound to give him within 24 hours, and after accomplishing his object, he applies to the inspector for relief, and must, within 24 hours, get money or re-admission.

Practically, therefore, the inmates get one or more liberty days whenever they please, and if stated liberty days are to be abolished, provision ought to be made that inmates are not to get out, without reason, for a certain number of days after they demand their discharge.

The privilege of going out on Sunday should be limited to members and adherents of churches, and to the hours of Divine service in the afternoon, the governor taking means to satisfy himself that those that go out attend church. Divine service is conducted in the house every Sabbath afternoon, at five o'clock, by the chaplain. Roman Catholic members would, of course, get the same privilege, time being altered to suit the time of service in chapel.

2d. *Inmates wearing their own Clothes when they go out.*

If stated liberty days are to be abolished, this question becomes of less practical importance. The governor might be allowed to judge whether inmates should go out on special occasions, and, with reference to the object for which they ask liberty, whether they ought to get their own clothes, or go out in the poorhouse dress. On many occasions, such as sickness and death of friends, it might be harsh to limit them to the official clothing; but if stated liberty days are to be continued, the sub-committee would recommend that the inmates should go out in the poorhouse clothes, which would prevent confusion in the house, enable parties to know them when they attempted to beg, and render detection easier when they attempted to bring into the house with them any prohibited articles. It is due to members and adherents of churches who go out on Sunday, to allow them to wear their own clothing. * * * *

Note.—The minute of the Board of Supervision of 14th August 1862 (*see* page 5) was communicated to the governor of Abbey Poorhouse on the 19th August 1862, with reference to the preceding minute of the house committee.

Aberdeen, 1862.

PARISH OF ABERDEEN.—1862.

COMPLAINT OF THE REV. J. SUTHERLAND.

No. I.—Excerpt* Letter, the Rev. *John Sutherland* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 8 February 1862.

I beg leave to enclose to you a letter which I received from the governor of the poorhouse of St. Nicholas' parish, Aberdeen, that you may obtain for me from the Board of Supervision judgment in the cases.

I wrote to him requesting that two Catholics might be permitted to get to church on Sundays and holidays (Christmas and New-Year's day). One was a young woman who had lived with a man as his wife, and to whom she had several children. He deserted her, and she was forced into the poorhouse. The other was a widow woman, who had been imposed upon by a man who pretended that he would marry her. Until then she had maintained a good character. They could not at any time be regarded as public women.

I want to know if the law be against such getting to church, or if the services of the clergyman of the poorhouse *be for them.*

I hope this: I shall not only be favoured by an answer to the above, but that also the Board of Supervision may submit suitable instructions to the governor.

I may add, that it is quite out of the question to expect that either my assistant or I can leave off the various public services with which we are fully confined on Sundays, to attend for an hour, or half an hour, to one or two paupers who are quite able to come to public worship.

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* Excerpts only of this letter and its enclosure and subsequent correspondence in this case are given, the other portions of these documents having reference to matters of a different and irrelevant nature.

Aberdeen, 1862.

Enclosure in No. I.

EXCERPT LETTER, *George Milne*, Governor, City Poorhouse, Aberdeen, to the Rev. *John Sutherland*, dated 19 December 1861.

Rev. Sir,

I AM in receipt of yours of date 17th inst., by the hand of Isabella M'Lean; and, in reply, beg to refer you to Mr. Stopani for my answer to your question. At the same time, I may state that we do not allow any young woman with illegitimate children leave on Sundays, of whatever denomination, as there is services twice a day for their benefit.

No. II.—EXCERPT LETTER, the Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Sutherland.*

Rev. Sir, 14 February 1862.

I HAVE submitted your letter of 8th February, and its enclosure, to the Board of Supervision; and I am directed to state, in reference to the first portion of that letter, that the Board cannot sanction any rule by which the inmates of poorhouses should be at liberty to leave the house on Sunday for the purpose, or the alleged purpose, of attending the places of worship of their respective denominations, or by which persons professing to be of one denomination would be entitled to privileges denied to all others.

No. III.—EXCERPT LETTER, the Rev. *John Sutherland* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 15 February 1862.

I THIS day received your letter of date 13th inst., purporting to be the answer of the Board of Supervision to my letter of the 8th February.

The Board seems not to have taken into view my difficulties.

I did not want any privilege not granted to other denominations.

I wanted to know if the Governor could, at his own will and pleasure, depart from the general rules of the house in respect to individuals such as I described in my letter.

I wanted to know if such Roman Catholics are obliged to attend the services of the Protestant chaplains, or if, as the governor writes, their services be for them.

None of these matters were referred to.

No. IV.—EXCERPT LETTER, the Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Sutherland.*

Rev. Sir, 21 February 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 15th inst., which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision. I am directed by the Board, in reply to your questions respecting the religious instruction of the Roman Catholic inmates of Aberdeen Poorhouse, to refer you to the 50th and 51st rules for the management of the poorhouse.

PARISH OF GREENOCK.—1862.

Greenock, 1862.

AS TO ROMAN CATHOLIC INMATES OF POORHOUSE ATTENDING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL ON SUNDAYS.

No. I.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 23 April 1862.

A VERBAL application has been made by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, Roman Catholic clergyman, to allow the Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse liberty on Sabbaths, for the purpose of attending religious services in the Roman Catholic chapel here.

The poorhouse committee have had the application under consideration.

I may mention that full liberty for several years has been allowed the Roman Catholic clergyman to visit, and an apartment offered to be set apart, where worship may be conducted and religious ordinances performed, on Sundays or any week day, which they may fix or appoint.

But to allow a sect or portion of the inmates of the poorhouse liberty on Sundays, the committee are afraid, would lead to discontent and insubordination on the part of the other inmates, who would naturally demand the same liberty or privilege.

Greenock, 1862.

The committee have instructed me to correspond with the Board of Supervision, and to lay this matter before that Board, soliciting their advice and instructions in this delicate matter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Malcom.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir, 28 April 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23d instant, respecting an application to allow the Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse liberty on Sundays to attend the Roman Catholic chapel.

I have submitted your letter to the Board of Supervision, and I am to state that the Board, having the whole subject at present under their consideration, delay in the meantime replying to the general questions put by the committee.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor.

Sir, 19 August 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 23d April last, the subject of which the Board have for some time had under their consideration, I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of the House Committee, the enclosed circular letter, No. III., 1862, and relative minute,* copies of which have been transmitted to the house committees of all poorhouses in Scotland.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Perth, 1862.

PARISH OF PERTH.—1862.

AS TO ROMAN CATHOLIC INMATES OF POORHOUSE ATTENDING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL ON SUNDAYS.

The Rev. *George Rigg* to Sir *John M'Neill,* Chairman of Board of Supervision.

Sir, Catholic Church, Perth, 20 June 1862.

A FEW days ago I applied to the managers of the Perth Parochial Board, in order to obtain permission for two poor Roman Catholic women, inmates of the workhouse, to attend Divine service at their own church on Sundays. I requested that they might be allowed to come here at 11 o'clock a. m., and I stated that care should be taken to see that they returned to the house by a quarter after one, the dinner hour. The answer returned, however, is, "that the house committee do not find it to be in accordance with their regulations to grant the permission asked." In these circumstances I deem it my duty respectfully to bring the matter under your notice, as I cannot believe it to be the wish of your Honourable Board that any poor persons should be deprived of the means of attending to the practice of their religion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Rigg.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Perth.

Sir, 11 July 1862.

I ENCLOSE a letter received from the Rev. George Rigg, respecting an application to the Parochial Board of Perth, to obtain permission for two Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse to attend Divine service at their own church on Sundays; and I am to request the Parochial Board to furnish this Board with any observations thereon which they may have to offer.

You will be good enough to return Mr. Rigg's letter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Millar,* for Secretary.

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* The minute here referred to is that dated 14th August 1862. *See* page 5.

Perth, 1862.

No. III.—The Governor of the Poorhouse, Perth, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 17 July 1862.

In reply to yours of the 11th inst., I have to inform you that the house committee of this poorhouse will not have a meeting until Monday, the 4th of August next.

In the meantime your letter, as well as Mr. Rigg's, was submitted to a sub-committee, when I was instructed to transmit you a copy of the letter sent Mr. Rigg regarding the religious instruction of Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Reddie*, House Governor.

Enclosure in No. III.

The Governor, Perth Poorhouse, to the Rev. *George Rigg*.

Rev. Sir, 24 June 1862.

Your letter of the 17th inst., requesting that two females, at present in the poorhouse, and belonging to the Roman Catholic church, be allowed the forenoon of Sundays for the purpose of attending chapel, was laid before a committee of this poorhouse.

I was instructed to call upon you, and to say that the committee find it is not in accordance with the rules to allow the inmates out of the poorhouse on Sundays. But every facility will be given you for meeting those of your own persuasion in the poorhouse, and a room will be set apart where religious instruction may be given, or Divine service conducted, apart from the other inmates.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Reddie*, House Governor.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *George Rigg*.

Rev. Sir, 19 August 1862.

With reference to your letter of the 20th June last, the subject of which has been under consideration of the Board for some time, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed circular letter and relative minute* which the Board have circulated to all poorhouses.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

PARISH OF ST. QUIVOX, 1856.

St. Quivox, 1856.

AS TO EDUCATION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PAUPER CHILDREN.

No. I.—Mr. *J. M'Millan* and others to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Dear Sir, 7 November 1856.

We, the undersigned members of the Parochial Board for the parish of St. Quivox, respectfully take the liberty of addressing you to say that a Catholic school was lately opened in Wallacetown, parish of St. Quivox: and we wish to know if the parish is bound to pay for the Catholic orphan children teached at it, the same as they are paid for at other schools in the parish. The favour of your reply will greatly oblige.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *John M'Millan*,
Cross-street.
George O'Brien,
Elba-street, Wallacetown, Ayr.

Secretary, Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

* The minute here referred to is that dated 14th August 1862. *See* page 5.

St. Quivox, 1856.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *John M'Millan* and others.

Gentlemen, 14 November 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 7th instant, and have to state that the Board have transmitted it to the Parochial Board of St. Quivox, for their observations.

I am, &c.

Mr. John M'Millan, Mr. George O'Brien, Cross-street, Ayr. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Quivox.

Sir, 14 November 1856.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the Parochial Board of St. Quivox, the enclosed letter, which you will return to me, of Mr. John M'Millan and Mr. George O'Brien, Ayr, dated 7th November, respecting the education of Roman Catholic orphan children.

I am, &c.

Mr. Jas. Miller, Inspector, St. Quivox. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Quivox, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 17 December 1856.

I HAVE to inform you that I laid your letter of the 14th ult., together with communication from Messrs. M'Millan and O'Brien regarding the education of Roman Catholic children, before a meeting of the Parochial Board of Monday last. In reference thereto, I have been instructed to state, that on the 1st June 1848 a resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parochial Board, to the effect that in the education of pauper children, regard was to be strictly paid to the religious opinions of the parents or natural guardians of such children. This resolution has been rigidly adhered to; and it was in ignorance of its existence that the above gentlemen communicated with the Board of Supervision, without having previously expressed to this Board any desire of information on the subject. I beg to enclose the letter referred to.

I am, &c.

To the Secretary, Board of Supervision, Edinburgh. (signed) *James Miller*, Inspector.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *J. M'Millan.*

Sir, 27 December 1856.

REFERRING to your letter, dated the 7th November last, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the annexed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by the Inspector of St. Quivox.*

* See No. IV.

I am, &c.

Mr. J. M'Millan, Ayr. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Perth, 1858.

PARISH OF PERTH.—1858.

(1.)—COST OF EDUCATION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PAUPER CHILDREN.

No. I.—Mr. *George Condie*, Perth, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 17 March 1858.

THE Rev. Mr. Rigg, Roman Catholic clergyman here, has commenced the formation of a school for the education of the poor children of the Catholic persuasion, and he has called upon the Parochial Board of Perth for an annual allowance in support of the school, on the ground that a proportion of the annual poor-rates being derived from Catholic inhabitants, they have a legal right to such an allowance. Any proportion of the poor-rates drawn from Catholics must be very small, as it is an undoubted fact that a great majority of the Irish Catholics in Perth inhabit places which do not pay rates at all.

The Parochial Board have not hitherto made any distinction between Protestant and Catholic children in respect to education, and in several instances the latter have been sent, with

with the approbation of their parents, to the ordinary schools, along with the children of Protestant poor.

In respect to education, the system of the Parochial Board was formerly to send to the East Church Parochial School all who were not otherwise provided for, and to pay for their education 1 *d.* per week for each, for which sum they received the same amount and kind of education as the other children at the school. Only a small proportion of the poor children, however, had to be provided for in this way; a great many, probably the majority, being attended to by the different clergymen and others about town, who obtained for them gratuitous education in schools with which they were officially connected. In addition to this, the town provides for the education of 40 poor children under a teacher attached to the hospital here, who receives a yearly allowance from the town on this account.

Since the Board, however, was called upon to remove the pauper children from the lodging-houses in Perth, these children have been settled at Abernyte and Guildtown, and their education had to be provided for in the ordinary way. The payments to the school-masters at the above places, for the year ending at Martinmas 1857, amounted to 12 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.*, being at the rate of 3 *s.* and 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per quarter, exclusive of coal money, books, slates, &c.

In consequence of the call now made by Mr. Rigg, the Board are desirous of being advised by you whether there is any legal obligation on them to make any peculiar or extra provision for the education of Catholic poor children, or whether they are simply bound to offer them the same advantages which are provided for other poor children. If Mr. Rigg be, in your opinion, entitled to decline any proposal of this kind, the Board would like to be advised whether they are liable to make an annual allowance of money from the poor funds under their charge for this purpose, and if so, at what rate for each child.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Condie.*

No. II.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 18 March 1858.

Perth.—A letter of Mr. George Condie, dated 17th March, respecting the education of Roman Catholic pauper children, was submitted and remitted to the chairman.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *George Condie.*

Sir, Perth, 26 March 1858.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 17th instant, respecting the education of Roman Catholic pauper children. I have submitted your letter to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a minute passed by the Board on the subject of your communication.

I am, &c.

George Condie, Esq., Perth. signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IV.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 25 March 1858.

Perth.—The letter of Mr. G. Condie, dated 17th March, respecting the education of Roman Catholic pauper children, which was before the Board at last meeting, was again submitted. The Board took into consideration Mr. Condie's letter of the 17th March, on behalf of the Parochial Board of Perth. He states on behalf of that Board, that Mr. Rigg, Roman Catholic clergyman in Perth, has commenced the formation of a school for the education of the poor children of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and that he has called upon the Parochial Board of Perth for an annual allowance in support of the school, on the ground that a proportion of the annual poor-rates being derived from Roman Catholic inhabitants, they have a legal right to such an allowance. Mr. Condie adds, that any proportion of the poor-rates drawn from Roman Catholics must be very small, as it is an undoubted fact that a great majority of the Irish Roman Catholics in Perth inhabit places which do not pay poor-rates at all. Mr. Condie further states, that in consequence of the call now made by Mr. Rigg, the Parochial Board are desirous of being advised whether there is any legal obligation on them to make any peculiar or extra provision for the education of Roman Catholic children, or whether they are simply bound to offer them the same advantages which are provided for other poor children.

The Board are of opinion that although education is a part of the relief which the Parochial Board is bound to provide for pauper children, that Board is not legally bound to subsidise, from the parochial funds, schools of every different religious denomination to which any of the pauper children and the ratepayers may happen to belong.

At the same time, the Board are of opinion that the Parochial Board is bound to take

Perth, 1858.

care that the education given by them, as a part of the relief which they are required to afford to pauper children, shall not be so conducted as to counteract the religious instruction which the parents or surviving parent, or if there be no parent, the legal guardian, may intimate a desire to give to any such child.

A parent, or if there be no parent, then a legal guardian, is the only person who, in the opinion of the Board, has a right to determine what religious tenets shall be taught to the child; and the Parochial Board cannot, without undue disregard of the natural and legal rights of such persons, permit anyone else to determine that question in regard to the children for whose education that Board is bound to provide. In the case of children who have no surviving parent, the intention of their parents in this respect must be inferred to have been to bring up their children in the tenets which they themselves or the last survivor of them possessed.

For an exposition of the principles on which the Board has acted with reference to an analogous question in regard to poorhouses, the Parochial Board is referred to an excerpt from the Sixth Annual Report, and the minutes of the Board printed at pages 10 and 11 of the collected rules and regulations relating to poorhouses. Those principles appear to the Board to be applicable to the outdoor registered poor, and may serve to guide parochial Boards in regard to all classes of paupers.

The Board desire to direct attention to their minute of the 29th June 1854, with reference to the children of parents who are members of the Episcopal Church, and to point out that the principle there laid down as to children habitually sent to the ordinary and properly taught schools of the place, would be equally applicable to the children of parents belonging to the Roman Catholic Church.

The Board are of opinion that the Parochial Board ought not to object to pay for children sent, by desire of their parents or legal guardians, to an existing and properly taught Roman Catholic school, similar fees to those which may be usually paid for pauper children at other schools in the same parish; but they are of opinion that the Parochial Board is not under any legal obligation to contribute otherwise from the parochial funds to the establishment or maintenance of a Roman Catholic school.

Perth, 1860.

PARISH OF PERTH.—1860.

(2.)—COST OF EUDCATION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PAUPER CHILDREN.

No. I.—Rev. *George Rigg* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 10 February 1860.

I BEG to be informed if the Poor-law regulations of Scotland justify a Parochial Board in refusing to pay for the education of a pauper child who is being educated at a Catholic school. I lately made application regarding a little girl 10 years of age, Elizabeth Cantwell, and was surprised yesterday by receiving the enclosed note. I beg that it may be returned to me, as I may find occasion to refer to it in future.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Rigg.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *George Rigg.*

Sir, 17 February 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, and, in reply, I beg to refer you to the statements regarding education made in the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report, pages 29 and 30, and Appendix A., No. 5.*

I herewith return the inspector of Perth's note, which you enclosed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Rev. Geo. Rigg,
St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Perth.

No. III.—Rev. *George Rigg* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 18 February 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, in answer to mine of the 10th. Instead of affording me the information for which I had applied, and which I confidently expected would be granted, you refer me to the Thirteenth Report of the Board.

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* For statement in Appendix A., No. 5, here referred to, see previous correspondence under Perth, page 43.

Perth, 1860.

Board. By this, I must confess, I am disappointed, particularly as I have not the means of consulting the document you mention. On applying for it at the office of the Parochial Board, it was not to be found; and on making further inquiry, I was told by the clerk of the Board that the book in question was in Edinburgh. In these circumstances, I hope you will not deem me importunate in requesting you to submit the following case to the Board of Supervision. A pauper child, Elizabeth Cantwell, whose father died about three years ago, has since that time been receiving education at the Catholic school, with the consent of the mother, she being Catholic, as was her deceased husband. I lately made application to the Parochial Board, requesting that henceforth the ordinary school fees might be made for the child. In doing so, I believed I was not asking more than the Poor-law regulations entitled me to demand; but as the claim was refused, without any reasons being assigned, I beg to bring the case under the notice of the members of the Board of Supervision. I may add, that were the child to go to a Protestant school, the ordinary fees would, of course, be immediately paid without hesitation or demur.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Rigg.*

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *George Rigg.*

Sir, 24 February 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th instant, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision; and I am directed, in reply, to transmit for your information the accompanying copies of the passages in the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report and relative Appendix, to which I have referred you in my letter of the 17th instant.

In writing to you on the 17th, I presumed that you were aware that the Board's Annual Reports are published for the information of all persons interested in their contents, and can be obtained through any bookseller.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Rev. George Rigg,
St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Perth.

No. V.—Rev. *George Rigg* to Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 24 February 1860.

I DEEM it proper to inform you, that yesterday, for the first time, I had the opportunity of examining the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Supervision.

The Appendix A., No. 5, filled me with astonishment, showing, as it does, how wonderfully my application to the Perth Parochial Board, in March 1858, must have been misrepresented to the Board of Supervision. In that application I asked for nothing either unreasonable or unusual, as my exact words forwarded to-day by Mr. George Condie will prove. But in consequence of the mistake which has occurred, I am exhibited before the public in a very different light. I am made to appear as presenting a claim as novel as it is unreasonable. This I deeply regret; but as Mr. George Condie has already made a full explanation, any further remarks on my part are unnecessary.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Rigg.*

No. VI.—Mr. *George Condie,* Perth, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 24 February 1860.

REFERRING to my letter to you of 17th March 1858, as to the education of Roman Catholic children, I find that I made a mistake in stating that Mr. Rigg had "called upon the Parochial Board of Perth for an *annual allowance* in support of the school." Mr. Rigg's application was in the following terms: "I beg to apply to the Parochial Board of Perth on the subject of the education of pauper Roman Catholic children. In the case of such children attending school, I request that an allowance may be made for the payment of the ordinary fees, and also for the purchase of books, it being understood they be provided at the lowest possible rate of cost to the Board."

Mr. Rigg has requested me to point out this inaccuracy, with the view of your correcting any misapprehension on the part of the Board, caused by my stupidly not quoting his *ipsissima verba.*

Mr. Rigg had no intention of making any application for an annual allowance, but merely desired that, so far as concerned the education of Catholic children, that they should be put in a similar position with those of the other members of the community. Your very clear minute, however, most fully answered every question I should have put, and with the terms of it Mr. Rigg is perfectly satisfied.

Apologising for thus unnecessarily causing you trouble,

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Condie.*

Perth, 1860.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *George Rigg*.

Reverend Sir, 2 March 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 24th ult., which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am directed to express the regret of the Board that Mr. Condie's communication should have misled the Board as to the nature of your application to the Parochial Board of Perth in 1858; and I am to request you to state for the consideration of the Board what course you would now desire that they should take in the matter, with a view to the rectification of the error.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker.*

Rev. George Rigg,
St. John's Catholic Church, Perth.

No. VIII.—The Rev. *George Rigg* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.*

Sir, 8 March 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., requesting me to state "what course I would now desire that they should take in the matter, with a view to the rectification of the error."

Allow me, in the first place, to thank the Board for the attention which they have bestowed on this matter, and to assure them that I have been actuated by no personal feeling, but simply by a desire to be relieved of an imputation of inconsiderate and unreasonable conduct, which, on the high authority of the Board of Supervision, had been cast upon me as a "Roman Catholic clergyman in Perth." How Mr. Condie could have so entirely misapprehended and misrepresented the character of the application addressed by me in March 1858 to the Parochial Board at Perth, for the purchase of school books, and the payment of the ordinary school fees of pauper Roman Catholic children attending school, as to lead the Board of Supervision to suppose that I had demanded a subsidy for the establishment and maintenance of a Roman Catholic school, it is for that gentleman to explain, and it is hoped he may be enabled to explain his conduct to the satisfaction of your Honourable Board. For my own part, I am content to leave the case in the hands of the Board, in the full confidence that they will do what is necessary towards the rectification of an error calculated most injuriously to affect my character and usefulness as a clergyman. In conclusion, I have only to express a hope that the kind and effective interference of the Board of Supervision, in reference to an error into which they were led by an officer of the Parochial Board, may induce that Board to deal more considerately, if not more courteously, with my reasonable application than they have hitherto been pleased to do.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Rigg.*

Edinburgh, 1858.

PARISH OF EDINBURGH.—1858.

AS TO RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC INMATES OF POORHOUSE.

No. I.—The Rev. Mr. *Donahoe* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 6 February 1858.

IN accordance with the wishes of the Roman Catholics resident in Edinburgh, I have the honour of submitting for your perusal the following petitions, requesting you to bring them before the notice of the "Chairman and Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland":—

1st. We respectfully request that both the children and adults of the Catholic persuasion be allowed to attend the Roman Catholic Divine service on Sundays and holidays. A careful person

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* The course which the Board adopted for the rectification of the matter complained of by Mr. Rigg, was to publish that gentleman's letter of the 24th February in the Appendix to the 15th Annual Report, together with Mr. Condie's letter of the same date, and to refer to it in the Report itself in the following terms:—

"Mr. Rigg, Roman Catholic Clergyman at Perth, complained to us that a statement in our 13th Annual Report, to the effect that he had called upon the Parochial Board to contribute to the endowment of a Roman Catholic school, was erroneous, and was calculated to be injurious to him, inasmuch as it attributed to him an unreasonable proceeding. The statement in our Report was founded upon an official communication from the Parochial Board, setting forth the nature of Mr. Rigg's demand. But we have now ascertained from a letter of their Secretary, that he had unintentionally attributed to Mr. Rigg a demand which that gentlemen had not made. We have therefore much pleasure in exonerating Mr. Rigg from the imputation of having demanded anything so unreasonable."

person will be appointed to see them to church and back again to poorhouse, if such be deemed expedient by the Board. Edinburgh, 1858.

2d. We request that the Roman Catholic chaplain of the poorhouse be allowed to instruct in the poorhouse the Catholic inmates assembled during the hour of Protestant afternoon service.

3d. We entreat that the Catholic children be allowed to attend a Catholic school during the week, a person approved of by the house governor taking charge of them to school and back again to poorhouse.

Hoping that these requests, so reasonable in themselves, will be approved of and granted by the Chairman of Board and by the Board of Supervision,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Donahoe*,
Roman Catholic Chaplain, Poorhouse,
17, Brown-square, Edinburgh.

N.B.—I merely designate myself chaplain, to intimate that I am the Catholic clergyman who has charge of the Catholic inmates of the above poorhouse at present.

No. II.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 11 February 1858.

Edinburgh.—A letter of the Rev. J. Donahoe, dated 6th February, respecting the Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouses, was submitted, and remitted for the observations of the house committees of the poorhouses in Edinburgh.

Note.—In terms of the above minute, letters were addressed to the inspectors of the parishes of Edinburgh, St. Cuthberts, and Canongate, on the 12th February 1858.

No. III.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 10 March 1858.

Your communication of the 12th February, with the copy letter from the Rev. J. Donahoe, dated 6th February, enclosed therein, have been submitted to the house committee of this Board; and I am directed to state that, while they cannot recognise any chaplain whatever for the poorhouse, except their own regularly appointed chaplain, and repudiate the assumption by Mr. Donahoe of the designation of "Roman Catholic chaplain to the poorhouse," they are perfectly ready to give all reasonable attention to the wishes of the Roman Catholics of the parish, in dealing with such of the adults or children belonging to their persuasion as are inmates of the poorhouse; and they refer to Rules L., LI., LII., and LIV., for the management of this house, approved by your Board, and all of which were shown to Mr. Donahoe by the house governor before he wrote his letter of 6th February, as providing for all that he requests, except the congregating of the Catholic inmates during the hour of Protestant service in the afternoon, and the Catholic children being allowed to leave the school in the poorhouse to attend a Catholic school during the week, both of which requests the committee must object to, as being subversive of the discipline of the house.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Hay*, Inspector.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthberts, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Application of Rev. Mr. Donahoe.

Sir, 15 March 1858.

Your communication of the 12th February, with the copy letter from the Rev. J. Donahoe, dated 6th February, enclosed therein, have been submitted to the acting committee of this Board; and I am directed to state that, while they cannot recognise any chaplain whatever for the poorhouse, except their own regularly appointed chaplain, and repudiate the assumption by Mr. Donahoe of the designation of "Roman Catholic chaplain to the poorhouse," they are perfectly ready to give all reasonable attention to the wishes of the Roman Catholics of the parish, in dealing with such of the adults or children belonging to their persuasion as are inmates of the poorhouse; and they refer to the rules for the management of this house approved by your Board, herewith sent, especially Rules 6 and 7 of Section V., and the instruction of the house committee, which has invariably been acted on, viz., that on any inmate producing a certificate from any known minister that he was a member of his congregation, he should be at liberty to attend all the services of their church; which provides for all that he requests, excepting that the Roman Catholic children be allowed to leave the school in the poorhouse to attend a Roman Catholic school during the week, as to which request the committee must object, as being subversive of the discipline of the poorhouse.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

Edinburgh, 1858.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, Canongate, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 17 March 1858.

In reference to Mr. Donahoe's statement, and to your communication, I am directed by the acting committee of this Board to say that every facility will be given to clergymen of any denomination to visit any inmate of the poorhouse belonging to his church, consistent with the regulations of your Board regarding the poorhouse, and the due administration of the house. At present there is only one child in our poorhouse of Roman Catholic parentage; indeed, it is a rare occurrence that we have a Roman Catholic inmate at all.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Thomson*, Inspector.

No. VI.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 18 March 1858.

Edinburgh.—The letter of the Rev. J. Donahoe, respecting Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouses, which was before the Board on 11th February, was again submitted, with letters from the Inspectors of Edinburgh, St. Cuthberts, and Canongate, of the 10th, 15th, and 17th March, thereanent. The Board directed the Secretary to transmit copies of these letters to the Rev. J. Donahoe.

Note.—Copies were accordingly transmitted by the Secretary to Mr. Donahoe on the 19th March.

Aberdeen, 1858.

PARISH OF ABERDEEN.—1858.

(1).—REGISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF PAUPERS WHEN ADMITTED TO POORHOUSE.

No. I.—The Governor of the Poorhouse, Aberdeen, to the Board of Supervision.

Dear Sir, 27 July 1858.

I am requested by the house committee to consult you with reference to the following point: You are aware it is my duty, as house governor, before admitting poor persons into the house, to make inquiry, and report in the register book, as to the religious denomination to which they belong. Now it not unfrequently happens that I cannot obtain the slightest satisfaction on this head, as poor persons come into the house who allege that they have not been in a place of worship for many years, and who cannot recollect the place of worship they were last in. The same difficulty likewise exists with respect to children, either deserted or whose parents are dead. Some of the members of committee are of the opinion that all such are to be regarded as belonging to the Established Church, and ought to be registered accordingly; but as the committee are at a loss how to instruct me in this matter, they have ordered me respectfully to request that you will favour them with your opinion on this point.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Milne*, Governor.

To the Board of Supervision,
Edinburgh.

No. II.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 29 July 1858.

Aberdeen.—A letter of Mr. George Milne, house governor, dated 27th July, respecting difficulty experienced in ascertaining the religious denomination of inmates of poorhouse, and requesting instructions how to act when it cannot be found, was submitted. The secretary was directed to intimate that the Board are of opinion that all children, the religious denomination of whose parents or legal guardians cannot be ascertained, should be registered as belonging to the Established Church, noting however, the circumstances in which they have been so registered.

Note.—The above minute was intimated to Mr. Milne on 30th July 1858.

PARISH OF GREENOCK.—1862.

Greenock, 1862.

(2.)—REGISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS PERSUASION OF PAUPER CHILDREN WHEN ADMITTED TO POORHOUSE.

No. I.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 4 November 1862.

About a month ago three children (one of them illegitimate) deserted or neglected by their mother, the only surviving parent, were taken into the poorhouse. Their father, who died seven years ago, is said to have been a Roman Catholic; their mother, who has not behaved as she should have done, is a Protestant.

Referring to the Minute of the Board of Supersion of 12th September 1850,* I wish to be instructed if the "religious persuasion" of the children, under the circumstances, should be registered, and if so, what *persuasion* should be entered in the register?

* See page 2.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Malcolm*, Inspector.

No. II.—The Secretary Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir, 6 November 1862.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 4th instant. I have to state in reply, that the religious persuasion of an illegitimate child ought to be entered in accordance with that of the mother, and not of the father.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 7 November 1862.

I have yours of yesterday's date, intimating "that the religious persuasion of an illegitimate child ought to be entered in accordance with that of the mother." What I want to know is what "religious persuasion" is *legitimate* children to be registered, when they are *deserted* by their mother, who is a Protestant? Their father died seven years ago; he was a Roman Catholic.

Has the priest, or an aunt, the right or power to direct the registration of the "religious persuasion" of such children?

Your instructions will oblige, &c.

(signed) *John Malcolm*, Inspector.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir, 14 November 1862.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th inst., which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am directed by the Board to ascertain the ages of the children referred to in your letter, and the date of desertion by their mother; also the date when they became chargeable, and whether the children have received any religious instruction, and if so, in what persuasion.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 18 November 1862.

In answer to your letter of the 15th † inst., I have to inform you that the children referred to are Duncan Beith, aged nine years, and Margaret Beith, aged six years.

† 14th Inst. is here meant.

The teacher of the ragged school, a Protestant institution, informs me that their mother, after repeated applications to the directors, obtained admission for them; the eldest on the 19th May, the other afterwards. After they were some time there they had an attack of fever, and were sent to the infirmary.

When dismissed from the infirmary, they were supported for about six weeks, and they were then admitted to the poorhouse on 14th October last. During that time, their mother has not looked near them. They are only learning the letters of the alphabet. In the ragged school they received, in common with the other children, lessons out of the Bible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Malcolm*, Inspector.

Greenock, 1862.

No. VI.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 20 November 1862.

Greenock.—The letter of the inspector, dated 6th November, respecting registration of religious persuasion of legitimate children whose father, a Roman Catholic, is dead, and whose mother, a Protestant, has deserted them, which was before the Board at the last meeting; and a further letter from the inspector, dated 18th November, thereanent, were submitted, and directed to be circulated.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir, 5 December 1862.

With reference to your letters of the 7th and 18th November, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that the Board are of opinion that as the mother of the children appears to have had the charge of them since their father's death, seven years ago, and urgently desired to have them placed in a Protestant institution, it must be held that it was her intention to have them brought up as Protestants, and that they ought to be registered as Protestants.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Edinburgh, 1858.

PARISH OF EDINBURGH.—1858.

PETITION OF ROSE ANNE REILLY OR GILLON RESPECTING RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF HER DAUGHTER, ELIZABETH GILLON.

No. I.—Petition of *Rose Anne Reilly* or *Gillon*, dated 24th July 1858.

The Honourable the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland. The Petition of Rose Anne Reilly or Gillon, residing in No. 24, Long Close, Pleasance, Edinburgh.

Humbly showeth,

That your Petitioner became a widow in the year 1855, and was left with three children of the ages at present of 12, 5, and 3 years.

That your petitioner, as well as her late husband, always professed the Roman Catholic religion, and brought up her children in that faith.

That your Petitioner has a legal settlement in the city parish of Edinburgh; but, except so far as undermentioned, neither she nor her children receive any aid therefrom.

That in the month of September 1856, the Petitioner and her children being in great want, your Petitioner's child Elizabeth, unknown to Petitioner, went into the streets and begged for food. She was apprehended by the police and taken before Mr. Sheriff Hallard on the 30th September of that year, who, having ascertained that she was a Catholic, consigned her, under the powers of the Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Acts, 1854 and 1856, to the United Industrial Schools, South Gray's Close. This sentence is herewith laid before the Board. That said Elizabeth Gillon remained in said school till the 25th of March last, 1858. During all that time her conduct was in every respect unexceptionable, and she was progressing most favourably in her education, as is proved by the certificates herewith produced. She was maintained and educated all this time exclusively at the charge of the United Industrial School, the Poor Board contributing nothing towards that purpose.

Of the above date (25th March 1858), the said Edinburgh Parochial Board having made application to the said Sheriff Hallard, representing that they were the parties legally entitled to the possession of the person of the said Elizabeth Gillon, in respect that they might be called upon to provide for her future maintenance, the sheriff accepted their security for her future good behaviour, and granted warrant for her discharge from the United Industrious School. This warrant is also produced with this petition.

That immediately on obtaining possession of the person of the said Elizabeth Gillon, she was taken to the poorhouse, and subjected to a course of Protestant tuition; all attempts on the part of Petitioner, and others on her behalf, to have access to her with a view to moral and religious instruction, having hitherto proved ineffectual.

That your Petitioner being persuaded that this attempt to change her daughter's faith would not only lead to the ruin of that faith, but, she has many reasons to think, her morals also, made every effort to recover her child. She prevailed upon a sufficient cautioner to offer to undertake the penalty for her daughter's future good conduct; and she begs particularly to solicit the attention of the Board of Supervision to the letters that passed between the Parochial Board and her proffered cautioner. The Board refused to deliver up the child unless he would undertake not only the penalty, but the whole maintenance and support of the child until the age when she should be removed from the roll of the Parochial Board.

Board. While declining this, he first offered in writing to undertake this on receiving "*the very lowest rate* paid by the Board for the maintenance and education of any pauper child upon the roll, whether paid by them to the parties with whom they are accustomed to board such children, or calculated as the lowest expense of such child retained in their establishment." Afterwards he verbally offered, through one of the members of the Board, to provide for the child as above, at *one-half* of their lowest rate for such a child. Copy of correspondence, and the letters from the Board, are herewith produced. Edinburgh, 1858.

These offers were refused; and your petitioner some time after discovered that her child had been sent away to a place called Elsrickle, in Lanarkshire, and with a person of the name of James Bell, and consequently 13 miles from any place of Catholic worship. Every effort is there being made, and every misrepresentation used, to prejudice the child's mind against the religion of her parents; and, in a visit which was paid to her by the Rev. John Black, Roman Catholic clergyman at Lanark, free access to her, and anything like means of communicating religious instruction to her, above all, of hearing the poor child's confession (an essential and most solemn part of the Roman Catholic Religion, as the Board of Supervision are aware), was peremptorily refused. The letters of the Rev. Mr. Black are herewith submitted to the Board.

On the power of the Board of Supervision to entertain this application, your Petitioner will only take the liberty of referring to your Ninth Annual Report, p. 16, in which the Board states that they "consider the provision made for education as an element in judging of the adequacy of relief," and to pages 156 and 157, where the same doctrine is laid down in detail.

May it therefore please the Honourable Board of Supervision to order the immediate removal of the said Elizabeth Gillon from the house of the said James Bell, and either her restoration to your petitioner, or her consignation to the United Industrial School; or, at all events, to order her removal to such a locality as may afford her the means of access to Catholic instruction and worship; and to make order that she shall be entitled to the free access of her religious instructors; or to sanction such other arrangements as may not be subversive of her faith and morals; or to do otherwise as to the Honourable Board shall seem right.

(signed) *Rose Anne Gillon.*

Enclosure 1, in No. I.

At Edinburgh, the 30th day of September 1856 years, I, Frederick Hallard, sheriff of the shire of Edinburgh, under the powers of the Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Acts, 1854 and 1856, hereby order that Elizabeth Gillon, daughter of Rose Anne Reilly or Gillon, residing in Cowgate, Edinburgh, and apparently of the age of 10 years, be taken to the United Industrial School at South Gray's Close, High-street, Edinburgh, thereat to remain, under the power and provisions of the said Acts, until she be duly discharged therefrom, or attain the age of 15 years. Seven words delete. Given under my hand, date and place aforesaid.

(signed) *Frederick Hallard.*

Enclosure 2, in No. I.

At Edinburgh, the 25th day of March 1858 years, I, Frederick Hallard, sheriff of the shire of Edinburgh, in respect that security has been found for the good behaviour of Elizabeth Gillon, at present detained at the United Industrial School at South Gray's Close, High-street, Edinburgh, on an order, of date the 30th day of September 1856 years, under the powers of the Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Acts, 1854 and 1856, hereby order the discharge of the said Elizabeth Gillon from said school. Given under my hand, date and place aforesaid.

(signed) *Frederick Hallard.*

Enclosure 3, in No. I.

Correspondence referred to in Petition.

Sir, 4, Darnaway-street, Edinburgh.

Understanding that the Poor's Board has undertaken a responsibility regarding a girl called Eliza Gillon, and that certain parties interested in that girl are willing to exert a due superintendence over her, but that the Board cannot part with her in consequence of that responsibility, I engage to relieve the Board of the sum or penalty undertaken on their part to be paid in case of that penalty's becoming forfeited.

I am, &c.

Mr. Hay, (signed) *R. Campbell.*
13 April 1858.

Edinburgh, 1858.

Sir, Office of Parochial Board, Forest-road, 16 April 1858.

I LAID your note of the 13th before our managers, and I am directed to request you to state who the parties are to whom you allude as being willing to exert a due superintendence over her, and to report your reply to the next meeting, on the 28th current.

I am, &c.

Mr. Campbell. (signed) *Jonn Hay.*

Sir, 4, Darnaway-street, Edinburgh, 26 April 1858.

I HAVE the honour to receive your communication of the 16th, desiring me, on the part of the managers of the City Parochial Board, to state, before the 28th, who were the parties who are willing to exercise a due superintendence over Eliza Gillon.

Eliza Gillon, I am informed, was for 18 months, before being a few weeks ago claimed by the Board, under the charge of the United Industrial School, and superintended by the teachers and other authorities of that institution. During all that time she was never guilty of any offence whatever, and progressing most satisfactorily with her education, and in all probability, in the course of another year, would have obtained a situation which would have enabled her to maintain herself creditably in the world. The Parochial Board then interfered, and, in virtue of an old conviction against the girl for begging, became bound in the small penalty, of which I offered to relieve them, for her future conduct, and so obtained possession of her person. The same parties who so kindly and so successfully watched over her during these 18 months would, but for this, have continued to do so still, and are willing to do so again, whether with the same success, however, now as formerly, is certainly doubtful; the removing of persons in her position from those in whom they have confidence to strangers, and from the religious instruction they have all their lives received, and believed in, to its opposite, being, as sad experience every day shows, the almost certain cause of their utter moral ruin.

I remain, &c.

Mr. Hay. (signed) *R. Campbell.*

Sir, Office of Parochial Board, Edinburgh, 30 April 1858.

I SUBMITTED your letter of the 26th to our managers, on the evening of Wednesday last; and they desired me to state that they are ready to transfer this child to your charge, provided you free me of my bond of security to the magistrate, and undertake to free the Board from the charge for her maintenance and support till she attain the age when she should be removed from their roll.

I am, &c.

Mr. Campbell. (signed) *John Hay.*

Sir, 4, Darnaway-street, 2 May 1858.

I HAVE the honour to receive your letter of the 30th ult. on the part of the City Parochial Board. I must first express my thanks to the Board for their favourable opinion of me, as I do not suppose they would transfer any girl under their guardianship to my charge unless perfectly satisfied that I was in all respects to be depended upon for the faithful and suitable discharge of such an office. Neither can I for a moment suppose that any pecuniary consideration could influence them in arriving at this favourable opinion.

In regard to the details of the proposal on their part, I think the Board will at once admit, that to ask me to undertake the entire "maintenance and support" of a pauper, to whom, I need hardly say, I am no relation or connexion, is not altogether reasonable; and will at once accede to my offer, to free and relieve them, on terms of your letter, on receiving *the very lowest rate* paid by the Board for the maintenance and education of any pauper child upon the roll, whether paid by them to the parties with whom they are accustomed to board such children, or calculated as the lowest expense of such a child retained in their establishment.

I have only to add, that I shall be ready to show at all times that the sum allowed by the Board for Elizabeth Gillon, to be paid at such periods as shall entirely suit their own convenience, is faithfully discharged for her benefit; and I shall be ready, in every other respect, to meet the wishes of the Board regarding her.

I am, &c.

Mr. Hay. (signed) *R. Campbell.*

Sir, Office of Parochial Board, Edinburgh, 25 May 1858.

YOUR letter of the 2d current was laid before the managers at their last meeting, and fully considered; and I am directed to intimate that they adhere to the resolution communicated to you by my letter of the 30th ult.

I am, &c.

Mr. Campbell. (signed) *John Hay.*

Enclosure 4, in No. I. Edinburgh, 1858.

The Rev. *John Black* to Mr. *R. Campbell.*

Dear Sir, 21 June 1858.

I DEFERRED answering your letter until I should have been able, after visiting Elizabeth Gillon, to let you understand her position. On Friday last I went to Elsrickle, and found the girl being trained up a Protestant, she learns the Protestant catechism, and every Sunday attends the Protestant church. The old woman with whom she is lodged refused me an opportunity of speaking privately to the girl, so that I was obliged, in presence of several persons, to tell Elizabeth Gillon that she must not attend the Protestant church. Janet Bell, in whose house she is—James Bell is another—then said, "She will go to the Protestant church while she is here."

There is surely a possibility of obtaining some remedy for such a state of things. I cannot think that the parochial authorities are authorised by any law to act so cruelly towards this poor girl as to leave her in a place where she has no opportunity of attending to her religion, and where she is forced against her conscience to go to the Protestant church. She is about 13 miles from this, which is the nearest place to her where there is a Catholic church. Even if her conscience were not forced, I think it unjust in the parochial authorities to place her at such a distance from the church that she is bound to attend.

I hope you will consult with the priest in charge of the district from which Elizabeth Gillon has come, and do what you can to have her removed from the danger of losing her faith. It is the worst instance of religious prosecution (persecution) that has come under my observation. I shall be anxious to hear the result of your endeavours in this case.

I am, &c.

Mr. R. Campbell, 4, Darnaway-street. (signed) *John Black*, Catholic Priest.

No. II.—The Secretary Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 30 July 1858.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the accompanying petition, which you will return to me, of Rose Ann Reilly or Gillon, dated 24th July, and its enclosures, seven in number,* respecting her daughter Elizabeth, for the observations of the Parochial Board.

I am, &c.

Mr. John Hay, Inspector, Edinburgh. (signed) *C. G. Campbell, p.* Secretary.

No. III.—Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary Board of Supervision.

Sir, 20 August 1858.

IN consonance with your request of 30th ult., I now return the petition of Rose Anne Reilly or Gillon, with the seven enclosures referred to, and excerpts from the minutes of this Board, and of the House and Children's Committee, as the observations of the Board upon said petition.

I am, &c.

(signed) *John Hay*, Inspector.

Enclosure 1, in No. III.

EXCERPT from Minutes of the Statutory Half-yearly Meeting of the Parochial Board of Edinburgh, held on Friday, the 6th day of August 1858.

IN the absence of Bailie Blackadder, Mr. Ridpath was appointed Chairman *ad interim.*

A communication from the Board of Supervision, dated 30th July, enclosing a petition and relative papers from Rose Anne Gillon regarding her daughter Elizabeth Gillon, now upon the roll of children boarded out, and requesting the observations of this Board thereon, was laid before the meeting. Considering that these papers related to a matter already well understood by the House and Children's Committee, the meeting remitted them to the said committee, authorising them to send such observations to the Board of Supervision as they may consider to be requisite.

EXCERPT

* Three of these enclosures are the original letters of Mr. Hay, included in the correspondence forming No. 3 of enclosures.

Edinburgh, 1858.

EXCERPT from Minutes of a Meeting of the House and Children's Committee of the Parochial Board of Edinburgh, held on Wednesday the 18th day of August 1858.

Bailie Blakadder in the Chair.

THE Committee then took up the remit made to them by the Board at its meeting of 6th curt., of the Board of Supervision's communication of 30th July, enclosing petition from Rose Anne Gillon, with relative papers; and the meeting, after hearing said petition, and attentively considering it, agreed unanimously to the following deliverance, and directed it to be forwarded to the Board of Supervision as their observations on the petition, in terms of the remit referred to:—

In dealing with the petition of Rose Anne Gillon, it will be necessary to look at the statements seriatim on which her said petiton is grounded.

The first, second, and third statements are admitted.

The fourth statement requires correction. She and her children are represented as being in great want in September 1856. That should not have been the case. She was allowed 2 *s.* a week by this Board, and had 2 *s.* a week from the father of her illegitimate child, while she herself was able to learn a livelihood by her business as a hawker. But for her own irregular habits, her child Elizabeth needed not to have been begging, and thus would not have been apprehended by the police, or sent by the Sheriff to a Reformatory School.

The fifth statement avers that "Elizabth Gillon remained in the United Industrial School from 30th September 1856 to 25th March 1858," which is true; and that "she was maintained and educated all this time exclusively at the charge of said school, the Poor Board contributing nothing towards that purpose," which is untrue. This Board paid to that school 4 *s.* for every week the girl was kept there.

The sixth statement avers truly, that on 25th March 1858 application was made to Sheriff Hallard for Elizabeth Gillon being placed under our charge, but not truly "in respect that this Board might be called upon to provide for her future maintenance." No such ground was stated. The claim rested upon our legal *status* as guardians of the child, she being actually maintained and educated at the expense of the Board solely.

The seventh, and eighth, and ninth statements calls for the following remarks:—That the Board utterly disclaim any attempt to change the girl's faith; that their sending her to the country has been done purely with a view to promote her health and morals, and give her such education as may enable her to make her way in life, and, above all, to free her from the contaminating influence of her mother, the petitioner, regarding whom it is needful to direct attention to the following entries in the books of the Board:

1854. December 12.—Assistant Inspector brought Rose Ann Gillon before the Committee for pawning her clothing. Committee remit to law clerk to take steps against her.

1855. March 6.—Her husband (Peter Gillon) died in January last. Widow has given birth to a child two weeks ago. She says the father was not her husband, but John Crawford, a hatter with M'Caskie and Co. He is married, and has a large family. Crawford having been sent for and examined by the Committee, they are convinced he is the father of the child, although he denies it. Committee allows 3 *s.* a week to the woman, and leave the case in Mr. Greig's hands.

1856. May 6.—Committee continue 2 *s.* a week for six months. John Crawford, the father of her illegitimate child, allows her 2 *s.* a week.

1856. October 30.—Visited; no bed; children lie on straw. She was the worse of drink.

1858. March 16.—Payment of aliment on account of this child (Peter Gillon) was withheld from the mother, Rose Anne Gillon, on account of her misspending what was last paid her, and she was desired to bring the child to the poorhouse. This she has not done.

It is to be remarked that on this very 16th March 1858, she appealed to the Board of Supervision, on account of inadequate allowance, averring that she had three children living in family—Elizabeth, aged twelve; Peter, aged five; and John Crawford, aged three years. The assistant inspector's remarks on this appeal are as follow:—"Forrest Road, 17th March 1858.—Elizabeth Gillon should not be in this family. She was handed over to the Reformatory School (United Industrial) by the Sheriff, and the City Parish pays for her there. Peter should be in the country, where he was sent by this Parochial Board to be out of the way of his mother, who is an ill-behaved and dissipated woman. The Committee on Claims of Paupers have urged her over and over to let the boy Peter be sent out of town, as they think she does not do justice to her children, and cannot be trusted with money."

The Board of Supervision, upon these statements, did, on 26th March 1858, refuse her application.

The petitioner prays,—First, for the child's restoration to her own care. This course the Committee will deprecate, it being quite obvious that she is morally disqualified for the child's right upbringing. Or, secondly, for her consignation to the United Industrial School. This they also deprecate. The reason for her removal from that school was, that while the Board was paying heavily for her support there, the child was found to be occasionally

Edinburgh, 1858.

sionally absent, and always exposed during the night to her mother's influence, who, in her appeal to the Board of Supervision already quoted, did herself aver that her daughter lived in family with her at the same time that the Board paid for her to the said school. Or, thirdly, to order the child's removal to such a locality as may afford her the means of Catholic instruction and worship. With regard to this, the Committee has every confidence in the judgment of their superintendent of children in recommending the locality of the children's residences, and in his desire to place them where their health, morals, and future improvement may be best promoted. He has dealt with Rose Ann Gillon's daughter in the very same way as he does with all the children under his charge; and he has this evening reported to this Committee that, in his ordinary course of visitation, he saw the child, Elizabeth Gillon, on the 5th of this month; that she was quite contented and cheerful, and expressed great unwillingness to return to Edinburgh. Or, fourthly, to make order that she should be entitled to the free access of her religious instructors, or to sanction such arrangements as may not be subversive of her faith or morals. Or, finally, to do otherwise as to your Honourable Board may seem right. On these two last petitions this Board remark that they do not see they have done anything subversive of the morals of the child, but quite the reverse; and they trust the Board of Supervision will approve of their conduct in this case, and dismiss the application.

No. IV.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, dated 2d September 1858.

Edinburgh.—THE petition of Rose Ann Reilly or Gillon, respecting her daughter Elizabeth Gillon, which was before the Board on 29th July, was again submitted, with letter of the inspector of 20th August, and excerpt minute of the Parochial Board thereanent. The Board see no reason why they should interfere with the course pursued by the Parochial Board in this case, but they are of opinion that a religious instructor of the faith professed by the child's parents cannot be denied access to the child at reasonable and convenient times.

(*Note.*—The above minute was intimated to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, and to Rose Ann Gillon on 3d September 1858.)

PARISH OF DUMFRIES.—1858.

Dumfries, 1858.

COMPLAINT BY THE REV. J. STRAIN.

No. I.—The Rev. *John Strain* to the Board of Supervision, 25th Sept. 1858.

THE Rev. John Strain, of St. Andrew's Catholic Church, Dumfries, begs to lay before the Board of Supervision the following case, and to ask redress:—

There is in the poorhouse of Dumfries a Catholic orphan boy, who is forced by a late decision of the Poor's Board of this town to go to the Protestant school, although there is a Catholic school here equally, if not more convenient, as to distance from the poorhouse, and to which no objection on the score of charges can be made, as the fees are no higher in it than in the Protestant school. The redress which the Rev. J. Strain claims from the Board of Supervision is, that the decision above referred to be rescinded, and the boy be sent to the Catholic school, where his religious instruction will be properly attended to.

To the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Strain*, Dumfries.

Rev. Sir, 1 October 1858.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 25th ult., complaining of a Roman Catholic orphan boy in the poorhouse of Dumfries being sent to a Protestant school.

I shall submit your letter to the Board of Supervision; and when the Board has inquired into the complaint your prefer, I shall communicate to you the deliverance of the Board thereon.

I am, &c.

Rev. John Strain, St. Andrew's, Dumfries. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Dumfries, 1858.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Dumfries.

Sir, 1 October 1858.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the Parochial Board of Dumfries the enclosed letter,* which you will please return to me, complaining that a Roman Catholic orphan boy in the poorhouse has been sent to a Protestant school.

* No. 1.

I am, &c.
(signed). *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Mr. John Dinwoodie, Inspector, Dumfries.

No. IV.—MEMORIAL of Members of Committee of Parochial Board of Dumfries.
28th September 1858.

To the Honourable the Board of Supervision.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of the Committee of the Parochial Board of the Parish of Dumfries.

JOHN KERR, aged 10 years, was admitted into the workhouse of the parish of Dumfries on the 24th of July 1856, and was duly registered as belonging to the Roman Catholic faith.

The Committee passed the following resolution on 22d December 1854:—"That the children residing in the workhouse receive their education in the schools within the parish of Dumfries, and be paid for by the Board; and that the children of Protestant parents be sent to the Protestant schools, and the children of Roman Catholic parents to the Roman Catholic school."

Notwithstanding the above resolution, the boy John Kerr was sent to the parish school at Gasstown, no special attention having been paid to the education of Roman Catholic children until the 30th April 1858, when a return of the number of Roman Catholic children in the workhouse and attending the parish school was ordered, when it was found that the said boy, John Kerr, was the only child of Roman Catholic parents attending that school. In consequence of that report, the inspector was ordered to procure copies of your Honourable Board's minutes as to the religious instruction of children under the management of the Poor's Board. After the receipt of your minutes, a meeting of the Committee was held on the 11th June 1858, when the following resolution was carried:—"That in the religious instruction in the poorhouse, strict adherence be had to the instructions of the Board of Supervision." The inspector, in order to carry out these instructions, removed the boy John Kerr to the Roman Catholic school; which he reported to a meeting of the House Committee on the 25th June 1858, when a notice of motion was given on the subject.

Thereafter, the Chairman of the Board, without any authority from the general or house committee, or from the inspector, instructed the governor of the workhouse to remove the boy Kerr back to the parish school. Notice was given on the 13th August that the attention of the committee would be called to the conduct of the Chairman in reference to the education of the boy Kerr, when, on the 10th September 1858, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1st. "That it is *ultra vires* of an individual member of this Board to interfere with the inspector in carrying out the instructions of the Board of Supervision."

2d. "That seeing that the chairman and inspector acted conscientiously regarding the point in question, that point being very dubious at the time, we ignore the motions implying censure to either, and simply put the rules of the Board of Supervision in force."

It was then moved, "That the boy John Kerr be now sent to the Roman Catholic school;" to which the following amendment was proposed:

"That John Kerr be kept at the Gasstown (parish) school; but the teacher not to interfere with the religious instruction of the child, but to teach the secular branches of education only." The amendment was carried by the casting vote of the chairman, although it was distinctly stated in support of the motion that the last surviving parent (Kerr, senior), when on deathbed, begged a female acquaintance to see that his child was educated and brought up in the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church.

The memorialists have to complain against the amendment being carried out. In the first place, as being contrary to the instructions laid down in your minutes; and, secondly, that it is manifestly unfair to place the children of the Roman Catholic faith on a worse footing with regard to their religious instruction than children belonging to the Protestant faith, the boy's secular education alone being attended to under the last minute.

The memorialists therefore crave your Honourable Board to interpose your authority, and to instruct the committee to carry out the rules laid down in your minutes with regard to the religious education of Roman Catholic children, and specially in the case of the boy Kerr referred to.

(signed) *Thos. H. M'Gowan*, Banker. *Thomas Watson.*
George MacMinn. *Wm. Maxwell.*
Owen Murphy. *John M'Gowan.*
Andrew Wardrop.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, *Dumfries*, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision. Dumfries, 1858.

Sir, 6 October 1858.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st, enclosing a letter from the Rev. John Strain, Roman Catholic priest, Dumfries, complaining that a Roman Catholic orphan boy, an inmate of this poorhouse, by a recent decision of the Parochial Board, had been sent to a Protestant school.

I intend to lay your communication before a meeting of the Parochial Board, on Friday evening next, the 8th current, which is the ordinary monthly meeting of that Board, for their observations. But since receipt of your letter I have been informed that the minority have memorialised the Board of Supervision on the same matter. If the Board of Supervision, therefore, have any instructions to give or observations to make in respect of said memorial, I would be glad, if convenient, to have them in course of post, as it would enable me to lay them before the Parochial Board at the same time.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Dinwoodie.*

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, *Dumfries.*

Sir, 7 October 1858.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 6th instant; and I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the Parochial Board, the Memorial* referred to by you, from a minority of the committee of the Parochial Board, respecting the education of a Roman Catholic child in a Protestant school.

* No. IV., p. 56.

You will please submit the enclosed memorial and my letter of the 1st instant to the Parochial Board at the same meeting, and return the Memorial and the Rev. Mr. Strain's letter, along with the observations that the Parochial Board may have made thereon.

I am, &c.
Mr. John Dinwoodie, Inspector, Dumfries. (signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, *Dumfries*, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 9 October 1858.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th, enclosing a Memorial from the minority of the Parochial Board in the decision come to on the 10th ult., as to the education of the boy John Kerr, inmate of the poorhouse.

I laid your letter of the 1st, and that of the above date, with their respective enclosures, before a meeting of the general committee of the Parochial Board, held last night; who, after some discussion on the question at issue, resolved to delay coming to a decision on the matter for a month, and to retain Mr. Strain's letter and the Memorial for that time.

I was therefore directed to intimate this to you, and that, after having come to a decision, the said letter and Memorial will be duly returned to the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Dinwoodie.*

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, *Dumfries.*

Sir, 12 October 1858.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, informing me that the Parochial Board had delayed "for a month" the consideration of the documents respecting the education of the boy John Kerr, which the Board of Supervision had transmitted for their observations.

It would be desirable that you should also inform me of the grounds upon which the Parochial Board have resolved upon a delay of a month before replying to the Board's communication, in order that I may submit these grounds to the Board along with your letter of the 9th instant.

I am, &c.
Mr. Dinwoodie, Inspector, Dumfries, (signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

Dumfries, 1858.

No. IX.—The Inspector of Poor, *Dumfries*, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 13 October 1858.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th current, and to state that the grounds upon which the Parochial Board resolved to delay consideration of the documents transmitted by the Board of Supervision respecting the education of the boy John Kerr were, that they could not at last meeting agree as to a reply; and an election having taken place since the case was first considered, the new members were not conversant with particulars. The delay was, therefore, resolved upon to give all parties time to inform themselves of its merits, and for the majority to memorialise the Board in the same way as the minority had done, if they should think proper; and I am now able to inform you that such a Memorial is in course of preparation, and will shortly be laid before the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Dinwoodie*,
Inspector.

No. X.—STATEMENT by a Majority of the Committee of the Parochial Board of *Dumfries*, to the Honourable the Board of Supervision, dated 18 October 1858.

AT the monthly meeting of the committee of the Parochial Board of this parish, held on Friday the 7th October current, the following documents from your Honourable Board were laid on the table:—

1. A Memorial, signed by seven members of this committee, the minority in a recent decision as to continuing the boy John Kerr, an inmate of the poorhouse here, at the Gasstown school, where he has been educated for the last two years, and craving your Honourable Board to interpose your authority, and instruct the committee to carry out your rules in reference to the religious education of Roman Catholic children, and especially in reference to the boy John Kerr.

2. A letter from the Rev. John Strain, Roman Catholic clergyman here, calling on your Honourable Board to cause the resolution of the committee to be rescinded, and the boy John Kerr to be sent to the Roman Catholic school, where his religious instruction will be properly attended to. And,

3. Letters from the Secretary of your Honourable Board, calling upon the Parochial Board here to make their observations on these documents in explanation.

Since the decision of the committee complained of in the Memorial and Mr. Strain's letter, a new election has taken place, and some of the members who voted on that occasion have retired from the Board. To allow the new members to acquaint themselves with the subject, and those who formed the majority to make such statements as they might consider necessary in justification of their conduct in this case, the committee unanimously resolved to delay for a month replying officially to your Honourable Board.

We, the majority, would therefore humbly crave the liberty of stating a few reasons for our decision.

The Rev. Mr. Small, Roman Catholic clergyman, was a most steady, active, and zealous member of the Parochial Board Committee for many years prior to 1854, and continued so till the time of his decease in 1857.

There are also Protestant members of the Board whose zeal and watchfulness in everything pertaining to Roman Catholics will be quite manifest to any one who examines the minutes of the Board.

On the 22d December 1854, the motion referred to in the Memorial was moved by Mr. Wardrop and seconded by Mr. John M'Gowan (both of whom having continued active and influential members of the committee ever since), in opposition to one by Mr. Carruthers.

Some of the members of the committee on 11th September 1858 were not members of the Board at the date of passing the resolution of 22d December 1854, nor at the admission of the boy Kerr into the poorhouse, and consequently cannot be conversant with all the circumstances.

The boy was admitted into the house on 24th July 1856; and to the majority it does appear singular, nor has it yet been explained why the resolution of 1854 was not in his case carried out, if the boy's father on his death-bed really desired that his child should be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith.

On reference to the minutes, the majority find that Mr. Small attended upwards of 20 meetings, and twice sat as chairman, betwixt the date of the boy's admission in 1856 and the reverend gentleman's decease in 1857; the boy having in the meantime been some months at Gasstown school.

If the boy's father had been so anxious about his child's education as the minority insinuate, it does appear to the majority that none was more likely to know it than his clergyman, if the man was of the Roman Catholic faith. The majority will not attempt to account for Mr. Small's silence in the matter, further than to say, that the presumption is either that the man was not a Roman Catholic, or that Mr. Small did not wish the children divided in their education, and that the boy was no worse in this respect than many Roman Catholic children in the country or at our industrial schools; and the majority

Dumfries, 1858.

rity leave it to the mover and seconder of the motion in 1854 to explain why they did not see their own resolution carried out.

The doings of the inspector and chairman the majority pass over, and come to the resolution of 10th September 1858. It was moved by Mr. John M'Gowan and seconded by Mr. Wardrop, that the boy John Kerr be now sent to the Roman Catholic school. To this the following amendment was proposed by Mr. Crombie and seconded by Mr. Dickson, "That the boy John Kerr be kept at the Gasstown school, but the teacher not to interfere with the religious instruction of the child, but to teach the secular education only, *in the meantime*." On turning to the Memorial by the minority, your honourable Board will observe that the words "in the meantime" are carefully suppressed, evidently with the view to give a false character to the intentions of the majority in regard to the religious education of this boy. These words were introduced into the amendment for the very purpose of bringing the whole matter before your honourable Board at the earliest opportunity, and asking for directions in this special case.

With regard to the "distinct statement," in support of the motion, that the last surviving parent of the boy (Kerr, senior,) when on death-bed, begged a female acquaintance to see that his child was educated and brought up in the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, the majority beg leave to state that no female, nor other individual claiming to stand in the relation of legal guardian to the boy, nor the Rev. Mr. Strain, nor any one not a member of this Board, have to this hour ever made any application to the Board to have the boy sent to the Roman Catholic school, and the boy himself does not wish to go.

The minority complain that the amendment, if carried out, is contrary to the instructions laid down in your minute; but the majority venture to affirm that in the circumstances of this case no such construction can be put upon it. As has been stated, no application has been made to this Board to have the boy placed at the Roman Catholic school, and the boy himself is averse to be placed there. He has been at the Gasstown school for years without challenge or objection, although in the full knowledge of the Rev. Mr. Small, who was a member of this Board; but even had the objection been good, and that the boy should have been removed to the Roman Catholic school, the amendment complained of went no farther than retaining him at the Gasstown school *in the meantime*, until the opinion of your honourable Board might be obtained upon the whole case.

The majority of the Board were influenced in coming to the resolution complained of by as pure motives, and with as good intentions as regards the boy's spiritual welfare, as the minority, with all their apparent zeal for the interests of the Romish Church; and the majority, with every deference, beg to express the opinion, that had the minority moved at this Board that the whole matter be laid before your honourable Board for advice, it would have been in much better taste than rushing to your honourable Board with an *ex parte* statement, and thereby wishing to have their peculiar views carried out in defiance of a resolution adopted by this Board after a full and free discussion of the whole subject. If the boy's parents or other legal guardians really wished him brought up in the tenets of the Romish Church, the majority have not the slightest objection; but they are of opinion that much doubt rests on this part of the subject, and they think it right thus to lay the matter before your honourable Board, in explanation of the motives that induced them to adopt the resolution complained of.

Members last year and also this year— (signed) *Thos. Dickie*, Chairman.
Wm. Dickson.
George Tinwall.
Alex. Crombie.
A. Barrie.

Member last year but not this year— *Wm. F. Johnstone.*

No. XI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Chairman of the Parochial Board, and Others.

Gentlemen, 20 October 1858.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of a statement by a majority of the Committee of the Parochial Board of Dumfries, dated 18th October, relative to the religious education of the Roman Catholic boy, John Kerr, which I shall submit to the Board of Supervision, along with the observations of the Parochial Board, as soon as I have received the latter.

I am, &c.

Thomas Dickie, Esq., and Others, Dumfries. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XII.—The Inspector of Poor, *Dumfries*, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 13 November 1858.

I BEG to intimate to you that the case of the Roman Catholic boy, John Kerr, inmate of this poorhouse, was taken up last night at the monthly meeting of the Parochial Board; and I am now instructed to transmit to you excerpt of the minute in reference to that case, which I annex.

I am, &c.

(signed) *John Dinwoodie*, Inspector.

Dumfries, 1858.

Enclosure in No. XII.

EXCERPT MINUTE of Meeting of the General Committee of the Parochial Board of *Dumfries*, held within the Council Chamber, *Dumfries*, 13th November 1858.

"MR. SIMPSON moved, That this Board is unanimously of opinion that Catholic pauper children must be educated in Catholic schools; that the Memorial now before this Board, addressed by certain members to the Board of Supervision, has been answered by certain other members; but the answer not having been seen by this Board, the Board of Supervision be requested to transmit the answer for perusal before communicating observations on the memorial. The motion was seconded by Mr. Coltart, and unanimously agreed to."

"The inspector was then instructed to transmit an excerpt of the Minute in reference to this case to the Secretary of the Board of Supervision, and to call a meeting of the committee as soon as he receives the Memorial referred to."

A true copy, certified by
John Dinwoodie, Inspector.

No. XIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, *Dumfries*.

Sir, 15 November 1858.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 13th instant, with excerpt Minute, relative to the case of the boy, John Kerr.

I will thank you to return to me the Rev. Mr. Strain's letter in this case, and the memorial of the minority of the Parochial Board, as to the education of the boy, which were transmitted to you with my letters of the 1st and 7th October.

I am, &c.

Mr. Dinwoodie, Inspector, Dumfries. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XIV.—The Inspector of Poor, *Dumfries*, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

(CASE OF JOHN KERR.)

Sir, 16 November 1858.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th, as to the above case; and now, at your request, return the Rev. Mr. Strain's letter, and the memorial of the minority of the Parochial Board in reference to the same, and have respectfully to request, for the satisfaction of all concerned, that you will send through the Memorial of the majority, in terms of the excerpt Minute sent you on the 13th, or state your reasons for declining to do so.

I am, &c.

W. S. Walker, Esq., &c. (signed) *John Dinwoodie*, Inspector.

No. XV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, *Dumfries*.

Sir, 19 November 1858.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, in compliance with the request expressed in the Minute of General Committee of 13th November, the "Statement by a majority of the Committee of the Parochial Board" of Dumfries, in answer to a Memorial relative to the orphan boy, John Kerr; and I am to inform you that the Board have continued consideration of the case in the meantime.

I am, &c.

Mr. Dinwoodie, Inspector, Dumfries. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XVI.—The Inspector of Poor, *Dumfries*, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 24 November 1858.

I BEG to send you herewith copy minute of meeting of the General Committee of the Parochial Board, held on the 22d current, in reference to the case of the orphan boy, John Kerr, inmate of the poorhouse.

I also enclose the Memorial of the majority in reference to said case.

I am, &c.

W. S. Walker, Esq., &c. (signed) *John Dinwoodie*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XVI. Dumfries, 1858.

MINUTE of Meeting of the General Committee of the Parochial Board of Dumfries, dated 22 November 1858.

THE Committee met this evening at seven o'clock, to resume consideration of the case of John Kerr, inmate of the poorhouse.

Present:—Messrs. Watson, Dickie, Crombie, Simpson, Coltart, Craw, M'Minn, James Scott, Aitken, John M'Gowan, Mein, Murphy, W. Dickson, Fraser, Aitchison, Swan, T. H. M'Gowan, Martin, Barrie, James Maxwell, Wardrop.

Mr. Dickie in the chair.

The portion of the minute of 12th current in reference to the case of John Kerr was read; also the letters from the Secretary of the Board of Supervision, of dates 15th and 19th current; the Inspector's letter to the Secretary, of 16th current; and the statement of the majority in the Parochial Board, in answer to the memorial of the minority to the Board of Supervision in the above case.

After considerable discussion, it was moved by Mr. Martin, and seconded by Mr. Craw, that in respect the whole subject is now before the Board of Supervision in the memorial referred to in last minute, and in observations by the majority thereon, this Board decline to offer any observations as requested, but leave the matter with the Board of Supervision, and their decision is respectfully requested.

Mr. T. H. M'Gowan moved, seconded by Mr. Watson, that this Board, having before them the facts, that the boy is registered in the books of the Board as a Roman Catholic—that the Inspector of the Board, and at least three members of the Board, speak, of their own knowledge, to the fact that the boy's parents were Roman Catholics—remit the case with these facts to the Board of Supervision.

A doubt here having been expressed as to the boy's parents having been Roman Catholics, Mr. Wardrop moved, seconded by Mr. John M'Gowan, that the boy's sister, who was at the door, be brought in and examined as to this point. Mr. Martin moved, seconded by Mr. Barrie, that she remain where she is. On a division, Mr. Martin's motion was carried by 11 to 9.

Mr. Simpson then moved, seconded by Mr. M'Minn, that this Board having now heard read the memorial and answers, is of opinion that the ascertainment of the fact as to the boy's being a child of Roman Catholic parents, falling to be educated at a Roman Catholic school, in terms of the regulations of the Board of Supervision, is now the essential point of difference among the members of the Board, resolve to make further inquiry on this point, and remit the result to the Board of Supervision.

Mr. Fraser moved, seconded by Mr. Maxwell, that there be no further inquiry. This motion was carried against that of Mr. Simpson by 12 to 9.

The meeting then divided on the motions of Mr. Martin and Mr. M'Gowan, when Mr. Martin's was carried by 11 to 8—Mr. Simpson and Mr. Swan declining to vote.

The Inspector was then instructed to send a full report of the resolutions proposed at the meeting to the Board of Supervision.

A true copy, certified by *John Dinwoodie*, Inspector.

No. XVII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Dumfries.

Sir, 26 November 1858.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 24th instant, with copy minute of 22 November, relative to the case of the orphan boy, John Kerr.

I have submitted your letter and its enclosure to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to call upon you to transmit to this Board, by return of post, all such registers of the poor, and registers of inmates of the poorhouse, as contain the name of the boy, John Kerr, or of either or both of his parents.

I will thank you to mark the pages of the registers on which any of these names occur.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Mr. John Dinwoodie, Inspector, Dumfries.

No. XVIII.—The Inspector of Poor, Dumfries, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 27 November 1858.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th, and now send you herewith record of applications for relief, register of admissions to poorhouse, and visiting book, being the only registers belonging to this Board in which the name of Hugh Kerr, senior, occurs, or that of his boy, John Kerr. The entry in the record of applications is at page 252, where I have laid in a leaf. The entry of the boy's name is at No. 231 in the register of admissions to poorhouse, where I have made a pencil mark on the margin; and on every page in the visiting book where the father's name occurs I have laid in the leaf, and made a pencil mark at the place.

Dumfries, 184[illegible].

As nothing is said in any of the books as to the religious persuasion of Hugh Kerr, senior, I am ready to afford the Board of Supervision all the information possible as to this matter, if called upon to do so.

I know nothing of Hugh Kerr's wife, the boy's mother, she having died before he came to Dumfries.

I am, &c.

W. S. Walker, Esq., &c. (signed) *John Dinwoodie*, Inspector.

No. XIX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Dumfries.

Sir, 3 December 1858.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of date the 27th ult., and the accompanying record of applications, register of admissions to poorhouse, and visiting book, which I return per railway.

I have submitted these to the Board of Supervision; and I am directed to inform you that the Board, having examined the poorhouse register, find that, on the admission of John Kerr to the poorhouse on the 24th July 1856, he was registered as a Catholic, and that his sister was also so registered at the same date. The Board therefore refer the Parochial Board to their Minutes of 12th September 1850, 16th June 1853, and 29th June 1854,* at pages 10 and 11 of the Appendix to the Poorhouse Rules, in the printed Rules, Instructions, and Recommendations.

* Pages [illegible] and [illegible] of this Paper.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Mr. J. Dinwoodie, Inspector, Dumfries.

Miscellaneous. 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS—1858.

APPLICATION BY REV. C. CONWAY TO HOME OFFICE FOR REMUNERATION FOR HIS SERVICES IN POORHOUSES.

No. I.—*H. Waddington*, Esq., to the Chairman of the Board of Supervision.

Sir, 4 December 1858.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Board of Supervision, an application from the Rev. C. Conway, R.C.C., for remuneration for his services at the two poorhouses in Glasgow.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Waddington.*

Enclosure in No. I.

Rev. *Chas. Conway* to the Right Hon. *Spencer H. Walpole.*

Right Honourable Sir, 29 November 1858.

HAVING to attend the two poorhouses in this city, and which are under the control of Government, I make free to request of Her Majesty's Government a trifling remuneration for the same. My duties there consist in performing Divine Service in the City poor's-house and the Barony poor'shouse alternately every Sunday, as also in giving religious instruction in the City poor'shouse every Sunday evening, and in attending to all the sick calls during the week.

The average of Roman Catholic inmates in both houses is about 250. The generosity and liberality of Her Majesty's Government will, I trust, accede to my reasonable and moderate request.

Should you, Honourable Sir, require of me references from the more immediate superiors of those institutions, I will endeavour to obtain them.

By acceding to my request you will ever oblige,

Yours, &c.

(signed) *Charles Conway*, R.C.C.,
St. Mungo's, Stanhope-street, Glasgow.

To the Right Honourable S. H. Walpole,
Secretary of State, Home Department, London.

No. II.—The Right Hon. Sir *John M'Neill* to the Right Hon. *Spencer H. Walpole.*

Sir, 10 December, 1858.

I HAVE laid before the Board of Supervision Mr. Waddington's letter of the 4th December, enclosing, by your desire, for the consideration of the Board, a communication from the Rev. C. Conway, R.C.C., in which he prays for remuneration from Her Majesty's Government for the ecclesiastical services rendered by him to the Roman Catholic inmates of poorhouses in Glasgow.

In reply, I have to state, that although the statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, sec. 74, provides "for the admission of any known minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate of such poorhouse at all reasonable times, on the request of such inmates, for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate," no provision has been made for the remuneration of the ministers so admitted. The Board are not aware that a claim for remuneration, similar to that of Mr. Conway, has been preferred by any other minister of any denomination, or that payment has hitherto been made by Her Majesty's Government for the remuneration of a minister of any persuasion, connected with or visiting any poorhouse in Scotland.

If, however, her Majesty's Government should resolve to grant the prayer of Mr. Conway's petition, then it must be expected that all the other ministers of various denominations, who are admitted to the poorhouse in terms of the statute, will consider themselves equally entitled to remuneration from the same source.

On the other hand, if it were proposed to require Parochial Boards to remunerate a Roman Catholic chaplain for every poorhouse in which persons of that denomination may be inmates, it is to be feared that a great majority of the Parochial Boards, and of the ratepayers, in each parish, might, on conscientious grounds, refuse to impose or to pay rates for that purpose.

I return herewith Mr. Conway's letter, which was enclosed in Mr. Waddington's communication.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole. (signed) *John M'Neill.*

PARISH OF PORT-GLASGOW—1859.

COMPLAINT BY MICHAEL MINCHEN IN CASE OF MICHAEL DALY.

No. I.—*Michael Minchen* to Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, Fore-street, Port-Glasgow, 20 April 1859.

I TAKE the liberty of enclosing copy of a letter which was submitted to the Parochial Board here, and which they refused to comply with. The terms of the letter are considered here such as should be complied with. I would therefore feel thankful for your advice and opinion in the matter at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Michael Minchen.*

Enclosure in No. I.

Mrs. *Neilson* to Chairman of the Relief and Finance Committee of the Parochial Board, Port-Glasgow.

Sir,

YOUR committee, at a recent meeting, resolved to remove the orphan Michael Daly, age seven years, to the country; and, to carry out this resolution, no relief is allowed him. The orphan's parents adhered to the Roman Catholic faith, and were members of that Church. It is, therefore, the opinion of that body here, that to remove this boy (who is not of age to judge for himself) to a country place where there is no Catholic instructor, to be brought up under another religion than that which his parents espoused, would be both harsh and unjust.

Seeing that Catholics as well as Protestants are charged for the relief of the poor in this place, I trust you will advise your Committee to alter their decision, and allow the orphan to enjoy his aliment in town, where he will be instructed by a Catholic teacher in the Catholic faith, in the same manner as the orphans of Protestants on the roll are instructed by their Protestant teachers in the Protestant religion; and, by so doing, &c. &c.

(signed) Mrs. *Neilson.*

N.B.—The Board refused to comply with this.

Port-Glasgow, 1859.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Michael Minchen.*

Sir, 26 April 1859.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 20th instant; and I have to inform you that I shall make inquiry into the circumstances, and afterwards communicate with you on the subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Mr. Michael Minchen, Fore-street, Port-Glasgow.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Port-Glasgow.

Sir, 26 April 1859.

I ENCLOSE a letter which I have received from Mr. Michael Minchen, Fore-street, Port-Glasgow, which I will thank you to return to me, with such observations as you may have to offer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Mr. M'Callum, Inspector, Port-Glasgow.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, Port-Glasgow, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 3 May 1859.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th, enclosing a communication from Michael Minchen respecting Michael Daly's orphan.

In answer, I have to inform you that this Board, out of regard to the moral and religious education of orphans, have uniformly been in the practice of sending them to be brought up in the country, *without any reference to sect or creed.* Under this general rule, Daly's orphan was admitted to the roll, and ordered to be boarded in the country, where its education will be attended to. The Board never relaxes this unless in exceptional cases, where grandparents undertake the charge of the orphan; and I must say that I regard it as of immense advantage for orphans, especially females, to escape the contamination of the town.

In the case of Daly, there is no proper relation to take charge of him.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Arch. MacCallum,* Inspector.

No. V.—*Michael Minchen* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 5 May 1859.

I UNDERSTAND, from the sub-inspector of poor here, that the Board, at their meeting on last night, passed a resolution to the same effect as their two former ones, in respect of removing the orphan Daly to the country. I asked him under what pretence. He said, as the orphan had no person or friend to look after it. Now, whatever might be laid before you in regard to that, I say the child has plenty of friends to look after it; and, more than that, the child's aunt is in the town, a decent, honest woman. The child is at present going to school—to Roman Catholic school. I appeal to you now, must it be removed to the country to attend a Protestant school, as there is no other convenient, or otherwise not sent to school at all, and thereby become an infidel? I maintain the Board only wants to become rid of the child's aliment altogether, which is tantamount to slow murder.

Your serious consideration and answer, when at leisure, to this, will much oblige, &c.

(signed) *Michael Minchen.*

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Michael Minchen.*

Sir, 21 May 1859.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that they have considered your letters, dated the 20th April and 5th May; and they are of opinion that the Parochial Board have acted without due consideration in laying it down as a general rule that all orphan children are to be sent to be brought up in the country, without regard to the question whether, in the place to which such children are sent, there are the means of providing them with the religious education to which they are entitled.

I am further directed to inform you that if the Parochial Board of Port-Glasgow insist, as stated in your letter of the 5th May, on sending Michael Daly to the country, your remedy is, on behalf of Michael Daly, to bring his case under the consideration of the Board of Supervision, in the form of a complaint of inadequate relief. The inspector will furnish you with the necessary schedule of complaint.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Mr. Michael Minchen, Fore-street, Port-Glasgow.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Port Glasgow. Port Glasgow, 1859.

Sir, 21 May 1859.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that they have considered your letter, dated the 3d instant; and they are of opinion that the Parochial Board have acted without due consideration in laying it down as a general rule that all orphan children are to be sent to be brought up in the country, without regard to the question whether, in the place to which such children are sent, there are the means of providing them with the religious education to which they are entitled.

I am to refer the Parochial Board to the Board's Minute of 25th March 1858 (13th Annual Report, App. A, No. 5, page 39), and to the documents therein referred to; and to intimate that, in the case of Michael Daly's orphan, the Board could not hold the mode of relief proposed by the Parochial Board to be an offer of adequate relief.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Mr. M'Callum, Inspector, Port Glasgow.

No. VIII.—*Michael Minchen* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 7 June 1859.

I DULY received your letter of the 20th May last (21st May), and was highly satisfied with its contents.

I would have forwarded the enclosed on an earlier date; but, on applying to the sub inspector here for a form, he wished me to wait the answer of the Board here, to which I agreed. You will see from the answers, that the poorhouse was offered, I believe for no other purpose than to defeat what I can assure you to be nothing else than a sincere desire on the part of the acquaintances of the orphan's parents to further its best interests. The inspector's clerk has already told me that the Board here would not be defeated by me; and if all failed them, the poorhouse would be granted. It is my opinion, as well as the opinion of a great number of influential parties here, both Protestant as well as Catholic, that this case has been treated by our Board in a manner which neither reflects credit on themselves nor approbation from the ratepayers, but is considered as harsh, unjust, and biassed like. I trust you will submit the matter to the favourable consideration of your Board, and let me know their opinion or decision with the least possible delay.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Michael Minchen.*

June 8th.

P.S.—Having received the form from the inspector of poor this day, I can assure you I am surprised at his statement in respect of saying the child has no legal guardian willing to take charge of him. It is certainly a falsehood. Mrs. Neilson, with whom the orphan is at present, certainly is on the Board, but a clean, respectable woman, and keeps a clean house.

(Initialed) *M. M.*

Enclosure in No. VIII.

APPLICATION, complaining of Inadequate Relief, to the BOARD of SUPERVISION.

I, MICHAEL DALY, one of the poor on the roll of the parish of Port Glasgow, complain that the relief afforded to me is inadequate; and I pray the Board of Supervision to investigate the nature and grounds of my complaint; and in the event of my complaint being ascertained to be well founded, and not removed by the Parochial Board of the said parish, then to declare by a minute that I have a just cause of action against the said parish.

his
Signature or mark of Applicant, *Michael* + *Daly.*
mark.

If the applicant cannot write, the signature by a mark must be attested by a Witness in the following form:—"The above is the mark of ———."

Attestation.—The above is the mark of Michael Daly.

Signature of Witness, *Michael Minchen.*

Dated 6th day of June 1859.

N.B.—The applicant must fill up the answers to the queries on the next page. The inspector is bound, if required, to write down the answers for him. The Schedule, when filled up, must be left with the inspector, who is directed, within 24 hours, to fill up the column for his remarks, and either return the Schedule to the applicant, or transmit it to the Board of Supervision, as the applicant may desire.

Questions.	Answers of Applicant.	Inspector's Remarks.
1. Present residence?	Mrs. Neilson, Scott's-lane, Port Glasgow.	
2. Age?	7 years.	
3. Whether single or married?		
4. Number of children or dependants (if any) living in family?		
5. Names and ages of such children or dependants?		
6. Employment and earnings of such children or dependants?		
7. If parents alive, and in what circumstances?	Both dead.	
8. Names, employment, and earnings of children not living in family?		
9. Present occupation of Applicant?		None.
10. Occupation previous to first receiving Relief?		None.
11. How long has Parochial Relief been received?	None. Several applications made, but not complied with.	
12. Amount of present Parochial Relief in money, clothing, or of any other kind?	The Parochial Board ordered admission to the poorhouse on 3d June current, after first ordering removal to Kilmalcolm, although they were petitioned to allow the orphan to be put under a Catholic keeper and instructor in Port Glasgow, its native place, on account that no Catholic keeper or teacher is to be found in the parish of Kilmalcolm.	In 4th June last the orphan was admitted roll, and ordered to be sent to be boar the parish of Kilmalcolm, where it have the benefit of a good school. In quence of communication from the Bo Supervision, the Parochial Board resolv the 3d current, to admit the orphan in poorhouse, as there was no Roman Ca school in Kilmalcolm, nor within a conv distance to it, Mrs. Neilson, with who child is boarded, being an aged paupe no relative to the orphan, who has no guardian willing to take charge of him.
13. Whether wholly or partially disabled, and from what cause?		
14. Does applicant pay any, and what rent for house or room now occupied?	None, being destitute.	
15. Has Applicant any other means or resources besides Parochial Relief, and to what amount?	None.	
16. What is the amount of Relief now claimed by Applicant?	Two shillings per week, with educational fees same as other orphans on the Board; and to be brought up under the Catholic faith, same as other children on same Board are paid for to the Catholic school here.	
17. State any other circumstances which may seem material?	The orphan at present is kept in a healthy state and respectable manner, and under a highly qualified teacher, and also under the care of the Roman Catholic clergyman. The offer of the Parochial Board here to confine him in the poorhouse will deprive him of being brought up under that religion to which his parents belonged. It is also considered here that the poorhouse is not a proper place to bring up orphans; which is also the opinion of the Greenock Parochial Board, who have ordered the orphans in that Board to be brought up and taught out of doors.	Not known. The offer of admission is ade relief.

his
Signature of Applicant, *Michael + Dal*
mark.

Signature of Inspector, *Arch. MacCallum.*

Signature of Witness attesting mark, *Michael Minchen.*

Port Glasgow, 1859.

No. IX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Michael Minchen.*

Sir, 10 June 1859.

I AM directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision have refused the application of Michael Daly, complaining of inadequate relief, in respect that applicant may enter the poorhouse, Greenock.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Mr. Michael Minchen, Fore-street,
Port Glasgow.

P. S.—The Board had no option in coming to the above decision. Their power is limited to declaring whether the relief offered is inadequate or not; and they could not hold that relief in the poorhouse of Greenock is inadequate. The poorhouse rules provide for the registration of the religious persuasion of each inmate, and for the admission of a minister of that persuasion, for the purpose of instructing the inmate in the principles of his religion.

(Intd.) *W. S. W.*

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, *Port Glasgow.*

Sir, 10 June 1859.

I AM directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision has refused the application of Michael Daly, complaining of inadequate relief, in respect that applicant may enter the poorhouse, Greenock.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Inspector of Poor, Port Glasgow.

PARISH OF BARONY.—1860.

Barony, 1860.

PETITION AND MEMORIAL FOR ELIZABETH MURPHY IN CASE OF CHARLES CALLAN.

No. I.—Mr. *Robt. R. M'Donald* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 19 October 1860.

I HAVE the honour to send herewith a petition and memorial for Elizabeth Murphy, 71, London-street, Glasgow, which she is very anxious should be laid before the Board of Supervision at your earliest convenience, and she earnestly trusts that it will meet with the usual prompt and kind consideration which is bestowed by that learned Board upon all matters involving the interests of the poor; and I request that you will have the goodness to let me know the decision of the Board on the subject, in order that I may communicate the same to her.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Rob. R. M'Donald.*

Enclosure in No. I.

To the Honourable the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland.—The Petition and Memorial of *Elizabeth Murphy*, residing at 71, London-street, Glasgow.

Humbly and respectfully showeth, 17 October 1860.

THAT there is at present chargeable to the Parochial Board of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, a child named Charles Callan, who is nearly seven years of age, and who is son of the memorialist's nephew, William Callan; and the said child is presently, and has been for some years, under the charge of Mrs. Flint, residing in Castlebank-street, Partick, near Glasgow, in the parish of Govan.

That the said Charles Callan is the lawful issue of the marriage between the said William Callan and Mary Toole his wife, who were married by the Reverend Patrick Hanley, of

Barony, 1860.

Saint Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Anderston, Glasgow, both having been Catholics; and the said Charles Callan was afterwards baptized according to the rites of that faith.

That the mother of the said child died of cholera in 1853 or 1854, and the father then entrusted the child to the care of his wife's sister, also a Catholic, who was then residing in Partick, and who kept him for some time, until she became unwell, when she handed him over to the care of the said Mrs. Flint, who was a neighbour, until she should recover her health.

The father paid for the maintenance of the child to Mrs. Flint for some time, but objected, to his sister-in-law, to the child remaining with Mrs. Flint, she being a Protestant; and only consented to his temporarily remaining with her until his sister-in-law should recover her health, and be able again to take the child under her charge.

The sister-in-law did not recover, however, for a long time, and during her illness the said William Callan enlisted as a soldier in Her Majesty's service; and having joined his regiment afterwards, died in India in the service of his country.

Soon after the said William Callan enlisted, the said Mrs. Flint applied to the Parochial Board of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, as the parish of settlement, for support and maintenance of the said child, and he was then admitted as an inmate of the poorhouse of the said parish at Barnhill, as appears from the record of inmates of said poorhouse; but the religious persuasion of the said child and his parents were concealed by the said Mrs. Flint, or by some of the officials of the said Parochial Board: at least the same was not registered at the time of his admission, in terms of the 23d rule sanctioned by the Board of Supervision for the management of poorhouses; nor is it yet registered in so far as the memorialist is aware.

After remaining a short time in said poorhouse, the said child was returned by the parochial authorities to the said Mrs. Flint, with whom he has ever since remained, at the expense of the said parish.

The said child was, for a considerable time, placed at a Protestant school in Partick; but, upon a remonstrance having been made, and certificates of the marriage of his parents and of his own baptism having been deposited with the Parochial Board, with the view of testifying to which religious persuasion they belonged, he was then recognised as the child of Roman Catholic parents, and was sent to the Catholic school in Partick, but was only allowed to remain for a short time, when he was withdrawn therefrom, on the frivolous grounds that some members of the Board who visited the school were dissatisfied with the teacher; that there were too many scholars under his charge (45 having been at school that day); and that the schoolroom was too low in the roof; and the said child is now being educated in the Protestant religion, and made to attend at a "Free Church" and "Free Church school".

The memorialist is the only relation of the said child alive on the father's side (the only other relation being the aunt on the mother's side, who is resident somewhere in England); and the memorialist having been (with the concurrence of the maternal aunt) long desirous to obtain the custody of the said child, with the view of having him upbrought and instructed in the religion of his parents, in July last caused a petition and memorial to be presented on her behalf to the Committee of Management of said Board, stating the facts, craving delivery of the said child to her, agreeing to free and relieve the said Parochial Board of the said child's maintenance and upbringing, and offering undoubted security that the said child shall be duly cared for, upbrought, and educated, and shall not again become chargeable to the said Parochial Board for the period of at least 10 years from the date of delivery over to her; which petition and memorial was laid before a meeting of the said committee on 12th July last, when it was resolved not to grant the application; and a similar application was refused by the said Board at their general half-yearly meeting on 7th August last.

The memorialist now most respectfully submits for the consideration of your learned and honourable Board—

(1.) That the said Charles Callan has not been dealt with by the said Parochial Board in terms of law, and in accordance with the rules of your Board of Supervision, in regard to his religious education and instruction.

(2.) That after the said Parochial Board recognised the said Charles Callan as the child of Roman Catholic parents, and sent him to a school in connexion with that religious persuasion, whereby he became virtually registered as the child of Roman Catholic parents, that Board was guilty of a gross abuse of power and duty as a Board in having tampered with his religious education and instruction, and sent him back to a Protestant school and church; seeing that, even were there valid objections to the Roman Catholic teacher or to the Catholic schoolroom at Partick, the child could have been, without additional expense to the parish, either readmitted to the said poorhouse, and there educated and instructed along with the other Roman Catholic children who are inmates thereof, or he could have been sent to a Roman Catholic school within his own parish, there being several such schools therein to which no reasonable objections could be urged.

(3.) That keeping in view the spirit and intention of the statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, and of the rules and orders of the Board of Supervision issued and sanctioned under the powers and provisions thereof, the education and instruction of pauper children is an element in the parochial relief to be afforded to them; and the treatment of the said Charles Callan in regard to his education and instruction, virtually resolved into a question as to the adequacy of the relief granted to him; so that under the 74th section of the said statute, your honourable Board of Supervision have power, upon inquiry,

inquiry, and on being satisfied that the grounds of complaint as to the inadequacy of the relief are well founded, and if the same shall not be removed, to certify and declare that there is a just cause of action against the said parish, with a view to the benefit of the Poor's Roll in the Court of Session.

(4.) That the memorialist has a valid claim to the custody of the said child; and no Parochial Board has a right to retain the custody of any sane child, nor to maintain such child at the expense of the parish, when the nearest relation is able and willing to provide for the maintenance and education thereof; nor can the ratepayers of the parish be legally saddled with the expense, after the nearest relative and natural guardian undertakes and offers reasonable security for the proper care, maintenance, and education of such child.

And lastly, That in the event of your learned and honourable Board being of opinion that your Board has not the power to order and enforce the delivery of the said child to the memorialist, the powers and influence of your Board ought at least to be exercised to the effect of obtaining his readmission to the aforesaid poorhouse, or his removal to some other place within his own parish, where his education and instruction in the religious persuasion of his parents can be more conveniently and effectually attended to, until the memorialist's right to the custody of said child shall be settled and enforced by the competent tribunal.

May it therefore please your honourable Board of Supervision to take this petition and memorial into consideration, and to inquire into the truth of the memorialist's statements; to call for production of the documents and certificates in the possession of the said Parochial Board and their inspector of poor, in reference to the said child Charles Callan, and thereafter to make such orders as to his disposal as in the view of your Board shall be according to the just administration of the laws relating to the relief of the poor in Scotland, and the just recognition of the memorialist's rights as the legal guardian and proper custodier of said child, or at least to issue the certificate of a just cause of action against the said parish, and to exercise the powers and influence of your Board, to the effect of obtaining the readmission of said child to the poor's house of said parish, or his removal to some other place within his own parish, in order that his education and instruction in the religious persuasion of his parents can be more conveniently and effectually attended to, till the memorialist's right to his custody shall be settled and enforced, as before set forth.

The humble and respectful memorial of Elizabeth Murphy.

Signed on behalf, and at the request of, the said Elizabeth Murphy, by me,

Robt. R. M'Donald,
80, Union-street, Glasgow.

19 October 1860.

Note.—It has been now ascertained that the maternal aunt of the child, before referred to, is now resident in Liverpool; and should the Board of Supervision desire it, she will forward an attested declaration to the truth of the statements regarding the child, so far as within her knowledge.

19 October 1860.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *R. R. M'Donald.*

Sir, 22 October 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th October, with petition of Elizabeth Murphy, respecting the case of Charles Callan.

I shall submit your letter and relative memorial to the Board of Supervision at their next meeting.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Robert R. M'Donald, Esq.
80, Union-street, Glasgow.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision to the Inspector of Poor, Barony.

Sir, 24 October 1860.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed letter of Mr. Robert R. M'Donald, and the petition therein referred to, regarding the case of Charles Callan, both of which you will be good enough to return to me, for the observations of the Parochial Board of Barony.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Mr. P. Beattie, Inspector, Barony.

Barony, 1860.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Barony.

Sir, 6 December 1860.

I HAVE to remind you that I am still without a reply to my communication of the 24th of October, transmitting for the observations of the Parochial Board of Barony a letter of Mr. Robert R. M'Donald, with the petition of Elizabeth Murphy, respecting the case of Charles Callan.

If the Parochial Board have passed a minute containing their observations on the complaint, you will please be good enough to transmit a copy to me immediately. If my letter has not yet been submitted to the Parochial Board, you will please summon a meeting immediately to consider it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Mr. P. Beattie, Inspector, Barony.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, Barony, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Charles Callan.

Sir, 7 December 1860.

I AM in receipt of yours of the 6th instant.

Your letter, with the petition of E. Murphy and Mr. M'Donald's letter, were submitted to this Board at their monthly meeting on 8th November last, when it was remitted to the Education Committee to draw up reply, and submit the same to the Board at its next meeting for approval.

The Education Committee have drawn up this reply, and it now awaits the approval of the Board, which meets on Thursday next. If an earlier answer is requested, I shall call a special meeting for that purpose.

I am, &c.
(signed) *P. Beattie.*

No. VI.—The Inspector of Poor, Barony, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Charles Callan.

Sir, 14 December 1860.

I AM directed by this Board to forward to you, for the purpose of submitting to the Board of Supervision, the observations of this Board on the petition of Elizabeth Murphy.

I also return the petition of Murphy and the letter of Mr. M'Donald.

I am, &c.
(signed) *P. Beattie.*

Enclosure in No. VI.

OBSERVATIONS by the Parochial Board of the Parish of Barony, Glasgow, on the Petition and Memorial of *Elizabeth Murphy*, residing at 71, London-street, Glasgow.

THE Parochial Board, in offering their observations on this memorial, think it will tend to clearness by answering the statements of the memorialist articulately in the order in which they are stated, and thereafter subjoin their statement of the facts of the case.

In the first place, the child referred to is chargeable to this parish, and has been so since the early part of the year 1855, and is boarded with Mrs. Flint, Castlebank-street, Partick, but it is not known to the Parochial Board that the memorialist is related to the child.

Second. The parentage of the child is correctly stated, and it is believed that the marriage of the parents and the baptism of the child took place in the manner mentioned.

Third. It is admitted that the mother died of cholera in 1854, and that the child was then entrusted to the wife's sister. The rest of the statement is denied, and is believed and averred that the child was removed from her care by the father in consequence of her gross neglect of it.

Fourth. The father paid Mrs. Flint for the maintenance of his child, as stated; but so far from his objecting to the child remaining where it was placed, or his having any intention to replace it with his sister-in-law, it is believed that the ill-treatment of the child by his sister was afterwards the occasion of his leaving her house himself, and that the quarrel on the subject went the length of blows.

Fifth. The illness of the sister-in-law is not admitted; but the enlistment and death of the father took place as stated.

Sixth. Admitted that application was made for the child by Mrs. Flint in 1855; and that, in the first instance, the child was taken into the poorhouse, where it remained for only 10 days, but in consequence of the urgent solicitation of Mrs. Flint, who had even at

that

that early period acquired a strong affection for the child, she was allowed to have it again on an out-door allowance, which has been continued to her ever since.

Admitted that the religious persuasion of the child or its parents is not recorded; but denied that any concealment was practised either by Mrs. Flint or the officials of the poorhouse.

Seventh. Admitted.

Eighth. The child was placed at the school at which it is at present; but not known to the Board that it is a Protestant or even denominational school.

Admitted that, on application by certain individuals, he was placed at another school in Partick, belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion. Admitted that he was only allowed to remain there for a short time; denied that the grounds given for his removal are correct.

Ninth. Denied that this woman, if a relative at all, is the only relation on the father's side alive; and averred that the father's relations are alive, and are perfectly satisfied with the way in which the child is placed and kept. Admitted that applications were made, as stated, and refused, for the grounds of which see counter statement for Board.

Statement for Parochial Board.

I. On 21st August 1854, during the prevalence of cholera, William Callan and his wife, Mary Toole, and child, Charles Callan, were seized with that disease. The wife died, but the father and child recovered, and were, during their convalescence, removed to the poorhouse of Govan; and as the settlement of Callan was in the parish of Barony, claim was made thereon, and the settlement admitted.

II. It appears that, on complete recovery, Callan and his child returned to Partick and took up residence with his wife's sister, Mrs. Martin; but in consequence of a complaint at the instance of the police, that there were too many lodgers in the house, the child Charles was boarded by the father with Mrs. Flint, Orchard-street, Partick, at 3 *s.* a week, which was regularly paid by Callan until he finally ran off in July 1855.

III. When Mrs. Flint received the child it was in a very bad state from filth and the want of attention; but in consequence of her care it soon became a stout and healthy child, and the father noticing the effect of the proper treatment of the child, quarrelled with the sister-in-law and husband for their neglect of it, and also left their house.

IV. The father, on July, ran off and enlisted into the army, leaving the child in the care of Mrs. Flint, who applied to the parish of Govan, and was allowed an aliment therefor; but in consequence of the settlement having again been admitted, she was sent to the Barony parish, which resolved to administer relief in the poorhouse. Accordingly, after great reluctance on the part of Mrs. Flint, the child was entered in the poorhouse as an inmate. The copy of its register entry is herewith transmitted.

V. It is believed that Mrs. Flint, who had already acquired an attachment to the child, endeavoured to induce the relative, Mrs. Martin, as the aunt, to recover the child from the poorhouse, but that she declined to do so, till at last urged by her feelings she again made a solicitation to the Board to be allowed to have the child; that the Board granted her request, and after a 10 days' residence in the poorhouse, Mrs. Flint again got possession of the child, and has continued to keep it ever since.

VI. From that date till the year 1859, nearly a period of five years, none of the relatives have taken any interest in the child or its welfare; nor until the death of its father did any of them even call to see it, and their interest was excited at that date more with a view to recover the effects of the deceased parent through the possession of the child, than with any newly acquired feelings of love for it or regard for its welfare.

VII. On 2d September 1859 the inspector of the parish was waited on by a Mr. Rogan, and a complaint made that the child was being brought up as a Protestant, while its parents had lived and died Catholics. The case was visited, and the copy visitation, schedule, and report, is herewith sent, marked No. 11. The purport of this application, though not expressed in the schedule, was to have the boy removed from under Mrs. Flint and placed in the poorhouse. This schedule and report was submitted by the inspector to the committee of management on the 8th September, and the following deliverance given thereupon:—"That the application for the transfer be refused, seeing that the child was placed there by its parent, and is well cared for."

VIII. This application was subsequently modified to a request, that the child be taught the belief of its parents, embodied in the following letter:—"Watson's Land, Finneston, Glasgow, 8th October 1859.—To the Members of Committee, Barony Parish. Gentlemen,—I apply to you on behalf of my nephew's child, Charles Callan, boarding at present with Mrs. Flint, Partick, being reared at the expense of the Barony parish. What I ask of the guardians of the child is that they bring it up in the faith of its deceased parents, who were both Roman Catholics. The woman Flint, that now has the child, says that she will not bring it up in the faith of its parents. Now I, as the grandaunt of the child, apply to the members of committee to put the law into effect, by ordering the child to be reared up in the faith of its parents, which will show to the public that you wish to act impartially to all religious denominations under your charge.—I remain yours, &c.

(signed) "*Ann Callan* or *Black*."

The following resolution was come to it in regard to it:—"That this committee do not consider that the law imposes upon them the duty of bringing up the child in the faith of its parents, but are of opinion that the law requires the child to be educated a fit member

Barony, 1860.

for society, and that in the conducting of such education the child shall be placed in a school belonging to the religious persuasion of the deceased parents, and with a view to following out the opinions of the committee in this case, instruct that the expense of education in a Roman Catholic school be paid for, provided such school is conducted to the satisfaction of the Board."

The child was, in consequence of this resolution, placed at a school in Partick, under the control of the Roman Catholic clergy. Shortly after the school was visited by the inspector, who reported very unfavourably as to it; but as he had expressed his disapprobation in writing, it was believed by the Board that his remonstrance might have some effect in improving the institution. The child was accordingly allowed to remain till the 21st February of the present year, when the following report was submitted to the Education Committee:—

"Mr. Lusk, on behalf of himself and Mr. Burt, reported that they had visited the school in Partick, where the boy Callan had been placed, and that they were very much dissatisfied both with the schoolroom, the system of tuition, the progress of the child, and the fitness of the teacher for bringing forward the child. Also that they had visited the school (Mr. Sutherland, teacher) where the child was formerly placed, and which they found was not a denominational school, but was under the control of managers belonging to all denominations, and that they were thoroughly satisfied with the teacher and the mode of tuition. They then visited Mrs. Flint, the nurse, and were satisfied with the manner in which the child was treated and kept, whereupon Mr. Donaldson moved, seconded by Mr. Lusk, that the boy be removed from the present school and transferred to Mr. Sutherland's school in Partick; which motion was unanimously agreed to, and the committee instruct the inspector accordingly."

The child was thereupon returned to the school from which it had been taken, and where it still is.

IX. On 3d July 1860, a petition was presented in the following terms:—

"To the Parochial Board of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, the Petition and Memorial of *Elizabeth Murphy*, residing at 71, London-street, Glasgow,

"Humbly showeth, "Glasgow, 3 July 1860.

That some years ago the petitioner's nephew, William Callan, sometime residing in Glasgow, enlisted as a soldier in Her Majesty's service, and left behind him his son, Charles Callan, who is the petitioner's grand nephew, unprovided for, and that child has been nearly ever since, and is at present, chargeable to the Barony Parochial Board, being presently under the care of Mrs. Flint, Castlebank-street, Partick. That the parents of the said child are both dead, and the petitioner is his nearest relation in this country, the only other relation being an aunt by the mother's side, who is believed to be resident somewhere in England. That the petitioner is desirous to obtain the custody of the said child, in order that it may be upbrought and educated in the Catholic faith, that having been the faith professed by both his parents. That the petitioner is willing to undertake that the said child shall not be again chargeable to the said Parochial Board for the period of 10 years after she obtains the custody thereof; and as a further guarantee that the said child shall not become chargeable to that parish, the petitioner is authorised to state that the superintendent of the Catholic Orphan Institution, Abercromby-street, Glasgow, will, on behalf of the directors of that institution, become responsible subsidiary to free and relieve the said Parochial Board of the maintenance and education of said child during the foresaid period of 10 years. May it therefore please the said Parochial Board to order that the said child shall be delivered over to the petitioner, to the purposes aforesaid, on the said Board getting sufficient and reasonable guarantee for relief from the maintenance of said child during the foresaid period.

"The respectful memorial of and for Elizabeth Murphy,

"Signed on behalf and at her request by

(signed) "*Rob. R. M'Donald*, 80, Union-street, Glasgow."

Which, together with the inspector's report, as follows:—"Case of Charles Callan, a boy presently on children's roll, and kept by Mrs. Flint, Partick, on application by his grandaunt, Elizabeth Murphy, of date 3d July 1860. Elizabeth Murphy is a native of Ireland, states she is 35 or 36 years of age, but appears to be a woman of 44 or 45 years; is a power-loom weaver in Mr. Cree's mill, Hutchesontown, and states she will earn on an average 9 *s.* per week. Appears to be a decent person. She lodges with her sister-in-law, widow Yolland, who keeps a small shop, selling fruits and confections, at 71, London-street. There is also another lodger in the house. E. Murphy is the child's grandaunt. Her sister, Ann Murphy, being the child's maternal grandmother, thinks there is a Mrs. Black residing about Finniestown, who is a distant relation of the child's; knows of no other relation in Glasgow. Elizabeth Murphy knew nothing about the child till shortly before the news came of the father's death. She went to the Rev. Mr. Gallocher, R.C., clergyman, Partick, for him to get her the child to her; was several times at Mr. Gallocher; knew that Mrs. Flint was paid for keeping the child, but did not know how much she was receiving. She never thought of coming to the parish to speak about it. E. Murphy kept up no acquaintance, with the child's father after his marriage. She never saw the child's mother, or had any correspondence

correspondence or acquaintance with her. Wishes to get the child to keep it and bring it up in the Roman Catholic faith; and that she is quite willing and able to keep it free of charge.

"Glasgow, 10th July 1860. (signed) "*David Service.*"

Were submitted to the Committee of Management on 12th July 1860, and the petition refused in terms of the following motion:—"Mr. Burt moved, seconded by Mr. Lusk, that the request be not granted, seeing that it was the express wish of the father that the child be confided to the charge of Mrs. Flint in preference to any other person."

This resolution was appealed to the meeting of the Parochial Board on the 7th August 1860, by an application, as follows:—"4th August 1860. To the Parochial Board of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, assembled at their Statutory Half-yearly Meeting, as advertised to be held on 7th August 1860. The petition of Elizabeth Murphy, residing at 71, London-street, Glasgow, humbly showeth, that in July last the petitioner caused an application to be made on her behalf, addressed to your Honourable Board, for the custody of a child named Charles Callan, who is presently chargeable to the Parochial Board of the Barony parish of Glasgow, and is presently under the care of Mrs. Flint, Castlebank-street, Partick, the petitioner offering security that the said child shall be duly cared for, upbrought, and educated, and shall not again become chargeable to the said Board for a period of 10 years at least; and the petitioner understands, from an intimation which has been communicated to her, that the said application was taken up and considered at a meeting of the Committee of Management of said Board, held on 12th July last, when that committee resolved not to grant the application.

"The petitioner now begs respectfully to renew the said application, and craves that it may please your Honourable Board to take the said application, as formerly presented, into consideration, and to grant the prayer thereof on the conditions therein specified, or on such other reasonable conditions as in the interests of the said child, and of the said Parochial Board, may appear necessary and proper.

"Signed on behalf, and at the request of, Elizabeth Murphy, by me,
"*Rob. R. M'Donald,* 80, Union-street, Glasgow."

And the resolution adhered to in terms of the minute as follows:—"Mr. Burt moved that the Committee of Management's decision in this case be approved of; seconded by Mr. Greig."

"Mr. Rogan moved, in amendment, that it be remitted back to the Committee of Management to reconsider; seconded by Mr. Cumming. For the amendment, 6; for the motion, 27. The motion was declared carried."

The Parochial Board, in all their treatment of this case, have been influenced by a sincere desire for the present and future welfare of their young charge; and so far from having been guided by any wish to proselytize, the Board of Supervision will observe, that the child was placed in school of the choosing of the parties complaining, and was only removed therefrom in consequence of the defective and inferior nature of the instruction communicated, and the defective nature of the institution; and they are still quite willing to place the child in another school of the same religious persuasion; but they consider they are not warranted in allowing the child to be placed in circumstances, in regard to its education, that may be prejudicial to its progress and detrimental to its future interests. While the Parochial Board have been thus influenced in their treatment of this case, they do not think that anything like the concessions they have made and are still willing to make, in favour of this child, could have been demanded of them in strict law. They are of opinion that when a parent and other relatives (as in this case) desert and totally neglect their offspring, they forfeit any right to dictate to the representatives of the public, on which the support of the child has been thrown, in what manner either as regards its religious or secular education that education shall be conducted.

This Board are not anxious to avail themselves of this plea in the present case, as they have all along been quite willing to place the child in circumstances, in regard to its education, that will enable it to be taught the religious tenets of its parent.

It is necessary here to observe, that the petitioners have never concealed their desire to get the child removed into the poorhouse in order to effect the separation from its present nurse. This the Board have been most reluctant to do; and the grounds of this reluctance are, the superior manner in which she has brought up the charge, and that to sever the connexion now would be as heartless and cruel as separating the child from its natural parent, both child and nurse having acquired for each other respectively all the feelings and affections of parent and child.

The reason for the Board refusing the delivery of the child to the petitioner is that they are not satisfied of her relationship; and that even admitting that she is so related, she is not the legal custodier of the child, a nearer relation being alive, and not a concurrent in the application already referred to. The Board were also satisfied that she was not in a position, either as regards ability or accommodation, to take proper charge of the child.

In respect whereof, etc.

23d November 1860.

Barony, 1860.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Barony.

Sir, 17 December 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 14th instant, with observations on the petition of Elizabeth Murphy, respecting the child of Charles Callan.

I will thank you to send the copy visitation schedule and report referred to in the observations of the Parochial Board, but not enclosed with the other documents.

I am, &c.

Mr. P. Beattie, Inspector, Barony. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VIII.—The Inspector of Poor, Barony, to the Secretary Board of Supervision.

Sir, 18 December 1860.

I ENCLOSE copy of the visitation schedule and the inspector's report in the above case, not enclosed in my letter of the 14th instant; and am, &c.

(signed) *Peter Beattie.*

Enclosure in No. VIII.

VISITATION SCHEDULE.

Record 3856. *District.* *Children's Roll*, No. 115.

Date—2d September 1859.
Residence—
Condition—Single.
Occupation—None.

Name—Charles Callin or Collin.
Age—5 years.
Birthplace—Barony.
Dependants—None.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Date, 2d September 1859.—Mr. Patrick Rogan has called on the inspector to state that the above boy is the child of Roman Catholic parents, and that he is boarded at the expense of this parish with a Protestant.

The inspector requests the assistant to visit and report—

1st. As to the religious persuasion of Mrs. Flint.
2d. The school and church at which the boy attends.
3d. The religious profession of his parents.
4th. Whether the boy was placed with Mrs. Flint by this Board or by the parents of the boy, and if by the latter, under what conditions she received the charge of him.

The assistant inspector is referred to the annexed certificate of marriage and baptism.

(signed) *Peter Beattie*, Inspector.

2d September 1859.—This boy is on the out-door roll of paupers, and residing with Mrs. Flint, 91, Orchard-street, Partick. Her husband is a calico printer.

1st. Mrs. Flint is a Protestant, and attends the United Presbyterian Church, Partick, of which the Rev. Mr. M'Coll is minister.

2d. The boy has never yet been taken to church, for two reasons: thinking him rather young, and not having Sunday clothes. He, however, is sent to the Sabbath evening school in connexion with the Rev. Mr. M'Coll's church, and knows nothing but to be brought up in the Protestant religion. He is also attending the Mission School (week-day) in connexion with the Partick U. P. Churches, of which Mr. Sutherland is teacher. He is only the length of knowing some of the letters of the alphabet.

3d. The child's parents were both Roman Catholics.

4th. The boy was placed with Mrs. Flint by his father, under the following circumstances:—In August 1854 the parents had cholera, of which the mother died; subsequently the father and child lodged with the mother's sister, Mrs. Martin, in Partick, she taking charge of the boy while the father was at his work. Mrs. Martin, however, found she could not continue to take charge of him. Mrs. Flint, who was a neighbour, and who had known the child's mother prior to her marriage, in conversation with Mrs. Martin, stated she would take the child; the father was informed of this, and he agreed to let Mrs. Flint have the boy, he agreeing to give her 3 *s.* a week for his keep. After this Mrs. Flint received regularly 6 *s.* per fortnight from the father till July 1855, when he enlisted (nearly a year). Immediately after which Mrs. Flint made application to the parish, and the boy has been on the roll since. None of the child's relations made any inquiry about him till about a year ago, when two aunts called to inquire at Mrs. Flint whether she could give the father's address in the army; and shortly after the Rev. Mr. Gallacher, R.C.C., Partick, called, making the same inquiry.

The

The child's father, the aunt, Mrs. Martin, and other relations, were perfectly aware that Mrs. Flint was a Protestant when the child was placed with her, but made no objections on this point.

Saw Mrs. Flint, 91, Orchard-street, Partick; Mrs. Martin, 54, Castlebank-street, Patrick, a sister of the boy's mother; and Mrs. Thomas Black, 180, Finniston-street, an aunt of the boy's father.

(signed) *David Service.*

3d September 1859.—Submit to General Relief Committee on Thursday first.

(signed) *Peter Beattie.*

I hereby certify that William Collin and Mary Toole were married by me on the 11th day of April 1853, in presence of Patrick Toole and Mary Gavin; and that their son Charles Collin was baptised by me on the 15th day of January 1854.

(signed) *Patrick Hanley*, R. C. Clergyman.

St. Patrick's, Glasgow, 21st August 1859.

8th September 1859.—Reported to General Committee of this date.

(signed) *Alexander Ewing*, Chairman.

No. IX.—Supplementary Memorial of *Elizabeth Murphy*, residing in No. 71, London-street, Glasgow, to the Honourable the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

Glasgow, 29 November 1860.

On or about the 19th October last the memorialist submitted to your learned and Honourable Board a petition and memorial, setting forth that at present there is chargeable to the Parochial Board of the Barony parish of Glasgow, a boy named Charles Callan, grand-nephew of the memorialist; that although known to and recognised by said Board as the son of Roman Catholic parents, and baptised in the Roman Catholic faith, they had withheld from him the education to which, as such, he was entitled, by continuing to board him in a Protestant family, and keeping him at a Protestant school; and that the memorialist, being a Catholic, as are all the boy's connexions without exception, and as being besides his nearest relation resident in Scotland on the father's side, is desirous of being, as by law she is entitled to be, entrusted with his maintenance, upbringing, and education, without being chargeable to, or under the control of, said Parochial Board.

That said petition and memorial was shortly afterwards transmitted by your Board to said Parochial Board for inquiry and redress. That upon this, as the memorialist understands, said Board, through their Committee of Management, remitted her petition and memorial to their Educational Committee, and added thereto Mr. Henry Mackay, who was the only Roman Catholic gentleman on said Committee of Management, and who, having got notice of attendance, was present at the subsequent inquiries and deliberations on the subject. That on the occasion, however, of their last and final meeting, which took place on or about the 27th current, Mr. Mackay got no such notice or intimation from the inspector or their convener, or from any other person; and neither was the memorialist, though so deeply interested in the matter, made aware of their proceedings, either directly or indirectly, and she was kept in entire ignorance on the subject, except what she was able to learn through other channels.

That at the meeting of the 27th current, Mr. Mackay, though uninvited, happened by chance to come to said Education Sub-Committee; but from having received no previous notice on the subject, was, he presumes, unprepared, by communicating with the memorialist, or otherwise, to rebut the partial and one-sided statements then and there made; and in consequence of which, she is informed, the sub-committee refused the prayer of the petitioner, and ignored her right to the custody and guardianship of her grand-nephew, without affording her an opportunity of stating or supporting said claim, either on oath or by evidence.

In such circumstances, the memorialist complains that she has not received that even-handed and impartial justice at the hands of said Parochial Board, and of its Committee of Management and Educational Committee, which they are bound to accord to her, from every consideration of law, equity, and regard to the financial interests of the ratepayers; and she therefore again respectfully prays that it may please your learned and Honourable Board, upon consideration hereof, and of her solemn declaration hereto appended, to take the memorialist's case into your careful and immediate consideration; and upon her finding caution for the proper discharge of her duty as guardian to her said grand-nephew (should you judge this necessary), to cause such measures be adopted as will result in him being forthwith placed under her guardianship, and thus promote at once the highest interests of the child himself, and the financial interest of the public, within the extensive bounds of the Barony parish of Glasgow.

The humble memorial of

(signed) *Elizabeth Murphy*, 71, London-street.

Barony, 1860.

At Glasgow, the 29th day of November 1860 years, in presence of *David Smith*, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of Peace for the County of Lanark.

Appeared—*Elizabeth Murphy*, who declares that she is about 40 years of age; unmarried; is employed as a power-loom weaver in Mr. Cree's factory, Rose-street, Hutchesontown, of Glasgow; and she resides at 71, London-street, Glasgow. That the declarant's sister, Ann Murphy, was married to Charles Callan, a potter, who resided in Finnieston, of Glasgow, both of whom are now dead. That they had several children, all of whom are also dead, except John Callan, who, the declarant believes, is at present serving as a soldier in the East Indies. That their second son, William Callan, who was a factory worker, was married about eight years ago to Mary Toole, and lived with her in Partick. That after being about 18 months married, William's said wife died of cholera, leaving an only child, a son, named Charles Callan. That shortly after his mother's death, his father, the said William Callan, with his said child, went to reside with Mrs. M'Lachlan, his wife's sister, who was living with her husband at the time in Partick. That not long afterwards Mrs. M'Lachlan became badly, and the child Charles Callan was by her, and, with his father's consent, entrusted to a neighbour named Mrs. Flint, to take charge of him till her recovery. That after her recovery Mrs. M'Lachlan allowed the child to remain with Mrs. Flint. That William Callan soon afterwards enlisted in a regiment, and went abroad, where he died about two years afterwards; and Mrs. M'Lachlan, with her husband, went to Liverpool, where they at present are resident. That on hearing of William Callan's enlistment, the said Mrs. Flint applied for and obtained admission for his child, the said Charles Callan, into the poorhouse of the Barony parish of Glasgow; but shortly afterwards she had him brought back, and still retains him as an inmate of her house, under the auspices of, and supported by, the said Parochial Board. That the declarant is by religious persuasion a Roman Catholic—as all his connexions are—and her ancestors have been, and as the said Charles Callan's parents were. That the said Mrs. Flint, her husband and family, are all Protestants, and the boy Charles Callan is at present at a Protestant school, called "The Free Church School," in Partick. That being unwilling that her grand-nephew should continue the object of parochial relief, when she was able to support and bring him up apart from such assistance, and being naturally desirous at same time that he should be educated and brought up in the faith of his ancestors, she applied to the Committee of Management of said Board for the child to be delivered to her. That said application having been refused by their committee, and subsequently by the Board itself, the declarant caused a petition and memorial to be drawn up and forwarded to the Board of Supervision at Edinburgh. That the declarant has reason to believe that this document was sent down to the said Parochial Board; but the declarant has never been called before them, or any committee appointed by them, and she has been now given to understand that they still refuse to accede to her request; declares that the said Charles Callan, grandfather of said child, left four sisters, one of whom is resident in Liverpool, and the other three are resident about Finnieston, of Glasgow; but the declarant knows nothing of their circumstances or disposition as regards the said child. And this declaration she sincerely and conscientiously makes, believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act made and passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his Majesty King William the Fourth, for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial oaths and affidavits, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof.

(signed) *Elizabeth Murphy.*

Declared before me,
(signed) *David Smith,*
29 November 1860. J. P. for Lanarkshire.

No. X.—*Elizabeth Murphy* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 15 December 1860.

Referring to the declaration emitted by me, of date 29th November last, regarding the question with the Parochial Board of the Barony parish of Glasgow as to my grand-nephew, the boy Charles Callan, and which declaration was transmitted by me to your office of said date, I now beg to enclose herewith a short additional declaration which I have this day emitted, and which is intended to be corrective of a slight mistake in the previous declaration.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Elizabeth Murphy.*

P.S.—I shall feel obliged by your advising me of the decision of your Honourable Board in reference to this matter, as I labour under considerable anxiety on the subject.

(signed) *E. Murphy.*

Enclosure in No. X.

Additional Declaration by *Elizabeth Murphy.* 1860.

At Glasgow, the 15th day of December 1860, in presence of David Smith, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Lanark, appeared Elizabeth Murphy, who declares that the former declaration, emitted by her in presence of the said David Smith, Esq., at Glasgow, upon the 29th day of November last, is correct in all its parts, and she adheres thoreto, as containing the truth, with this explanation, that she was mistaken when she declared that the name of the school in which her grandnephew, Charles Callan, is being educated is denominated "The Free Church School," its name being rather the "Mission School;" but declares that it is a Protestant school nevertheless, though she is unable at present, and without further inquiry, to state with which of the Protestant denominations it is connected. And this additional declaration she makes, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths.'"

(signed) *Elizabeth Murphy.*
David Smith, J. P.

No. XI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Barony.

Sir, 21 December 1860.

With reference to the petition of Elizabeth Murphy respecting the child Charles Callan, I have to inform you, that the Board of Supervision have intimated to the petitioner that they are of opinion, after having carefully considered the documents transmitted, that, in terms of their Sixth Annual Report (*see* Excerpt in Appendix to Poorhouse Rules), parents deserting their children, thereby abandon their natural right to conduct or direct the religious instruction of their offspring; but in this case there are the additional considerations, that the child continues to reside with the person under whose care it was placed by its father before he deserted it, and that the parochial Board are still willing to place the child in a Roman Catholic school, if a suitable one can be found in the vicinity. The Board therefore are further of opinion that there are no sufficient grounds why they should interfere.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Mr. P. Beattie, Inspector, Barony.

No. XII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *R. R. M'Donald.*

Sir, 21 December 1860.

With reference to the petition of Elizabeth Murphy respecting the case of the child Charles Callan, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that the Board, having carefully considered the documents transmitted, are of opinion that, in terms of their Sixth Annual Report (*see* Excerpt in Appendix to Poorhouse Rules), parents deserting their children thereby abandon their natural right to conduct or direct the religious instruction of their offspring; but in this case there are the additional considerations, that the child continues to reside with the person under whose care it was placed by its father before he deserted it, and that the parochial Board are still willing to place the child in a Roman Catholic school, if a suitable one can be found in the vicinity. The Board therefore are further of opinion that there are no sufficient grounds why they should interfere.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Mr. Robert M'Donald,
80, Union-street, Glasgow.

No. XIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Barony.

Sir, 12 April 1862.

I enclose copy of petition to Parliament from James Yolland and Elizabeth Murphy, respecting the case of Charles Callan; and I will thank you to return it to me, with any observations which the parochial Board may have to make in addition to their observations of 23d November 1860, which I also enclose, and will thank you to return.

As the petition has already been presented to the House of Lords by Lord Wicklow, it is desirable that no time should be lost in making a reply.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Barony, 1860.

No. XIV.—The Inspector of Poor, Barony, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Boy Callan.

Sir, 14 April 1862.

I AM in receipt of yours of the 12th instant, which has since been submitted to my Board, and remitted to a sub-committee to frame additional answers to those already placed before the Board of Supervision.

No time shall be lost in drawing these up, and forwarding them to you for production in the House of Lords.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Peter Beattie.*

No. XV.—The Inspector of Poor, Barony, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Charles Callan.

Sir, 26 April 1862.

I BEG to enclose observations by the parochial Board of this parish on the petition of Murphy and Yolland as to the boy Charles Callan.

I also return print of the petition and former observations by the Board on the same case.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Peter Beattie*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XV.

OBSERVATIONS by the Parochial Board of the Barony Parish on the Petition of James Yolland and Elizabeth Murphy, to the Lords and Commons of Great Britain.

THE parochial Board have little to add to their observations in this case, which were transmitted to the Board of Supervision on 23d November 1860, in answer to the application of Elizabeth Murphy, one of the present petitioners.

Since the date of that application, the parochial Board have again had the case under their consideration arising from a petition at the instance of the other petitioner, Yolland, in the following terms:—

> "Unto the Honourable Committee of Management of the Parochial Board of the Barony Parish of Glasgow. The Petition and Application of James Yolland, wholesale ham, bacon, butter, egg, and cheese merchant, Nos. 4, 9, and 10 Bazaar, Candleriggs, and 81, High-street, Glasgow,
>
> "Humbly showeth,
>
> "THAT the petitioner is the cousin-german of William Callan, a twister, who some time resided in Anderston of Glasgow, thereafter in Partick, the mother of the said William Callan and the petitioner's mother having been sisters.
>
> "That the said William Callan enlisted as a soldier in Her Majesty's service some time after the death of his wife, Mary Toole, in 1854; and he afterwards died in India, leaving one lawful child, Charles Callan, the issue of the marriage between the said William Callan and the said Mary Toole, his wife.
>
> "That the said Charles Callan since, or shortly after the date of his father's enlistment, has been chargeable to the Barony Parish of Glasgow; and he is at present, and has been, for some years, under the charge of a Mrs. Flint, residing at Castlebank-street, Partick, at the expense of the said parish.
>
> "That several applications have been made within the last three years, by female relatives of the said Charles Callan, to obtain the possession and custody of said child, with the view of upbringing and educating him in the religion of his parents, which was the Roman Catholic faith; and these applications have been so recently and frequently before your honourable Board, that it appears to the petitioner to be unnecessary to recapitulate the statements therein; but the petitioner would merely beg to mention, for the information of the Board, that he was not aware of the exertions that were being made on the said child's behalf, and of the circumstances in which the said child was placed, otherwise he would have concurred in the said applications.
>
> "That the said applications were refused, as the petitioner understands, upon various grounds, and latterly on the ground that no female was entitled to insist in an application for the custody of the child.
>
> "That the petitioner is the nearest male relative to the said child, either by the father or the mother's side, so far as he is aware, and he now makes application for the custody of the said Charles Callan.
>
> "That the petitioner is ready to find security that the said child shall not again become chargeable

chargeable to the said parish for, at least, the period of 10 years from the date on which the said child shall be delivered over to him, and that the said child shall be duly cared for and educated.

"May it therefore please your honourable Board to give the petitioner the custody of the said Charles Callan, either with or without the security for the child's maintenance and education, and that he shall not again become chargeable on the funds of the said parish for the period aforesaid.

"The petition and application of
(signed) "*James Yolland.*"

This petition was remitted to the Education Committee to consider and report, and which, after hearing Mr. Yolland, they did in the terms annexed (Minute, 4th February 1862):—"*Inter alia.* The meeting, after giving full consideration of the whole facts of the case, and in respect Mr. Yolland has failed to satisfy the committee as to the manner in which the child is to be brought up, or even the locality in which he is to be placed; and also taking into account the fact that Mr. Yolland's own children are not under his own care from the age of 15 months, are of opinion that this request should be refused, and the child remain in his present position." The report was subsequently approved of by Board, at its meeting on 12th day of February 1862.

The statements of Yolland to the committee were embodied in their previous minute, and is herewith ingrossed:—

MINUTE, Education Committee, 31st December 1861.

Mr. Yolland being present, was called in, when

"The meeting, after inquiring as to his circumstances, requested Mr. Yolland to state in what degree of relationship he stood to the child. Mr. Yolland replied: The child's father and my father were full cousins. That he is a stepson of Mrs. Yolland, with whom Miss Murphy resided. That he knew Callan before he left the country. Was in America, but returned 14 years ago. Was not acquaint, or did not keep up correspondence after he returned. Never knew mother; only heard of the marriage; and never saw child. Was prompted to apply for the child in consequence of the refusal by the Board to comply with Miss Murphy's application. Before she applied, was not aware of a child belonging to Callan. Have not seen Callan for 14 years. Never was in his own house, but have been repeatedly in his mother's. Objects to pay any monies disbursed by the Board for maintenance of the child. Upon being asked whether he would rather let the child remain than pay, he said he objected to answer that question. Would, if the child were given to him, bring him up, and educate him. Am married, and have four children, but do not keep them at home; have sent away three of them to Ireland, at the age of 15 months, to be boarded there. They generally come here every fall of the year, stay for a short time, and return back again. I will guarantee that the child will be well kept. Decline to say how we will place the child. Interrogated: Have you any objection to state where the child is to be placed if handed over to your care? Answered: Am quite willing to give a guarantee that the child will be well cared for, but am not in a position to say where it will be placed. Declined to say where he would have taken the child upon the father's desertion. Will send proposed security on Thursday or Friday first. Am a Roman Catholic, and attend St. Alphonse's, Great Hamilton-street. Heard of the child one or two years ago as being chargeable to the Board. Distinctly says: will not pay arrears unless compelled by law to do so."

The parochial Board cannot allow some of the allegations of the petition to pass unnoticed. The statement that the child is "proselytized" by the parochial Board is incorrect. The child is still in the same hands, and under the same conditions in which it was placed voluntarily by its last surviving parent, the father (not the aunt), who well knew Mrs. Flint, and what religion she professed, she being his immediate neighbour. And so far from the arrangement being merely temporary, as stated in the petition, there is the most positive evidence (apart from the fact of the father paying for it to Mrs. Flint from September 1854 to July 1855, and his acquiescence in its remaining with her up till his death) that the change of custody arose from a mutual aversion to each other of Callan and his relations. This quarrel, and not the confinement of Mrs. M'Laughlin, was the cause of change; for it is proved to the satisfaction of the Board, that immediately after the confinement referred to, the child of Mrs. M'Laughlin died, and yet, notwithstanding this, no alteration was made in the custody of the boy Callan by his father. It is also in evidence that the husband of this relative had dared her either to receive the child again, or even give "it a piece of bread."

This state of matters is still further borne out by the fact, that up till the year 1859 the utmost indifference was shown to the child's welfare by these relations, not one of them having manifested their interest in it, either by visitation or otherwise, although all of them resided within a range of little more than a mile from the child.

It is, perhaps, necessary also to say, that the petitioners are not the nearest relations of the child alive; neither are they in a position to say anything as to the father's wishes, as Murphy and Yolland both admitted to the Board that they had not seen the father nor been in his house since his marriage.

This peculiarity of the father's intention as to the custody of his child, as well as the motherly

Barony, 1860

motherly care evinced by his nurse, has weighed strongly with the parochial Board in the different decisions they have arrived at in this case. Where the Board are under the necessity of choosing a nurse, and making a selection without anything to guide them but the known religious views of the parents, they have little difficulty, and invariably make a choice conform to these views. In illustration of this, and as an answer to the allegation of proselytism, the Board report the fact, that in the locality of Saltcoats alone they have had nine children of the Catholic persuasion boarded, and under the care of the priest of the neighbourhood, who is kind enough to assist and guide the Board in its selection of nurses for Roman Catholic orphan children. In the case of Callan, however, the choice was made to their hands, and by the very person whose desire in the matter it was the duty of the Board in certain circumstances to ascertain and defer to; and just because they are following out the father's wish on this particular, they adhere to the course they have adopted.

In regard to the removal of the child from the school in Partick belonging to the Roman Catholics, it is admitted that the inspector wrote in the terms quoted; but a reference to the former observations will show that the child was not removed from the school at that date, but continued thereat until February following, when it was finally removed in consequence of the visit of a deputation of the parochial Board, who found the school not at all improved, notwithstanding said letter, and, in their opinion, not at all worthy the name of a place for education.

While the parochial Board are still, if possible, more strongly convinced than ever of the correctness of their decisions, and consider that the retention of the child in its present care is not only following out the father's wish, but is also very desirable for the child, by preserving the strong and affectionate family ties which have now existed for nearly seven years, are quite willing, as before, to educate the child at a Catholic school, which is managed in such a way as will ensure that the secular education of the child will receive proper attention; but they think it proper to mention that the school at which he is at present, has in attendance (though called a Protestant school by the petitioners) a number of other Roman Catholic children, placed there voluntarily by their parents.

The parochial Board deny that access is refused to the child; and they are informed that so little interest is taken in it beyond this religious question, that no visit of his relations has been made to him for upwards of 12 months.

His name is preserved in our records as Charles Callan, and his school accounts also bear the same name.

No. XVI.—Sir *John M'Neill* to the Duke of *Argyll.*

My dear Duke, 30 April 1862.

The case of the boy Charles Callan, Barony Parish, Glasgow, with regard to whom you sent me a printed petition, which I now return, is one of those which was referred to in the petition of Mr. Campbell, presented last year by Lord Derby, and in the memorandum* which I sent you with reference to the cases founded on by Mr. Campbell. It is thus made to do duty twice over as a grievance.

Immediately after receiving your letter, I sent the petition to the Barony Parish, for any further observations that they might have to make upon the case, and I enclose their statement, together with the former statement of that Board (in 1860), to which they now refer. The circumstances on which the parochial Board rely appear to be more distinctly brought out in the recent statement than in the former, and some new facts are given. It is plain, I think, that the parochial Board would not have been justified in handing the child over to the petitioner Yolland, who was not under any legal obligation to maintain the child, and who refused to state what he intended to do with it, or where he intended to send it. Indeed, neither of the petitioners has any legal right to the custody of the child, and neither could be compelled by law to maintain it. Nothing could well be more dangerous than to hold that a parochial Board could divest itself of all responsibility for the care and maintenance of a pauper child, by handing it over to persons who are not under any legal obligation to care for or maintain it; and who, in this case, though living within about a mile of the child's abode, had not, during five years, cared enough for it even to go to see it.

The child is still where the father placed it, and there is no reason to believe that he had any intention or desire to remove it from thence.

It is worthy of observation that at the school which the boy is now attending, there are several Roman Catholic children voluntarily placed there by their parents, and that this parochial Board, alleged to be bent upon making proselytes, is actually in communication with the Roman Catholic clergyman at Saltcoats about the selection of Roman Catholic families with which to board the children of Roman Catholic parents, and acknowledges obligations to him for the assistance he has been in the habit of giving them in those arrangements.

The view taken in the petition of the position of a man who enlists in Her Majesty's service is curious. The person who prepared the petition seems to imagine that no man can enter the ranks of the army unless he is prepared to relinquish all care and regard

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* *See* page 123.

regard for his children, and that by enlisting, he gets rid of all moral and legal obligations to contribute to their support. Married soldiers would be the first to repudiate such a doctrine, as dishonouring to them and to the service.

I remain, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll. (signed) *John M'Neill.*

No. XVII.—The Inspector of Poor, Barony, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of the Boy Charles Callan.

Sir, 23 May 1862.

Referring to former correspondence in this case, I now beg to enclose copy correspondence between the War Office and myself regarding the religious persuasion of the boy's father.

I am, &c.
(signed) *P. Beattie,* Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XVII.

(No. E. 4104—28).

William Callans, 82d Foot.

Barony Parochial Board Chambers,
My Lord, Glasgow, 17 April 1862.

The above has left a child which is chargeable to the funds of this parish; and for the purpose of being guided as to its religious training, will you have the goodness to inform me the religious denomination to which he stated he belonged at the date of enlistment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Peter Beattie.*

Sir, War Office, 21 May 1862.

Adverting to your letter of the 17th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary, Sir George Lewis, to inform you that the late William Callan, of the 82d Foot, appears to have been of the Episcopalian persuasion.

I am &c.
Peter Beattie, Esq., (signed) *H. Brand.*
Barony Parish, Glasgow.

PARISH OF EDINBURGH.—1860.

COMPLAINT BY MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, ADVOCATE, IN CASE OF ADAM JOHNSTONE.

No. I.—Mr. *Robert Campbell* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision; undated; received 16 March 1860.

The petitioner begs that the Secretary or deputy will have the goodness to present the enclosed petition to the President and members of the Board of Supervision, at as early a date as possible.

Enclosure in No. I.

Petition, Mr. Robert Campbell to Board of Supervision.

To the Honourable the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland; the Petition of Robert Campbell, Advocate, 4, Darnaway-street, Edinburgh, a Member of the City Parochial Board, and of the House Committee of said Board,

Humbly showeth, 16 March 1860.

That the late Charles Johnstone, a native of Ireland, died, aged 50, in the City Poorhouse, of general debility, on the 2d of January last, leaving two sons, Charles and Adam, inmates of that house. That the said deceased Charles Johnstone, who was well known to your petitioner, was a man of the strictest habits of temperance, and of great industry;

 but,

Edinburgh, 1860.

but, during the last years of his life, suffered severely from a complaint, which rendered necessary the extraction of a large portion of the jaw, and other illnesses, and also from domestic annoyances, all of which combined to make him excitable and to hasten premature decay.

That the said Charles Johnstone, and his two sons, entered said poorhouse on the 22d of August 1859, he being ill, as stated in the house register, of disease of the heart. That all three are entered in said poorhouse register as Roman Catholics, and always professed that religion and no other. That the ages of Charles and Adam are entered respectively in said register as 13 and 11. The date of Adam's birth is believed by your petitioner to be the 25th of January 1849.

That the said deceased Charles Johnstone applied, in January 1859, to have his son Adam admitted into the United Industrial School as a Roman Catholic; and he was accordingly so admitted on the 7th of February following, and continued in that school until his father was compelled by heart disease to enter the poorhouse. That the said Adam Johnstone attended Holy Cross Roman Catholic School during a considerable part of 1856, and from July 1858 till about the date of his entering the United Industrial School. That he also attended St. Patrick's Roman Catholic School at different periods, which the petitioner has not yet had time to ascertain, but certainly for a very considerable period altogether. That a considerable time before the said Charles Johnstone's entry into the poorhouse, he had become a widower. That his deceased wife was nominally a Protestant; but in an application for parochial relief made by her on 3d August 1846, she states, "I do not attend any particular place of worship at present." That the said Charles Johnstone was latterly much in the Royal Infirmary, and unable to look after his family. That possibly at some of these intervals his said wife, as was alleged, may have sent Adam to a Protestant school, but the petitioner is not aware that such was the case.

That during the whole period of his residence in the poorhouse, the said Adam Johnstone, as well as his brother, received regular attendance and religious instruction from one of the Roman Catholic clergy in Edinburgh once a week, in a class formed of the Catholic children in the poorhouse, which class contained on an average throughout the winter from 20 to 30 children.

That for a considerable time before his entering the poorhouse, the elder children of the said Charles Johnstone, to be immediately referred to, had completely deserted their father and younger brothers, and never contributed anything to their support.

That upon the 20th of February last, by order of the said House Committee, the said Adam Johnstone was boarded with a Mrs. Hanlin, residing near Newton, between Portobello and Dalkeith—said Mrs. Hanlin being a Roman Catholic—in accordance with a recent concession, obtained on your petitioner's supplication, from the House Committee, to the effect that Catholic children should be boarded with Catholic nurses where these were otherwise suitable.

That on the 14th current, at a meeting of the said House Committee, an application was verbally made for a change in this arrangement. The applicant stated that he was John Johnstone, an elder brotherr of the said Adam Johnstone; that he was 19 years of age, and a Protestant, as were also his two sisters, who were in service, and a maternal aunt with whom he lived, and his deceased mother; that he, the applicant, had been partially educated at Holy Cross School, but this statement he afterwards retracted, adding, that *he supposed it was his younger brother Adam, and not he himself, who must have been there.* He therefore prayed the committee to order the removal of the said Adam Johnstone to a Protestant family, to be educated as a Protestant. That he declined, however, to relieve the Parochial Board of the maintenance of his said brother. That your petitioner vouches for the strict fidelity, and almost literal accuracy, of the above account of said application. That a majority of the House Committee, consisting of Bailie Blackadder, Councillor Hay, George Archibald, Esq., Alexander Aitken, Esq., Alexander Boswell, Esq., and James Cotton, Esq., decided to accede to this request, and instructed the inspector to carry this decision into effect. That your petitioner, who is persuaded that said decision is a violation of the duty of the guardians of the poor towards the Roman Catholic orphans who are under their protection, protested against it, and appealed to the Board of Supervision.

That, in addition to the above facts, your petitioner thinks it important to state, that he advised and assisted the said Charles Johnstone, long before he entered the poorhouse, in making good his claim to parochial relief, he being threatened with deportation to Ireland, along with his two sons. That in fact he had once before been so deported, illegally, as he was prepared to show, by said City parish. That he spoke much to your petitioner on the subject of religion, and your petitioner can testify to his being a most sincere and devoted Roman Catholic. That he deeply lamented the defection of his elder children from that faith, but still hoped for their return to it, and implored your petitioner to aid him in his endeavours to secure the Catholic education of his two remaining children. That he used frequently himself to conduct his two children to Holy Cross School, and to press little presents of fruit, in which he trafficked, upon the teacher, entreating him to do all he could for his boys. That by his desire, your petitioner prepared the above-stated application to the United Industrial School on behalf of Adam, and has always watched over him so far as in his power. That the poor child is blind of an eye, and perhaps below the average scale of intellect, but is far from being void of an intelligent appreciation of his religion, to which he has often expressed his deep attachment. That during the time he was in the poorhouse, your petitioner made repeated applications to the house Governor and House Committee, to whom the regulation of all matters regarding the inmates of the poorhouse is delegated,

delegated, to allow him and the other Catholic children to attend Catholic worship and instruction in a chapel in the immediate vicinity of the poorhouse; offering to escort said children personally, or to provide any amount of escort which the house Governor or committee might think necessary; and to find security, or deposit any amount, as a guarantee against any conceivable loss. That all these applications, however, us well as a prior application from another quarter, for liberty to conduct Roman Catholic worship in any corner of the poorhouse, were refused, to the deep moral and the religious injury, your petitioner is persuaded, of those unfortunate children who, like their numerous predecessors, will most of them probably settle down into religious indifference or total atheism, sometimes covered by a simulated profession of Protestantism, where anything is thought likely to be gained. That even the assiduous week-day visiting of the Catholic pastor cannot always avert this natural result of excluding these children from all participation in Catholic worship. That your petitioner has occasion to witness the fatal effects of this policy, combined with that of sending these children to localities where they are beyond the possibility of Catholic worship and instruction. These effects show themselves in the thorough demoralization of these unhappy beings, who return to propagate their irreligion and licentiousness, sometimes even among the hitherto uncorrupted members of their own families. That a population eminently virtuous in every respect on its arrival in this country, is thus being changed into a race of paupers and criminals, the pests of society, whose worthlessness is made the reproach of that religion which, so far as possible, they have been forbidden to learn or to practise. Edinburgh, 1860.

That should any of the aforesaid statements be disputed, your petitioner craves to be allowed an opportunity of proving their strict accuracy, as well as of answering any counter-statement that may be considered of consequence.

That in addition to the indisputable principle of law, justice, and humanity, which commands that the religion and the will of the parent shall be respected and followed in the education of his orphan child, your petitioner begs to refer to a minute of the Board of Supervision of 16th June 1853, the obvious inference deducible from which is, that a child registered as a Roman Catholic must be so dealt with, and effect be given by the Parochial Board to such registration.

May it therefore please the Honourable Board of Supervision to stop the execution of, and revoke the foresaid decision of, said House Committee, and to find that the said Adam Johnstone falls to be dealt with and educated as a Roman Catholic; or to do otherwise in the premises as to the Board may seem just.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

(signed) *R. Campbell.*

4, Darnaway-street, Edinburgh, 16th March 1860.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *Robert Campbell.*

Sir, 23 March 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 16th March, with petition relative to the case of Adam Johnstone, which has been submitted to the Board of Supervision, and I am to state that the Board have called for the observations of the House Committee upon your statements.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Robert Campbell, Esq., Advocate, 4, Darnaway-street.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 23 March 1860.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the poorhouse committee, the accompanying petition of Mr. Robert Campbell, advocate, relative to the case of Adam Johnstone.

You will be good enough to return the petition along with the observations of the House Committee.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Mr. G. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Adam Johnstone.

Sir, 14 May 1860.

IN answer to your letter of the 23d ult., I now beg to enclose excerpts from the minutes of the House Committee of this Board, as it remarks on Mr. Campbell's petition. I return the petition.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. Greig,* Inspector.

W. S. Walker, Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Edinburgh, 1860.

Enclosure 1, in No. IV.

EXCERPT from Minutes of Meeting of the Committee on Poorhouse and Children boarded out, of the Parochial Board of Edinburgh, held on Wednesday, 11th April 1860.

Mr. *Boswell* in the Chair.

Read letter from the Board of Supervision, transmitting, for this committee's remarks, petition to that Board by Mr. Robert Campbell, as follows:

[Here take in.]

The committee remit the matter to Messrs. Boswell, Williams, Aitken, Brown, Hay, Auchie, Bailie, Blackadder, Messrs. O'Donnell, and Grieve, as a sub-committee, to consider and report.

At a Meeting of the Sub-Committee of House Committee, in reference to complaint by Mr. Campbell to the Board of Supervision, in the case of Adam Johnstone, held on 1st May 1860.

Present:—Mr. *Boswell*, Mr. *Auchie*, Mr. *Grieve*, Mr. *Hay*.

Mr. *Boswell* in the Chair.

Read remit by the House Committee of 11th April last, to consider and report on letter from the Board of Supervision of 23d March last, in reference to complaint by Mr. Campbell in the case of Adam Johnstone.

The committee having considered the subject, resolve to recommend that the committee, in answer to the Board of Supervision's letter, state, that while it does not admit the history given by Mr. Campbell of the habits of the late Charles Johnstone, and the mode in which he trained his family, to be correct, as it can prove that, till within two years ago, the whole of his children, including the boy Adam, regularly attended, for a period of about two years, a Protestant school, and were instructed in the Protestant faith—

The committee admit that the said Charles Johnstone, when admitted to the poorhouse on the 22d of August last, declared that both he and his boy Adam were Roman Catholics, and the House Committee treated them as such; and, on the father's death, boarded the boy Adam with a Roman Catholic family in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith, in order that he might be in a position to receive instruction from a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church. That this arrangement continued till the 14th March last, when his eldest brother, John Johnstone, aged upwards of 19 years, and who is an apprentice earning 7*s*. per week, attended on the committee, and prayed to have his brother Adam brought up as a Protestant, on the ground that his mother had been so, and that he and his sisters were so also. That he made the application with the concurrence of his aunt, and the other relatives of the boy. The committee having pretty fully examined John Johnstone, and finding him a respectable, intelligent young man, quite competent of judging as to the proper training of his younger brother, and he, as the elder member of the family, being *in loco parentis* to the branches in pupillarity, considered it its duty to grant his request, and accordingly came to the resolution of which Mr. Campbell complains.

In reference to Mr. Campbell's remarks as to the committee's conduct in other cases of house inmates, the committee would only say that it has been most anxious at all times to afford every facility to Roman Catholic inmates for the due exercise of their religion, in accordance with the Board's rules and regulations for the management of poorhouses.

EXCERPT from Minutes of Meeting of the Committee on the Poorhouse and Children boarded out, of the Parochial Board of Edinburgh, held on Wednesday, 9 May 1860.

Mr. *Boswell* in the chair.

The minute of meeting of the sub-committee, in reference to Mr. Campbell's complaint to the Board of Supervision, of the 1st inst., was read and approved of, and the inspector was instructed to transmit a copy of that minute to the Board of Supervision, as this committee's remarks on Mr. Campbell's complaint.

Excerpted by

(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

No. V.—MINUTE of the Board of Supervision, dated 18 May 1860.

Edinburgh.

THE letter of Mr. Robert Campbell, advocate, dated 16th March, with petition relative to the case of Adam Johnstone, which was before the Board on 22d March, was again submitted, with letter of the inspector of 14th May thereanent. The Board directed the Secretary to transmit a copy of the inspector's letter and enclosures to Mr. Campbell for his information.

Edinburgh, 1860.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision to Mr. *Robert Campbell.*

Sir, 21 May 1860.

With reference to your petition, dated 16th March, respecting the case of Adam Johnstone, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the accompanying excerpts from the minutes of the House Committee of the Parochial Board of Edinburgh, of 11th April and 1st and 9th May.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Robert Campbell, Esq., Advocate,
4, Darnaway-street.

No. VII.—Mr. *Robert Campbell* to the Secretary Board of Supervision.

Sir, 23 May 1860.

I have the honour to receive the Board of Supervision's communication of the 21st, and deem it due to myself and to Adam Johnstone, to make a short answer to the statements in the committee's paper. Owing to my being obliged to leave town this morning, it may be the end of this week, or possibly the beginning of next, before I can prepare this. I may add, however, that the House Committee has already carried its resolution, as regards the child, into effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Campbell.*

The Secretary of the Board of Supervision.

No. VIII.—Note for Mr. *Campbell*, Petitioner, in answer to Statement of House Committee of City Parochial Board.

The petitioner begs to call attention to the fact that the House Committee, without, waiting for the deliverance of the Board of Supervision, has carried its resolution into effect, and removed Adam Johnstone from his Catholic nurse to some quarter to the petitioner unknown, for the purpose of being brought up in the Protestant religion.

The only statement by the committee which definitely impugns anything advanced by the petitioner, is the averment that till within two years ago the whole of Charles Johnstone's children, including Adam, "*regularly attended*, for a period of about two years, a Protestant school, and were instructed in the Protestant faith." That is, that they did so from May 1856 to May 1858. The accompanying certificates will show how far this is consistent with the fact. From these it appears that Adam was readmitted into Holy Cross School in November, and Charles in December 1856; that they went to St. Patrick's School in June 1857, and remained there, though irregularly, till February 1858, returning to Holy Cross in July of that year.

In corroboration of the above, your petitioner is ready to adduce the testimony of Charles Johnstone, junior, aged 14, to the effect that some years ago, certainly much more than two, he attended a Mr. Porteous's school for a short time, perhaps a few months altogether; that they were put there by their mother, but removed by their father, who did not like it because it was not a Catholic school; that he and Adam were taken regularly to the Catholic church by their father, and once only by their mother to a Protestant church, John Knox's; that his father never drank, used to work in summer, and save what got them through the winter, but that they were often very ill off; that John never helped them, and left them on their mother's death; his sisters used to help; he does not think they have anything to do with this application. That during the whole of his residence in the poorhouse, of which he is still an inmate, he has been obliged to attend Protestant worship, both on week days and Sundays, and informed that if he does not, his "liberty day" will be taken away; he is quite ready to state by whom this threat was made; in consequence of it he attends. This will be corroborated by Thomas M'Craw, another lad, who, although a communicant, has been refused permission to attend chapel even a single, Sunday morning, for the purpose of making his Easter communion; that for this your petitioner can vouch, as he interceded with the house Governor to obtain him this permission but could not succeed.

It may be added, that even had the committee's statement been correct, no certain inference could be drawn from it. There are many Protestant schools in this city which profess not to proselytize their scholars, of whatever religion, and even the missionary schools aim at concealing their proselytizing character; while Catholics who are bribed to send their children to those avowedly hostile to Catholicity, endeavour to make the attendance as scanty as possible, and to counteract its influence at home. A Catholic child's name once upon the books of one of these schools, is sure to be made the most of.

Your petitioner, though feeling that he was bound to object to the proselytizing of Adam Johnstone, is well aware that this, and all efforts by individuals, can only serve to increase the evil which they attempt to check. Nothing short of requiring periodical returns to the Board of Supervision of the names of Roman Catholic orphans or children separated from their

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their parents, stating how and where they have been disposed of by the parochial Board, and the changes that may have taken place in regard to this disposal since last return, nothing short of the Board of Supervision requiring such returns to be made to itself, can prevent the continual and systematic proselytizing of these children, or at least its attempt. In the absence of such returns, children who enter the house with their parents, and are registered along with them as Catholics, will, upon the parent's death, be either sent as Protestants to localities where they are beyond the reach of Catholic worship and instruction, or, if some one happen to interest himself in them, and more just and liberal views happen at the moment to prevail, advantage will be taken by some one or other, as in the case of Adam Johnstone, of a favourable opportunity to defeat the will of the parent and the rights of the child. Most earnestly does your petioner call upon the Board of Supervision to insist upon such returns, for without them the cases in which these unfortunate children will not be the victims of proselytizing experiment will be few and exceptional.

Your petitioner hopes he may be excused in stating that in a department which has a strong analogy to that in question, that of reformatory schools, nothing can exceed the pains taken by the Executive to secure the religious rights even of *criminal* children; and that not only is the will of the parent in the selection of the reformatory imperative, but even afterwards no sooner is an application made by a Catholic parent to the Secretary of State for removal of his child from a Protestant reformatory, than, unless in circumstances that call for some special exception to the rule, it is immediately granted.

If so much pains to check the baneful system of proselytizing be taken in the department dedicated to the reformation of criminals, surely it is not too much to hope that something may be done to check it in a department so successful hitherto in their manufactory.

The committee has attempted no specific denial of the petitioner's averment, that all permission to celebrate Roman Catholic worship within the poorhouse is refused, and that no Roman Catholic child is permitted, even under the safest escort, to go to its own place of worship. The committee's protestation of "anxiety to afford every facility to Roman Catholic inmates for the due exercise of their religion," &c., is a *cruel mockery* in the face of a distinct averment, proved by the minutes and correspondence, which are open to the Board of Supervision, that the gates are locked upon Sunday against the egress of every Catholic child, even of those who are allowed, like Charles Johnstone, to perambulate the streets upon Saturdays, and even of many communicants of unexceptional character, like Thomas M'Graw, who beg, but in vain, to be allowed a single opportunity of joining in the most solemn rite of their religion.

(signed) *R. Campbell.*

4, Darnaway-street, 30 May 1860.

Enclosure 1, in No. VIII.

COPY CERTIFICATE, under the hands of *John Caven*, Teacher, of the attendances of Adam Charles Johnstone at St. Patrick's Catholic School.

St. Patrick's Catholic School,
28 May 1860.

HAVING examined the class registers of the above school, I find the following attendance of Adam and Charles Johnstone:—They entered on the 8th of June 1857, eight weeks before the Midsummer vacation. They returned 2d November, and remained up till 20th February 1858. Their attendance was not very regular.

(signed) *John Caven.*

Enclosure 2, in No. VIII.

COPY CERTIFICATE of *James Don Levy*, Teacher, of the attendances of Adam and Charles Johnstone at Holy Cross School.

Holy Cross, 112, Canongate,
29 May 1860.

ADAM JOHNSTONE was admitted into Holy Cross School in October 1855, but I do not think remained long; was re-admitted in November 1856, and Charles in December of that year.

They left some time in Summer of 1857, and again returned in July 1858, leaving finally in April 1859.

They were great truants, and very irregular in their attendance, although their father used to bring them frequently to school, and seemed very anxious that they should attend.

(signed) *Jas. Don Levy,*
Teacher.

No IX.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 7 June 1860.

Edinburgh.

The documents which were before the Board on 18th May, respecting the case of Adam Johnstone were again submitted, with note by Mr. R. Campbell on the statement of the House Committee of the Parochial Board. The Board, appointed Mr. George Ross, advocate, a special Commissioner, in terms of the 11th Section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, to inquire into and report upon the allegations contained in Mr. Campbell's letter; and directed the secretary to apply to the Lord Advocate for his approval of Mr. Ross's nomination, and of the usual rate of remuneration.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the *Lord Advocate*.

My Lord, 8 June 1860.

I am directed by the Board of Supervision to apply for your Lordship's approval and consent, in terms of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, s. 11, to the appointment of Mr. George Ross, advocate, as a Commissioner to inquire into and report upon allegations made by Mr. Robert Campbell, advocate, that a Roman Catholic pauper child has been improperly placed by the Parochial Board of Edinburgh in charge of a Protestant family, for the purpose of being brought up in the Protestant faith, and that Roman Catholic inmates of the Edinburgh poorhouse are denied the exercise of their religious rights.

I have also to request your Lordship's approval, in terms of the aforesaid enactment, to the rate of 10 *l.* 10 *s.* per diem for the first day, and 5 *l.* 5 *s.* for each subsequent day engaged, as the amount of remuneration for Mr. Ross's time and trouble while engaged in the inquiry, being the rates formerly adopted.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate,
New-street, Spring Gardens,
London.

No. XI.—Approval of *Lord Advocate* appended to preceding Letter.

I approve of the appointment, and of the rates of remuneration proposed.

(signed) *J. Moncreiff.*

London, 11 June 1860.

No. XII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *George Ross*.

Sir, 12 June 1860.

I am directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that the Board have nominated you as a special Commissioner to investigate and report on the allegations of Mr. Robert Campbell, advocate, with reference to a boy named Adam Johnstone, and the management the poorhouse of Edinburgh as regards Roman Catholic inmates.

I send herewith a certified extract from the minutes of the Board of the 7th instant, appointing you to that office, and the documents, per inventory, relating to the complaints.

I have informed Mr. Campbell, the complainer, that you will give him notice of the day on which you propose to begin your investigation.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

George Ross, Esq., Advocate,
7, Forres-street.

No. XIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *Robert Campbell*.

Sir, 12 June 1860.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 30th ultimo, respecting the case of Adam Johnstone, and the management of the poorhouse of Edinburgh as regards Roman Catholic inmates.

I have submitted your letter to the Board of Supervision; and I am to inform you that the Board have appointed Mr. George Ross, advocate, a special Commissioner under the statute, to investigate and report on your allegations.

Mr. Ross will give you notice of the day on which he proposes to commence his inquiry.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Robert Campbell, Esq., Advocate,
4, Darnaway-street.

Edinburgh, 1860.

No XIV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Sheriff of Edinburgh.

Sir, 12 June 1860.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to notify to you, in terms of the 11th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, that the Board have appointed Mr. George Ross, advocate, a special Commissioner to inquire into and report on the allegations of Mr. Robert Campbell, advocate, with reference to a boy named Adam Johnstone, and the management of the poorhouse of Edinburgh as regards Roman Catholic inmates.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

John Thomson Gordon, Esq.,
Sheriff of Edinburgh.

No. XV.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 25 June 1860.

IN consequence of an intimation which I have received from Mr. George Ross's clerk, to the effect that Mr. Ross will take evidence on Tuesday next at 10 A.M., in the advocates' library (now postponed till Thursday), in regard to the statements contained in the petition by Mr. Campbell to the Board of Supervision, the chairman of my House Committee has requested me to summon a meeting of the committee for 11 o'clock to-morrow. He thinks, however, that it would be well if I had an official intimation from you of what has been remitted to Mr. Ross, to lay before the committee, on which it might take action. I shall be obliged if you can favour me with an answer per bearer.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

W. S. Walker, Esq.

No. XVI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 26 June 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 25th June.

As the documents transmitted by Mr. Campbell are now in the hands of Mr. Ross, I have requested him to furnish you with the information you require.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Mr. G. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh.

No. XVII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *George Ross.*

Sir, 26 June 1860.

I ENCLOSE copy of a letter which I have received from the Inspector of Poor of Edinburgh, of yesterday's date, and I have to request that you will be good enough to furnish Mr. Greig with the necessary information.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

George Ross, Esq., Advocate,
7, Forres-street.

No. XVIII.—REPORT of the Special Commissioner appointed by the Board of Supervision to inquire into the Management of the Poorhouse in Edinburgh in regard to Roman Catholic Inmates.

16 March 1860. OF this date, a petition was presented to the Board of Supervision by Robert Campbell, Esq., advocate, a member of the City Parochial Board, and a member also of the House Committee of that Board. In this petition, Mr. Campbell complained that the House Committee had directed that a Roman Catholic pauper child, named Adam Johnstone, should be removed from a Roman Catholic nurse with whom he had been boarded out, and should be placed with a Protestant nurse, with the view of his being brought up as a Protestant. The petitioner craved the Board of Supervision "to stop the execution of and revoke the foresaid decision of the House Committee, and to find that the said Adam Johnstone falls to be dealt with, and educated as a Roman Catholic."

23 March 1860, 11 April 1860, 1 May 1860. Of this date, the Board of Supervision remitted Mr. Campbell's petition to the City Parochial Board; and of this date, the House Committee of that Board remitted the petition to certain members of the committee as a sub-committee, to consider and report. Thereafter, of this date, this sub-committee reported to the House Committee that, shortly after his father's death, the boy Adam Johnstone had been boarded with a Roman Catholic family in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith, in order that he might be in a position to receive instruction from a clergyman of the Roman Catholic church; that this arrangement had

continued

continued until the 14th of March, when his eldest brother, John, aged upwards of 19 years, attended on the committee, and prayed to have his brother brought up as a Protestant, on the ground that his mother had been a Protestant, and that he and his sisters were so also; and he stated that he made the application with the concurrence of his aunt and the other relatives of the boy. Edinburgh, 1860.

Of this date, the report of the sub-committee was approved of by the House Committee, and the inspector was instructed to transmit a copy of it to the Board of Supervision as the remarks of the House Committee on Mr. Campbell's complaint. 9 May 1860.

Thereafter, of this date, a note was lodged with the Board of Supervision by Mr. Campbell, in answer to the statement of the House Committee of the City Parochial Board. 30 May 1860.

Of this date, the commissioner received a communication from the secretary of the Board of Supervision, informing him that the Board had nominated him "as a special commissioner to investigate and report on the allegations of Mr. Robert Campbell, advocate, with reference to a boy named Adam Johnstone, and the management of the poorhouse of Edinburgh as regards Roman Catholic inmates." 12 June 1860.

The commissioner accordingly proceeded to take the evidence adduced by the petitioner, and by the Parochial Board, which evidence he now reports.

Although the prayer of Mr. Campbell's petition is limited to the matter of the boy Adam Johnstone's removal from the Roman Catholic family with whom he had been placed, it is also made matter of complaint in the body of the petition, that the petitioner had made repeated applications to the house Governor and House Committee to allow the Catholic pauper children in the poorhouse to attend Catholic worship and instruction in a chapel in the immediate vicinity of the poorhouse, offering to escort such children personally, or to provide any amount of escort which might be found necessary; but that all these applications, as well as a prior application from another quarter for liberty to conduct Roman Catholic worship in the poorhouse, had been refused.

In the note by the petitioner, in answer to the statement of the House Committee, it is also made matter of complaint, that Charles Johnstone, an elder brother of Adam, "during the whole of his residence in the poorhouse, had been obliged to attend Protestant worship, both on week-days and Sundays, and informed that if he did not, his 'liberty day' would be taken away." In this note it is also stated that another lad, Thomas M'Graw, had been subjected to the same treatment; and further, that he "had been refused permission to attend a Roman Catholic chapel, even for a single Sunday morning, for the purpose of making his Easter communion."

It is not expressly stated by the petitioner that all the Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse were treated in the same manner, but the commissioner understood that the complaint was a general one, and was not limited to the two instances specified; and accordingly evidence was led by the petitioner with the view of showing that all the Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse were obliged to attend chapel there, both on week-days and on Sundays.

The Commissioner has further to observe, that although it is not made matter of complaint in the original petition, or in the supplementary note, that all Roman Catholic children are boarded out in the country with Protestant, and not with Roman Catholic families, yet the inquiry on the part of the petitioner embraced that matter also; the Commissioner being of opinion that it was better to allow such inquiry to proceed, in order, if possible, to prevent any subsequent inquiry on that point.

It will thus be seen that there are four subjects of complaint insisted in by the petitioner. He complains, first, that the boy Adam Johnstone was improperly removed from the Roman Catholic family with whom he had been placed. He complains, second, that the Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse are obliged to attend prayers on the week-days and divine service on Sundays. He complains, third, that the Roman Catholic children are not allowed to attend a Roman Catholic chapel on Sundays out of the poorhouse, and that a Roman Catholic priest is not allowed to conduct religious worship on Sundays within the house. He complains, fourth, that Roman Catholic children are not boarded out with Roman Catholic families, or at all events, that they are not boarded out in suitable places, where they might obtain religious instruction from ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.

Before proceeding to consider whether these complaints of the petitioner are well founded or not, the commissioner would first observe, that he considers the complaints submitted by the petitioner to the Board of Supervision to be irregular. These complaints are not directed against the City Parochial Board itself, but against the House Committee, which is a committee of that Board. The petitioner designs himself in his petition as a member of the Board, and also as a member of the House Committee; and it humbly appears to the Commissioner that the course which the petitioner ought to have adopted was, in the first instance, to submit his complaints to the Parochial Board before applying to the Board of Supervision. The Commissioner conceives that it is the duty of a Parochial Board to superintend the acts of its committees, and to confirm or disapprove of these acts as they shall think proper; and that it is the proper province of the Board of Supervision to take cognizance of the acts of the Parochial Boards, and not of the acts of the committees of these Boards. In the present case, the Board of Supervision has been called upon to make an inquiry into certain proceedings, which were not the proceedings of the City Parochial Board, and of which they were unacquainted when the petitioner made his complaint. The Commissioner understands that the petitioner's reason for not adopting the very obvious course of first complaining to the Parochial Board itself was, that in regard to the removal

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of the boy Adam Johnstone, immediate despatch was necessary, and that the next ordinary meeting of the Parochial Board would not have taken place until after an interval of three weeks. If, however, the matter was one requiring such immediate despatch as to call for an application to the Board of Supervision, it humbly appears to the Commissioner that that was an equally sufficient reason for summoning a special meeting of the Parochial Board, and not to have waited for its ordinary monthly meeting. Such special meetings are expressly contemplated by the Poor Law statute, which declares that it shall be lawful for every Parochial Board to hold specia lmeetings as occasion may require, upon summonses to be issued by the inspector of the poor, or by the Chairman of the Board.

I.—Case of the removal of the boy Adam Johnstone.

Passing, however, from this consideration, the Commissioner will now state the circumstances connected with the application made for the removal of the boy Adam Johnstone.

2 January 1860.

His father, Charles Johnstone, died in January 1860. He was a native of Ireland, and a Roman Catholic. His wife was a native of Scotland, and a Protestant, and died two years before her husband. There were five children of the marriage who survived their parents. The eldest is a lad of 19 years; the second, a girl of 18 years; the third, a girl of 15 years; the fourth, Charles, a boy of 13 years; and the youngest, Adam, a boy of 11 years.

The father seems never to have attended a Protestant church, and the mother never to have attended a Roman Catholic chapel. The children appear to have attended various schools from time to time, some of them Protestant, and some of them Roman Catholic. And in regard to one Protestant school, that of Mr. Porteous, they did so with their father's, knowledge and approbation. There is no evidence, however, to show that the father ever consented to the children receiving a Protestant religious education. On the contrary, he appears to have expressed his wish that the two youngest children, Charles and Adam, should be brought up as Roman Catholics; and these two children, along with himself, were entered in the register as Roman Catholics when they became inmates of the poorhouse. Accordingly, at his death, the boy Adam was considered to be a Roman Catholic, and on that account was boarded out with a Roman Catholic family, near Dalkeith. In that family he remained from the 20th of February to the 14th of March 1860. On that date, the eldest brother, John, applied to the Parochial Board to have him removed, with the view of his being brought up as a Protestant. The House Committee granted the application by a majority of six to two—four members declining to vote.

The minute of the House Committee in regard to the application, and their decision upon it, is as follows:—

"Excerpt from Minute of House Committee, of date Wednesday, 14th March 1860.

"Mr. Boswell in the Chair.

"The inspector reported a young lad named John Johnstone, aged 19 years, applied to have his brother, Adam Johnstone, aged 11 years, who is boarded with Mrs. Hanlan at Newton, a Roman Catholic, removed from that family, and brought up as a Protestant, he himself being of that persuasion, as well as his two sisters and his aunt, with whom he lived; his mother, also, who predeceased his father, having been a Protestant. The committee having heard John's statement, and considered the matter, Mr. James Cotton moved, seconded by Mr. Aitken, that the boy be removed to the care of a Protestant family. Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Grieve, moved as an amendment, that the boy be allowed to remain where he is, and brought up as a Catholic, that having been the persuasion of his father, he having so registered himself and this boy in the poorhouse books. And the roll having been called, there voted for the motion, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Hay, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Aitken, Bailie Blackadder, and Mr. James Cotton—six in all; and for the amendment, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Grieve; Mr. Auchie, Mr. O'Donnel, Mr. Cattanach, and Mr. Ridpath declining to vote. The motion was thereupon declared carried, and the inspector instructed accordingly; against which decision Mr. Campbell protested, and appealed to the Board of Supervision."

The question for the Board of Supervision to determine is, whether, in the circumstances now stated, the majority of the House Committee were warranted in acceding to the application, or whether, in doing so, they contravened any provision of the Poor Law statutes, or any rule or regulation prescribed by the Board of Supervision itself.

8 & 9 Vict., cap. 83, s. 7.

By the Poor Law statute, Parochial Boards are directed to frame rules and regulations for the management of the poorhouse, and for the discipline and treatment of the inmates thereof, and for the admission of any known minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate of such poorhouse, at all reasonable times, on the request of such inmate, for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate. They are further directed to submit such rules and regulations to the Board of Supervision for approval; and it is declared that no rules or regulations shall be effectual, or shall be acted upon, except such as shall have been approved by the Board of Supervision.

Rule 23, p. 16.

In the Rules and Regulations for the Management of Poorhouses, prepared and sanctioned by the Board of Supervision, rule 23 declares that the name and religious persuasion of a poor person admitted to the poorhouse, with all other particulars required to be stated, shall be duly entered in the register at the time of admission.

Rule 39, p. 19.

Rule 39 declares that the boys and girls who are inmates of the poorhouse shall, for three or more of the working hours of every day, be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and

and the principles of the Christian religion: and such other instruction shall be imparted to them as shall fit them for service or other employment, and train them to habits of usefulness, industry, and virtue. Edinburgh, 1860.

Rule 49 declares that the religious instruction of the inmates of a poorhouse shall be committed to a chaplain, who shall be a distinct officer from the house Governor; and his duties are there prescribed. Rule 49, p. 21.

Rule 50 declares that all inmates of the poorhouse, except those who are incapacitated by sickness, infirmity, or infancy, shall attend morning and evening prayers every day, and Divine service every Sabbath day; but provides that inmates who refuse to attend, on account of their religious principles, shall be exempt from such attendance, and shall be engaged, during the time of Divine service, in religious exercises, or in reading, or hearing read, such religious book suited to their religious persuasion as the house Governor shall sanction. Rule 50, p. 22.

Rule 51 provides that any regular minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate of the poorhouse, shall at any time in the day, on the request of any inmate, be allowed by the house Governor to enter the poorhouse, for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate, or for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of his religion, provided that such assistance or instruction shall be so given as not to interfere with the good order and discipline of the other inmates of the poorhouse; and it expressly provides, that such religious assistance or instruction shall be strictly confined to inmates who are of the religious persuasion of such minister, and to the children of such inmates. Rule 51, p. 22.

In a separate Appendix to the rules and regulations sanctioned by the Board of Supervision, there are certain minutes of the Board. One of these, of date September 12th, 1850, contains the following deliverance:—"The Board are of opinion that all children admitted to the poorhouse, whether along with both or one of their parents, or as orphans, or otherwise, ought to be entered in the register as belonging to the religious persuasion of their respective parents, or surviving parent, when that is known or can be ascertained, provided that such children are not deserted by both parents, or by their surviving parent, at the time of their admission. When there is one of the parents who has not deserted the children, they ought to be registered as belonging to the religious persuasion of such parent."

The minute of the Board of Supervision, of date June 16, 1853, declares—"The Board cannot admit that after a child, even though deserted, has been registered as a Roman Catholic, the Parochial Board has power to alter the register, and describe that child as a Protestant, without his or her consent."

The Commissioner is humbly of opinion that in placing the boy Adam Johnstone with a Protestant family, the House Committee of the city Parochial Board did not contravene any provision of the Poor Law Statute, or any of the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Supervision. The child was an orphan. One parent had belonged to the Roman Catholic, and the other to the Protestant religion. The father was a native of Ireland, without any relative in this country, and without any relative known to exist elsewhere. The mother had a brother and two sisters living in Edinburgh or its vicinity. The eldest brother of the boy was 19 years of age, and a Protestant. His eldest sister was 18 years of age; and she, as well as her sister, aged 15 years, were also Protestants. The House Committee were of opinion that these circumstances warranted them in granting the application of the eldest brother, that the youngest child should be brought up as a Protestant. The Commissioner is of opinion that the House Committee were warranted in acting as they did. The course they adopted is the same as that directed by the English Poor Law Act to be pursued in regard to orphan pauper children. The English Poor Law Amendment Act of 7 & 8 Vict., c. 101, passed in 1844, provides that a child shall not be educated in any religious creed to which its parents or surviving parent may object, or in the case of an orphan or a deserted child, to which his *next of kin* may object.

In the course of the inquiry before the Commissioner, the petitioner objected to a particular line of examination pursued by the counsel for the respondents, and urged that the religion of a father, and of him alone, legally determines the question as to how an orphan child ought to be brought up by a Parochial Board. This principle, however, was not sanctioned by the legislature in the English Poor Law Act. For it declares that where one of the parents is dead, the surviving parent shall determine in what religion the child shall be brought up. The same principle was adopted by the Board of Supervision in their minute of September 12, 1850. The religion of the father, therefore, does not determine in every case in what religion his child shall be brought up. It does not do so in the case where the father predeceases the mother, or in the case where he has deserted his child.

The Legislature in England further provided for the case where both parents are dead; and it declared that in that case "*the next of kin*" shall determine in what religion the child shall be educated. This declaration of the Legislature must be regarded as one well considered by it, because it is an alteration of one of the provisions in the original Poor Law Act, passed 10 years before, in 1834. That Act declared that in the case of an orphan child, its god-father and god-mother should determine in what religion it should be brought up. The amending Act transferred that right from the god-parents of the child to its next of kin.

In agreeing, therefore, to the application of the eldest brother, the House Committee acted in accordance with the principles sanctioned in England.

While, however, the Commissioner approves of the principle adopted by the Legislature in England, he is not sure that it is the best principle to be adopted in the case of every orphan child. He cannot help thinking that, in the matter of religion, the wishes of the

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child itself should first be consulted and ascertained, when that can be done satisfactorily. The religious convictions of a child of tender years may not rest upon any very satisfactory foundation, but still he thinks that the religious inclinations or affections of a child are too serious a matter to be entirely neglected. Where the child is so young as not to admit of its wishes being ascertained, then the principles of the English Poor Law Statute ought to be followed.

It therefore humbly appears to the Commissioner that the first thing which the Parochial Board ought to have done, was to have ascertained from the child itself in which of the two religions professed by his parents he wished to be brought up. If, on a private examination of the child, it appeared that he preferred the religion of his father to that of his mother, the Commissioner is of opinion that effect should have been given to his wishes, and that the application of the elder brother ought to have been refused. This course was not adopted by the Parochial Board; and the petitioner does not complain of its not having been adopted. Nor could he consistently do so; for his plea is, that the religion of the father, and of him alone, legally determines the religion of the child. It is for the Board of Supervision to say whether the view of the Commissioner on this matter is correct or not. He thinks, however, that he sees the principle he has submitted sanctioned by the Board of Supervision itself, in its minute of June 16, 1853, which declares that after a child, even though deserted, has been registered as aRoman Catholic, a Parochial Board has no power to alter the register and describe the child as a Protestant, *without his or her consent.* The view submitted by the Commissioner would merely extend the principle which the Board itself has laid down in the case of a deserted child to the case of an orphan child.

Appendix to Rules and Regulations, p. 10.

Although, however, the parochial Board did not order an examination of the child before deciding on the application by his brother, the examination by the Commissioner shows that the child, if previously examined, would have elected to abide by the religion of his mother. The Commissioner endeavoured to conduct that examination in such a manner as to obtain the real unbiassed sentiments of the child; and the examination clearly establishes what the wishes of the child now are, and also what they appear to have been at the time when the application of its removal was made. From that examination it appears that before his father's death he had been in the habit of attending John Knox's Sunday school, that he went there of his own accord after his mother's death, and, to use his own words, "that he liked going there very much." It further appears that his father did not know that he went there, and that he did not tell him, because he knew that his father would not have liked him going there. His own words are, "My father did not know that I went there. I did not tell my father that I went to John Knox's school, because he would not have liked me going there; but I like going there very much myself." It further appears that, while in the poorhouse, he went to the school there, and that he was also instructed by the Roman Catholic clergyman who attended there once a week. It further appears that it was while in the poorhouse that he first wished to be a Protestant, and that afterwards, when he was visited by his sisters while residing with a Roman Catholic family, he stated to them that he wished to be a Protestant, and not a Roman Catholic. In this statement he is corroborated by both his sisters. The reasons he gave the Commissioner for wishing to be a Protestant will be found stated in his examination exactly as he gave them himself. His wish still to be a Protestant, and to be brought up as a Protestant, was clear and express.

On this part of the case, therefore, the Commissioner would submit that he considers the House Committee to have been warranted in acting as they did, and that the decision which they arrived at ought not to be disturbed.

II.—Case of Roman Catholic Children being obliged to attend Chapel in Poorhouse.

The petitioner's second ground of complaint is, that Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse are obliged to attend prayers on week-days, and Divine service on Sundays. As formerly mentioned, two instances only are stated in the petition,—the one that of a brother of Adam Johnstone, the boy whose case has just been considered, and the other that of a lad, Thomas M'Graw. From the evidence of one of the nurses who was examined, the conduct of both these boys appears not to have been very correct. She states that on those Sundays when it was the Governor's right to be absent from the poorhouse, the two boys in question were frequently in the habit of going over the walls to amuse themselves, and that this she learned from themselves. If this statement be correct, the statement that they were always obliged to attend Divine service on Sundays is clearly unfounded.

It is further stated, however, that they were told that if they did not attend chapel their "liberty day," or their privilege of getting out on the Saturdays, would be stopped. It is not proved, however, that their "liberty day" was stopped for not attending chapel, and it is proved that they did not attend chapel in the poorhouse, either on Sundays or on week-days, regularly. Charles Johnstone himself deponed—"After I came into the poorhouse I attended Protestant religious service there, and my brother Adam did so also, both on Sundays and week-days, but not regularly."

The other boy, Thomas M'Graw, deponed that while he was in the poorhouse he attended religious worship in the hall there; that he did so against his will; that he told the two persons in charge of the ward that he did not wish to go to the hall to worship; and that both of them told him that it was Mr. Kemp's orders that he was to go, and that if he did not go his "liberty" would be stopped.

Both the nurses referred to by this witness were examined. One of them, Hariot M'Gregor, deponed that both the boys were in her ward at the same time; that Johnstone

came

came to the poorhouse first; and that before M'Graw came he was in the habit of going to the chapel in the house pretty regularly, but that he did not go every Sunday; that he either went or stayed as he pleased. She further deponed that they both attended the chapel in the house on week-days, but not on Sundays, or at least very seldom, and that they never attended it on the Sundays that the governor was out; and that on these Sundays they generally went over the walls; and that on the Sundays when the governor was in, they sometimes went to the chapel, but very seldom, and they generally acted together, the one going when the other went, and the one staying away when the other did so too. This witness denied that M'Graw ever told her that he was unwilling to go to worship in the chapel; and she denied also that she ever told him that if he did not go his "liberty" would be stopped. She also deponed that the Roman Catholics in her ward knew that they had the option to go to chapel or not as they pleased; and that Johnstone and M'Graw knew that they had that option, and that they acted accordingly.

The other nurse, Christina Campbell, was also examined, and deponed that she was acquainted with M'Graw before he came to the poorhouse, and that he was perfectly aware that he did not require to go to the chapel unless he chose. She farther deponed, that on one occasion she said to him that he would get himself into a "hobble" by going to the chapel and then to the priest, and that he replied that he did not care, and that he would tell the priest himself, and that if he did not hear any good in the chapel he would not hear any ill. In her cross-examination, she was asked what she meant by saying that M'Graw would get into a "hobble;" and she answered, "I mean by keeping two ways, for I told him that he should stick to his own religion." The other statements of M'Graw about his "liberty" day being stopped if he did not go to chapel, are also disproved by this witness.

The Commissioner has thought proper to give in detail some portion of the evidence in regard to the cases of Johnstone and M'Graw, as these cases were specially referred to in the petition. He refrains, however, from detailing any part of the evidence in regard to the other cases, merely observing that they were generally cases of children whose parents were in the poorhouse along with them, who knew that they attended chapel, and never complained that they did so, and that the children themselves are not proved to have complained of it either. He may therefore dismiss these other cases with this single additional observation, that a Roman Catholic priest was regularly in attendance on the poorhouse for the purpose of instructing the children, who might easily have ascertained if the children were obliged to attend the chapel against their will; and who, on complaining to the governor, would easily have got such ground of complaint removed.

The Commissioner may, however, observe, that it is very possible that some Roman Catholic children did attend the chapel, not knowing that they were entitled to stay away. That there was any compulsory attendance, however, is disproved. One nurse states, that for the first three months that she acted as nurse in the girls' ward, she was not aware that Roman Catholic children had the same option of not attending the chapel as Roman Catholic adults had; that during these three months she never told the Roman Catholic children to go to chapel, but that all the children went to chapel without distinction as a matter of course, but that so soon as she became aware that Roman Catholic children as well as adults had the option, she was most particular in informing the children that they might go or stay away as they pleased.

The witness, Mary Bishop, who had charge of the girls' ward immediately before the preceding witness, Jane Comber, depones—"There was a good many Roman Catholic children in my ward when I had charge of it. I never told any of those Roman Catholic girls that they were obliged to go to the chapel. While I had charge of No. 9 Ward, all the Roman Catholic children were in the habit regularly of going to the chapel, so far as I can remember. They always appeared willing-like to go to chapel. I knew they might go or not as they chose. I learned that from what the older Roman Catholic people told me. I have heard them say that they were not obliged to go to the chapel, but that if they went, if they did not get any good they would not get any wrong. I understood that the Roman Catholic children might go or stay away as they pleased. Interrogated—Do you know that the Roman Catholic children were aware that they might go or not to the chapel as they pleased? Depones—I think they did. Interrogated; depones—I never threatened any of the Roman Catholic children under my charge that they would be punished if they did not go to chapel."

This witness was the nurse whom the witness for the petitioner, Sarah Rennie, aged 12 years, deponed to as having told her that she was obliged to go to chapel whilst she was in the poorhouse.

The deposition of the nurse on this point is as follows:—"I had at one time charge of the ward No. 9 in the poorhouse. It was the girls' ward. I had charge of that ward for four or five months prior to the beginning of February of this year. There was a girl, Sarah Rennie, in that ward when I had charge of it. Her father and mother, and brother and sister, were also in the poorhouse at the same time as she was. She went to the priest on the Monday when he came to the poorhouse, and I knew that her people were Roman Catholics. She went to the chapel in the house both on Sundays and on week days. She never said that she was unwilling to go to the chapel. She was always willing to go there, so far as I could see. I never told her that she was obliged to go to the chapel while she was in the poorhouse."

Another nurse, Hariot Mackenzie, was also examined, and stated that she had charge of the boys' ward for about six or seven years. She farther deponed—"I have had charge of Roman Catholic boys as well as Protestants. There are in general both Roman Catholics and

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and Protestants in my ward at the same time. Most of the Roman Catholic boys under my charge attend in general the chapel on Sundays and on week days. They just go as they took it into their head, and they stop at home when they take it into their head. They just go or not as they please. When the bell rings most of them go, unless it be an 'antrin' one. Sometimes one boy stays behind, and sometimes another. I never at any time, when I had charge of the ward, insisted on any of the Catholic boys going to the chapel. I never told any Catholic boy that he was obliged to go to the chapel. Interrogated—Did you ever tell James Brennan to go to the chapel? Depones—I cannot recollect when he was in the poorhouse; but three years ago, which his mother says was the time when he was there, there was no priest who came to the poorhouse, and before the priest came all the children used to go to the chapel. I cannot exactly say, but I think it would be about three months before Christmas 1859 that the priest first came to the poorhouse. I never saw a priest before that come to visit the children, but I have seen one before that time come to visit the sick and dying. Since that time the priest has come regularly every Monday at 11 o'clock for to see the children, and all the Catholic boys under my charge attend him. Interrogated; depones—Since the time when the priest came to visit the Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse, they understand that they need not go to the chapel unless they please. If they are strangers, and have not been in the house before, I tell them that they are not obliged to go to the chapel except they like. I began to tell them that just after the priest began to come."

The Commissioner afterwards re-examined the governor of the poorhouse, for the purpose of ascertaining, among other things, the exact date when the priest began to come regularly to the poorhouse for the purpose of instructing the Roman Catholic children; and he deponed—"It is within two years ago, I think, since the priest began to come regularly on the Mondays, and have the Roman Catholic children collected together with him; but as to this, I shall inquire and furnish the commissioner with the exact date if I can. Before that, the priest was always in the habit of coming nearly daily to see the Roman Catholic inmates in their wards. At one time the priest came to the house, and went to the different wards as he pleased, without any notification to me. Afterwards, in consequence of my having been obliged then to report to the Board that Mr. Donahoe had baptized some Protestant children, I ordered that all persons visiting the paupers should be sent up to my office first by the gate-keeper. The report which I made to the committee with respect to Mr. Donahoe was a verbal one, and is mentioned in the minute of the meeting of committee of 9th June 1858, and which minute has already been produced."

The minute of meeting of the parochial Board referred to by the governor, bears as follows:—"Mr. Kemp having stated that Mr. Donahoe had to-day been found in Ward No. 7, west wing, into which he had gone without Mr. Kemp's knowledge, engaged in baptizing the child of Catherine Cameron or Bennet, who had previously declared herself to belong to the Free Church; and that, on former occasions also, without Mr. Kemp's knowledge, he had administered that ordinance to children of parents declaring themselves to belong to Protestant denominations; the Committee expressed their disapprobation of these proceedings, as being contrary to, and subversive of, the rules of the house; and particularly of that portion of rule 50, which provides, that 'such religious assistance or instruction shall be strictly confined to inmates who are of the religious persuasion of such minister, and to the children of such inmates.' And they direct the house governor to give orders that no ministers of any denomination be admitted to the house except in strict conformity with existing regulations."

In a written communication to the Commissioner, the governor stated that it was in July 1859 that the priest first began to come regularly to the poorhouse for the purpose of instructing the Roman Catholic children there.

In his previous examination on the part of the petitioner, the governor was interrogated, and deponed as follows:—"Interrogated—Do the Roman Catholic children attend Protestant service on Sundays and week days within the house? Depones—Generally they do. Those who object remain in their wards until the service is over. Interrogated—Did you ever inform them of their option to decline attending Protestant service? Depones—I never did. It is quite generally understood by the Roman Catholic children that they have that option."

The governor farther deponed—"I may also add, that the Reverend Mr. Donahoe one time insisted rather peremptorily on my forbidding Roman Catholic children to attend Protestant worship. I replied, that I would not put any pressure on the children to attend Protestant worship, or allow any one to do so, but that I would not take the attitude of forbidding them to attend."

The governor was then asked—"Are you aware of any threats being used to the Roman Catholic children by any of the inmates who are in charge of the wards, that the permission to go out on Saturday afternoons would be withdrawn if they did not attend Protestant worship?" And he deponed—"I never heard of such threats. I should have punished any nurse who did so. The nurses who take charge of the wards are inmates of the house, receiving parochial relief."

The Commissioner has only farther to observe on this part of the case, that after the proof adduced by both parties was concluded, he requested the governor of the poorhouse to furnish him with a sight of what is called the Visitors' or Inspection Book, in which the different members of the house committee, who, from time to time, visit or inspect the poorhouse, record their observations after their inspection is concluded. The volume sent to the Commissioner commences on the 28th January 1844, and the last entry in it is dated

dated 21st August 1860. The Commissioner presumes, that one of the objects of the periodical inspection of the poorhouse, is to hear any complaints which the inmates may have to make in respect of their treatment; and that one of the purposes of the book is to record such complaints when made. The Commissioner has examined the volume sent him, and he has been unable to find any complaints recorded there on the part of Roman Catholic children or their parents, of their being obliged to attend the chapel against their will. He has found an entry made by the petitioner himself, under date July 6, 1859, which is as follows :— Edinburgh, 1860.

"Visited the greater part of the west division, and all appeared to me in good order. Only one complaint from a Mrs. Keenan, founded on her boy Hugh Keenan being obliged to attend chapel. I inquired into this, and found that both (mother) and child are registered as belonging to the Established Church, so that the governor had acted in this case in strict accordance with his duty."

(signed) "*R. Campbell.*"

The Commissioner has found another entry in the volume, also signed by the petitioner, under date September 30, 1859, and which is as follows :—

"Visited the entire west division, and found every room well ventilated, clean, and comfortable. We spoke to several inmates, who all expressed themselves satisfied with their treatment, and no one made any complaint to us. Mr. Archibald tasted the broth, and found it excellent."

(signed) "*Geo. Archibald.*
"*R. Campbell.*"

The Commissioner will now leave this part of the case, and has to report that, in his opinion, the petitioner has failed in establishing his complaint, that Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse are obliged to attend the chapel there against their will.

III. Case of Roman Catholic Children not being allowed to attend a Roman Catholic Chapel on Sundays.

The third ground of complaint insisted in by the petitioner is, that the Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse are not allowed to attend a Roman Catholic chapel on Sundays out of the poorhouse, and that a Roman Catholic priest is not allowed to conduct religious worship on Sundays within the house.

It appears that, of this date, the Rev. Mr. Donahoe addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Board of Supervision, requesting "that both the children and adults of the Catholic persuasion be allowed to attend the Roman Catholic Divine Service on Sundays and holidays, a careful person being appointed to see them to church and back again to poorhouse, if such be deemed expedient by the Board. Second, That the Roman Catholic chaplain of the poorhouse be allowed to instruct in the poorhouse the Catholic inmates assembled during the hour of Protestant afternoon service. Third, That the Catholic children be allowed to attend a Catholic school during the week,—a person approved of by the house governor taking charge of them to school, and back again to poorhouse." 6 February 1858.

It farther appears that, of this date, the Board of Supervision remitted Mr. Donahoe's letter "for the observations of the House Committees of the poorhouse in Edinburgh." 11 February 1858.

It farther appears that, of this date, Mr. Hay, the inspector of poor, communicated in writing with the Secretary of the Board of Supervision, and, on the part of the City Parochial Board, stated that that Board were perfectly ready to give all reasonable attention to the wishes of the Roman Catholics of the parish in dealing with such of the adults or children belonging to their persuasion as are inmates of the poorhouse; and they refer, viz., to Rules 50, 51, 52, and 54, for the management of this house, approved of by your Board, and all of which were shown to Mr. Donahoe by the house governor before he wrote his letter of 6th February, as providing for all that he requests, except the "congregating of the Catholic inmates during the hour of Protestant service in the afternoon, and the Catholic children being allowed to leave the school in the poorhouse to attend a Catholic school during the week, both of which requests the committee must object to as being subversive of the discipline of the house." 10 March 1858.

It farther appears that, of this date, Mr. Donahoe's letter was again submitted to the Board of Supervision, along "with letters from inspectors of Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's, and Canongate, of 10th, 15th, and 17th March thereanent," and that the Board directed the secretary to transmit copies of these letters to the Reverend J. Donahoe. 18 March 1858.

It farther appears that, of this date, the Reverend Mr. Donahoe applied to the City Parochial Board, requesting that the Roman Catholic children and adults in the poorhouse be allowed to attend divine service in the Catholic church on Sundays and on holidays, under proper supervision, which he stated he would endeavour to provide. He farther requested that the Roman Catholic children be exempted from learning Protestant catechism and prayers, and from all religious instruction not in accordance with the dictates of the Roman Catholic church. 27 April 1858.

The deliverance of the City Parochial Board at this meeting was as follows:—"The committee, after considering attentively, in connexion with the said letter, the 50th, 51st, 52d, and 54th Rules for the management of the poorhouse, as sanctioned by the Board of Supervision, resolved that the existing rules provide sufficiently for the case, and they instruct the house governor to carry them into effect." 9 June 1858.

24 June 1858. It farther appears that this deliverance of the Parochial Board was, of this date, communicated to Mr. Donahoe.

31 August 1859. No farther step appears to have been taken in regard to the subject of Mr. Donahoe's application for upwards of a year, when, of this date, at a meeting of the committee of the poorhouse, Mr. Campbell, the petitioner, "brought under the notice of the meeting the request made by the Rev. Mr. Donahoe on 6th February 1858." The deliverance of the committee was as follows:—"The committee, seeing that this matter has already been disposed of by the Board, do not consider it necessary to give any farther deliverance on the subject."

21 September 1859. It farther appears that, of this date, the Rev. Mr. Skae wrote a letter to Mr. Kemp, the governor of the poorhouse, in which he stated that, having observed that the Roman Catholic children of the City Poorhouse did not attend divine service on Sundays at their own church, he desired to know whether there was any objection to the children being allowed to attend divine service on Sundays and holidays in the Catholic church in the Grassmarket, nearly adjoining the poorhouse, at the hours of 11 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. To this letter the

23 September 1859. governor replied, "that it was quite out of his power to make any change on the existing usage of the poorhouse in regard to children going out to attend divine worship, without the direct order of the house committee."

It does not appear, however, that Mr. Skae made any application to the Parochial Board on the subject of his letter to the governor.

The Commissioner has now to report that, by the rules and regulations for the management of poorhouses, prepared and sanctioned by the Board of Supervision, and which are dated 3d January 1850, there is no provision made for the inmates of the poorhouse, either Protestant or Roman Catholic, being allowed to leave the poorhouse on Sundays for the purpose of attending a place of worship. Rule 52, however, provides that, where several of the inmates desire it, arrangements may be made for assembling them in some convenient apartment where religious instruction may be given, or divine service may be conducted with decorum, and apart from the other inmates.

It humbly appears to the Commissioner, that the rules and regulations, as originally issued by the Board of Supervision, were by far the best that could be adopted for the proper management of a poorhouse. It appears, however, that the City Parochial Board were of opinion that they might be altered with advantage, to the effect of empowering the house governor to permit inmates to attend their ordinary place of worship out of the poorhouse. Accordingly, they framed an addition to that effect to Rule 50. The addition is in these terms:—

"The house governor shall be at liberty to permit inmates who are in full communion with any religious congregation, to attend their ordinary place of worship on the forenoon or afternoon of each Sunday, and on the whole of the sacramental and fast-days of such congregation, provided always that this privilege shall be withdrawn where the house governor is satisfied that the same is abused."

This addition to the original rules and regulations was adopted by the house committee of the Parochial Board on 4th March 1850, and thereafter reported to the Board. On the 5th of April following, the report was approved by the Parochial Board, and on the 24th of the same month the sanction of the Board of Supervision was obtained to the alteration.

It would appear that, in consequence of this alteration on the original rules and regulations issued by the Board of Supervision, no effect was given to Rule 52, which permits the inmates belonging to any religious persuasion to be assembled together in some convenient apartment where divine service may be conducted with decorum, and apart from the other inmates.

On this subject the governor was examined on the part of the petitioner, and he deponed—"Certain of the well-behaved adults, whether Roman Catholics or Protestants, and who are known to be in full communion with some religious body, get leave to attend religious worship on Sundays and sacramental occasions, out of the poorhouse. There is no published rule to that effect, but that is the practice. No children, either Roman Catholic or Protestant, are allowed to go out on Sundays. No rule allowing any pauper in the poorhouse to leave on the Sundays for any purpose has been issued by the Board of Supervision, but there is a rule or bye-law of the Edinburgh Parochial Board which sanctions the present practice above deponed to. In the case of Protestants, we always insist on their bringing evidence of their being in full communion with some religious body. In the case of Roman Catholics, however, we do not get such evidence, for they all claim to be in communion with their church, and Mr. Skae laid down to me that all baptized Roman Catholics were considered to be in full communion. The rule, therefore, in regard to Roman Catholic adults getting out on Sunday, is limited to their being well-behaved. Interrogated—Is every well-behaved Roman Catholic adult being in good health allowed to get out on Sunday? Depones—Yes, in so far as regards settled inmates; but as regards all casual paupers, who are just to be in and out, such leave is not given. I require paupers to undergo a probation to enable me to judge whether they are well-behaved. When also I have reason to know that a pauper, although well-behaved, should be self-supporting, I would take a longer time in deciding whether he should have leave to go out on Sundays, in order that they may be induced to prefer gaining an independent livelihood to remaining in the poorhouse. I cannot state the precise length of the probationary period, for it varies in every individual case, but it is never very long."

It humbly appears to the Commissioner, that it would be better to rescind the addition made by the City Parochial Board to the original rules and regulations, and to give effect in

n future to Rule 52. If that were done, the whole of the Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse, both adults and children, might be assembled together in some convenient apartment there, where the Roman Catholic service might, in terms of that rule, be conducted with decorum, and apart from the other inmates.

This is the course which it is clear that the Board of Supervision originally contemplated being adopted; and in the opinion of the Commissioner it was the wisest course that could be adopted, and the one best adapted for the proper management and discipline of a poorhouse.

IV. Case regarding the Boarding out of Roman Catholic Children.

The fourth and last ground of complaint urged by the petitioner is, that Roman Catholic children are not boarded out with Roman Catholic families, or, at all events, that they are not boarded out in localities where they might obtain religious instruction from ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Greig, the inspector of the city poor, that in the month of September 1859 a motion was made before the house committee by the petitioner, to the effect that, in sending Roman Catholic children to the country, they should be sent to localities as near as possible to Roman Catholic places of worship, and to Roman Catholic nurses, if such could be found suitable. No notice, however, of any such motion appears in the minutes of the house committee; and Mr. Greig accounted for this, that the motion was ordered to be delete from his draft of the minute, or an understanding that the matter should be left in Mr. Greig's hands to obtain suitable nurses in suitable localities for Roman Catholic children, consistently with the committee's decision that the nurses should not be in towns.

In the examination of the petitioner himself, it afterwards appeared, in answer to a question put by the Commissioner, that he could not say whether the motion which was made by him in the house committee had been seconded or not. If, therefore, it was not seconded, that circumstance satisfactorily accounts for no notice having been taken of it in the minutes; it being one of the standing orders of the Parochial Board in force now, and also in the year 1859, that motions made and not seconded shall not be discussed or inserted in the minutes.

From the evidence of Mr. Greig, however, it appears that it was the wish of the house committee that effect should be given to the wishes of the petitioner, in regard to boarding out Roman Catholic children in the country. It further appears, however, both from the evidence of Mr. Greig and also of that of Mr. Matheson, who is the superintendent of the children boarded out by the poorhouse, that hitherto it has not been found practicable to give full effect to the petitioner's wishes on that subject. The direction issued by the Parochial Board to its inspector is, to find suitable nurses in suitable localities.

On this subject Mr. Greig deponed—"One of the leading rules we observe in boarding out children, is to board them in the rural districts of the country. There are various districts of the country to which the City Board is in the habit of regularly sending them. It is an object to have a good school in these districts near the places where the children are boarded. The Board has selected in each of these districts skilful nurses with whom to place the children. The Board always employ the same nurses when they give satisfaction. The Board is at present preparing a list of all the nurses in the different districts, and of the children placed with them."

In a second examination of this witness, he further deponed—"I may add that the petitioner called my attention always to the cases of Roman Catholic children ordered to be sent to the country; and I made my clerk take a note of the fact that they were Roman Catholics, to be given to Mr. Matheson for his guidance. About the end of last year, 1859, I remember stating to the petitioner that I had hopes of getting suitable nurses for Roman Catholic children near Dalkeith. The nurses I refer to were to be suitable nurses, without reference to their being either Roman Catholics or Protestants. Mr. Smith, one of the managers, and a Roman Catholic, stated to me that he did not wish Roman Catholic nurses, because there were none such to be got, except Irish ones, who were not of a suitable character. He merely wished that nurses should be provided in localities near to Roman Catholic chapels. I directed Mr. Matheson to search for such nurses."

Mr. Matheson was afterwards examined, and deponed—"I remember the petitioner stating to me that he wished the localities of some of the children I have mentioned above changed, in order that they may be nearer a priest. I do not recollect what answer I gave, but I went out to Peebles, and called for the priest there, and he was not at home. I then went to a person, a Roman Catholic, to whom I had been recommended at the priest's house to go. He kept a small shop, but I do not recollect his name. I told him that I had come out to obtain information about Catholic nurses, with whom some of the poorhouse children might be placed. I asked him to acquaint the priest that I had come out to him for that purpose, and I stated that I would be glad to hear from either of them on the subject. Interrogated—After the petitioner had spoken to you on the subject, did you receive from the inspector any general instructions for your future guidance in boarding out Roman Catholic children? Depones—Yes; he instructed me, if I could obtain suitable Roman Catholic nurses in the country, to send Roman Catholic children to such persons; and if I could not get such nurses, to place them in localities where priests might visit them."

This witness was also examined on behalf of the Parochial Board at a subsequent diet, when he stated—"It is part of my duty to visit all children that are boarded out in the

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country by the city poorhouse. I select the localities to which the children are sent, In selecting localities, I am generally influenced, to some extent, by conveniency of access. in order that I may be able to visit them more easily. My instructions were, and are, to board the children in rural districts. I visit the various localities regularly eight times in the year, and some of them more frequently, whenever there is any special occasion for it. I visit the localities periodically, and in doing so I make a regular circuit of them. It occupies several days. Interrogated; depones—As formerly deponed to, in consequence of the petitioner's suggestion, I visited Peebles, with the view of inquiring about suitable nurses there for Catholic children. I also visited Carstairs for that purpose. I have boarded children at Carstairs, several years before the petitioner named that place to me. I consider Peebles and Carstairs as suitable places in which to board out children. I did not visit any of the other places suggested to me by the petitioner, with the view of inquiring about nurses. I did not consider these places suitable for children being sent to, according to the instructions I had received, because they were towns. I have frequently inquired about Roman Catholic nurses in the different localities in which I am in the habit of boarding out children. I found one near to Newton, of whom I made a trial. Her name was Hanlan, and I placed the boy, Adam Johnstone, with her. Her husband is a labourer, and not always employed, and she herself works out."

This witness is then specially interrogated in regard to finding suitable Roman Catholic nurses, and he deponed—"I found difficulty in getting suitable Roman Catholic families to board out Roman Catholic children with. Their accommodation was not so comfortable as I would have liked for the children."

On reviewing the evidence on this branch of the case, the Commissioner has to report that, although at one time it had been the practice to board out children from the poorhouse without reference to the religion they professed, a different practice has been adopted for some time past; and directions have been issued to the superintendent of such children to select suitable localities for Roman Catholic children, where they would be able to obtain religious instructions from a Roman Catholic priest.

On the whole matter, therefore, the Commissioner has to report—

First. That the boy, Adam Johnstone, was not improperly removed to a Protestant family with the view of being brought up as a Protestant, in respect that the house committee were warranted in acceding to the wishes of the boy's next of kin.

Second. That there is no ground for the complaint that Roman Catholic children are obliged to attend the chapel in the poorhouse against their will.

Third. That in compliance with the Rule 52 of the rules and regulations issued by the Board of Supervision, Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse ought to be allowed to assemble together on Sundays in some convenient apartment of the poorhouse, for the purpose of having Divine Service conducted there, apart from the other inmates.

Fourth. That there is no ground for interfering with the present practice of boarding out Roman Catholic children in the country, the present practice being to obtain suitable nurses for such children in localities where they may obtain the benefit of religious instruction from a priest.

(signed) *George Ross*, Commissioner.

No. XIX.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 4 October 1860.

Edinburgh.—The documents which were before the Board on 7th June last, respecting the case of Adam Johnstone, were again submitted, with letter of Mr. George Ross, advocate, dated 25th September (transmitting his Report), and report thereanent. The Board directed these documents to be circulated to the members of the Board.

No. XX.—Petition of *Robert Campbell*, Esq., 29 October 1860.

To the Honourable the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland, the Petition of Robert Campbell, Advocate, 4, Darnaway-street, Edinburgh, a Member of the City Parochial Board,

Humbly showeth,

That, on 16th March last, your petitioner made a complaint to the Honourable Board on the following grounds:—

1. That a Roman Catholic orphan, named Adam Johnstone, had been ordered by the City Parochial Board to be educated as a Protestant.

2. That the Roman Catholic children in the city poorhouse were refused liberty to attend Catholic worship, and compelled to attend Protestant worship and instruction.

3. That these children, when boarded out of the poorhouse, were placed in Protestant families to be educated Protestants, and generally removed as far as possible from Catholic worship and instruction, to the ruin alike of their faith and morals.

Upon

Edinburgh, 1860.

Upon the first head of this complaint, your petitioner respectfully begged an immediate decision, as imperatively required by the nature of the case, and inasmuch as every fact of any relevancy or consequence, such as the child's registration as a Roman Catholic, and the religion of his parents, brothers, and sisters, was admitted on both sides. No decision, however, was given by the honourable Board, nor has yet been given, at the distance of upwards of seven months from the date of the complaint. In the meantime, during the investigation of questions not in any degree affecting the case, or such as whether the late Charles Johnstone used to beat his wife, the desired and anticipated result, it need hardly be added, has been accomplished. The poor child, who wept bitterly for his father's Catholic prayer-book, became a hopeful proselyte; has now learned, as he tells your Commissioner, that he must not pray to the Virgin Mary, "because she is no God," and doubtless has also been enlightened in all that is thought best calculated to instil the deepest aversion to the Catholic religion in the youthful mind.

Your petitioner cannot but see that the case of the Parochial Board has thus gained a very important argument in its favour, of which it was quite destitute at the outset, and of which that Board and others will well know how to avail themselves, to solve all future disputes about the education of Catholic children. He therefore most earnestly requests that, unless Roman Catholics are to be held entirely excluded from the protection of the law, they should in future, like their neighbours, receive the benefit of the well-known principle of law and justice—*Pendente lite nil innorandum.*

2. Under the second head of this complaint, your petitioner begs to bring under notice of the honourable Board an important fact, only recently known to him, viz., that the Rules hung up in the wards of the poorhouse contain no reference whatever to the exemption of inmates from attendance at worship, on account of their religious principles; while it was made a prominent part of the respondent's case, in cross-questioning the petitioner's witnesses, that the rules containing this exemption were hung up before their eyes.

3. Under the last head of this complaint, your petitioner begs most earnestly to press upon the Board of Supervision's notice, the right of the Roman Catholic children boarded out of the poorhouse to the honourable Board's protection, and to report that this protection cannot possibly be given, unless the honourable Board shall require from every Parochial Board a periodical return of the names, parentage, religion, residence, and other circumstances of all pauper orphans, or children separated from their parents. It is a matter of universal notoriety that Catholic children bear a higher premium, and are the objects of attraction to a large section of the Protestant public, which spares no effort to get access to them in poorhouses, of which something may be seen in the evidence lately adduced, to separate them from their parents, and to convert them to the Protestant religion. In proof of this, your petitioner begs to be allowed to refer to the evidence of Mr. Matheson, the inspector of children, that until the petitioner's recent interference, every child committed to his care was, without a single exception, brought up a Protestant, and to the refusal, still persisted in by the City Parochial Board, to allow a single child to be boarded at Dalkeith, or even with relations at Haddington, where there are Catholic chapels; while 32 of the children on Mr. Matheson's roll are boarded in Edinburgh, several of them with absolute strangers, and in the filthiest closes in the city. In conclusion, your petitioner begs most respectfully to remind the honourable Board, that very high legal authority has determined that toleration does not mean connivance, but protection; and, consequently, if there be any truth in the assertion that the Catholic religion is tolerated in this country, the honourable Board is bound to protect the Catholic subjects of Her Majesty against the efforts of Parochial Boards to take advantage of their youth and unfortunate position to force upon them a Protestant education, and to bring them over to the Protestant faith. Your petitioner humbly submits that the honourable Board should adopt that practical measure which is essential to protect the children in question from a system of injustice, intolerance, and cruelty, to which nothing to be found in any Catholic country in the world bears the remotest parallel. Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that the honourable Board will order the periodical returns referred to without delay, and insist upon every Roman Catholic child being placed within the reach of worship and instruction in its own religion.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

(signed) *R. Campbell.*

No. XXI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *Robert Campbell.*

Sir, 2 November 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, dated 29th October, respecting the case of Adam Johnstone, and Roman Catholic pauper children chargeable to the parish of Edinburgh.

I have submitted your letter to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to inform you that it will be taken up along with Mr. Ross's report, which is at present under the consideration of the Board.

I am, &c.

Robert Campbell, Esq., Advocate,
4, Darnaway-street.

(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Edinburgh, 1860.

No. XXII.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 6 November 1860.

This Board having taken into consideration the serious expense entailed upon it by the recent investigation, in the complaint at Mr. Campbell's instance, has instructed me to request that the Board of Supervision would, before taking proceedings on any similar complaint in future, allow this Board an opportunity of being heard.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

No. XXIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 9 November 1860.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 6th instant, respecting the expenses of investigation in the complaint at the instance of Mr. Campbell.

I have submitted your letter to the Board of Supervision, and I have to inform you that the Board have continued its consideration, to be taken up along with Mr. Ross's report.

I am, &c.
Mr. G. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXIV.—*George Ross*, Esq., to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 9 November 1860.

I observe a letter of Mr. Robert Campbell, advocate, in the "Scotsman" newspaper of November 6, in which he complains of the delay that has taken place in the investigation under his petition to the Board of Supervision. I beg leave to state that the investigation would have been concluded before the rising of the Court on the 20th of July, if Mr. Campbell had been resident in Edinburgh; but adjournments were made at his request, in consequence of his family being resident at Rothesay. Mr. Campbell further complains that the investigation in regard to the boy Adam Johnstone was not completed and reported on in the first instance. I have only to say, that if a motion to that effect had been made by Mr. Campbell, it would have been immediately granted. No such motion, however, was made, and consequently the investigation was proceeded with in regard to the whole matters embraced in the petition.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Ross.*

No. XXV.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 20 December 1860.

Edinburgh.—The Report by Mr. George Ross, advocate, on the complaint of Mr. Robert Campbell, in the case of Adam Johnstone, and Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse, with relative documents, which were before the Board on 4th October, were again submitted, with further letter of Mr. Robert Campbell, dated 29th October, thereanent, which was before the Board on 1st November, and letter of Mr. George Ross, dated 9th November. The Board remitted to the Chairman to prepare a minute.

No. XXVI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *Robert Campbell.*

Sir, 29 December 1860.

With reference to your complaint respecting the case of the pauper Adam Johnstone, and the Roman Catholic inmates of the City of Edinburgh poorhouse, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a minute passed by the Board, at their meeting on the 27th instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.
Robert Campbell, Esq., Advocate, Darnaway Street.

No. XXVII.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 27 December 1860, referred to in preceding Letter.

Edinburgh.—The documents which were before the Board at last meeting, respecting the complaint of Mr. Robert Campbell, advocate, in the case of Adam Johnstone and the Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse, were again submitted. The Board took into consideration the petition of Robert Campbell, Esq., advocate, dated 16th March 1860; the Board's letter, dated 23d March 1860, to the City Parochial Board, transmitting Mr. Campbell's Petition, for the observations of the poorhouse committee thereon; and the letter of the Inspector, dated 14th May, transmitting the report of a sub-committee on the remarks of the poorhouse committee, acting on behalf of the Parochial Board, upon Mr. Campbell's complaints. Also the report, received 26th September, of George Ross, Esq., advocate, who on the 7th June had been named by the Board special commissioner, in

in terms of the Statute 8 & 9 Vict., c. 83, to inquire into the allegations and charges against the Parochial Board of Edinburgh contained in Mr. Campbell's petition, as well as the minutes of evidence taken before the Commissioner, and various other documents relating to the same matters. Edinburgh, 1860.

These voluminous documents having previously been circulated to the members of the Board for their deliberate perusal, in pursuance of the Board's Minute of the 4th October 1860, were held as read.

A letter from Mr. Ross was read, in which he explained that the delay which had occurred in completing his inquiry, as Commissioner, and of which he understood that Mr. Campbell had complained in a letter published in a newspaper of the 6th November, was chiefly attributable to Mr. Campbell himself. Mr. Ross stated, "that the investigation would have been concluded before the rising of the Court on the 20th July, if Mr. Campbell had been resident in Edinburgh; but adjournments were made at his request, in consequence of his family being resident in Rothesay. Mr. Campbell further complains that the investigation in regard to the boy Adam Johnstone was not completed and reported on in the first instance. I have only to say that if a motion to that effect had been made by Mr. Campbell, it would have been immediately granted. No such motion, however, was made; and consequently, the investigation was proceeded with in regard to the whole matters embraced in the petition."

But although several months have elapsed since the case of Adam Johnstone was first brought to the notice of the Board by Mr. Campbell's petition, they see no reason to believe that the case advocated by that gentleman has been in any degree prejudiced by the delay; or that, if the Board had been in a position to dispose of it some months ago, they could have come to any other conclusion than that at which they have now arrived.

The petition of Mr. Campbell charges the Parochial Board of the City Parish of Edinburgh, of which he was then a member, with acting unfairly towards the paupers of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and contains specific allegations to that effect, which in the course of the investigation before the Commissioner, resolved themselves into four separate charges, in support of which witnesses were produced by Mr. Campbell, viz.:—

First,—That the boy Adam Johnstone was improperly removed to a Protestant family, with the view of his being brought up as a Protestant.

Second,—That the Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse are obliged, against their will, to attend the Protestant chapel in the house.

Third,—That the Roman Catholic inmates in the poorhouse are not permitted, as Rule 52 of the Rules and Regulations approved by the Board of Supervision enjoins, to assemble together on Sunday in some convenient apartment in the poorhouse, for the purpose of having divine service conducted apart from the other inmates.

Fourth,—That Roman Catholic pauper children boarded in the country are placed in situations where they have no facility for obtaining instruction in the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church.

In a country where there is an established and endowed church, the members of that church, and especially the poor members, will have facilities for obtaining religious instruction which cannot generally be enjoyed to the same extent by the members of other communions, which have to provide their own ecclesiastical establishments. This is an inequality with which the Board cannot pretend to deal, and which they have no power to remove. But the Board have anxiously sought to secure to all paupers, whether belonging to the Episcopal Church, to the Roman Catholic Church, to the Free Church, or to the other denominations of Dissenters, equal facilities for obtaining religious instruction and aid from the ministers of their respective denominations, so far as those ministers are able and willing to afford it. In this respect the Roman Catholics have been placed on a footing of perfect equality with the other denominations, and this has been effected by making the same rules equally applicable to all. But the Board cannot undertake to obtain for the Roman Catholics special and peculiar privileges which are denied to other denominations.

These being the principles on which the Board have uniformly acted, they are desirous to impress upon Parochial Boards the obligation which rests with them to maintain with rigid impartiality this perfect equality amongst the paupers of different denominations. They also desire to point out, that in dealing with paupers of religious opinions differing from those of the majority, it must be kept in mind that if the course pursued is not the same which would have been adopted had the religious denomination of the parties been reversed, that perfect equality will have been violated. A Parochial Board is entrusted with the administration of the laws for the relief and management of the poor of all denominations equally, without reference to their denominational differences; and the questions whether the child of a Roman Catholic parent is to be educated as a Protestant, or the child of a Protestant parent as a Roman Catholic, must be decided on the same principles, and on precisely similar grounds: otherwise evenhanded justice will not have been administered, and Parochial Boards will be justly accused of perverting to sectarian purposes the powers and the means confided to those bodies for the equal benefit of all.

Having thus stated their views generally on these important questions, the Board now proceed specially to deal with the charges preferred by Mr. Campbell against the Parochial Board of Edinburgh:—

The first, as they are above enumerated, relates to the case of an orphan boy of 11 years, named Adam Johnstone, the son of a Roman Catholic father and a Protestant mother, who, after his mother's death, having entered the poorhouse along with his father, was together with him registered as a Roman Catholic. The father having died, the boy Adam, as a Roman Catholic, was placed by the Parochial Board with a nurse of that persuasion; but at the instance of his eldest brother, a youth of 19, who, as well as a sister of 18, was a

Edinburgh, 1860.

Protestant, the boy Adam, without any steps having been apparently taken by the Parochial Board or its committee, to ascertain by personal communication the boy's own sentiments on the subject, was removed to a Protestant family, for the avowed purpose of having him educated as a Protestant.

It appears to the Board that, by taking such a step without having previously ascertained by personal communication that it was in accordance with the boy's own sentiments and wishes, a grave irregularity was committed. Adam Johnstone had been registered as a Roman Catholic, yet the Parochial Board took it upon them, without having obtained his consent to consider him as a Protestant, and to educate him as such. This they could have no right to do; and had it not subsequently been established by the investigations of the special Commissioner, that the boy was even at that date desirous to be a Protestant, a fact of which the Parochial Board had previously obtained no sufficient evidence, this Board might have found themselves compelled to hold that the act of the Parochial Board was unjustifiable and illegal. But after reading Mr. Ross's report of the result of his examination of Adam Johnstone himself, conducted with a view to ascertain his real sentiments, and the time at which he had begun to entertain them, it is impossible to resist the conviction that the boy not only now desires to be a Protestant, but even at the date of his brother's application to the parochial authorities, had already become desirous to be a Protestant, like the other surviving members of his family.

In these circumstances, the Board cannot contemplate doing such violence to Adam Johnstone's sentiments, now ascertained and recorded, as would be involved in an attempt henceforward to educate him as a Roman Catholic, and thus to separate him from the surviving members of his family, who are Protestants.

Mr. Campbell's second charge, that the Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse are obliged, against their will, to attend the Protestant chapel in the house, is found by the Commissioner, after a full inquiry, to be groundless. In that opinion the Board, after considering the evidence on which it is founded, fully concur; but it is not so clear that in all cases the Roman Catholic children in the house were made aware that they were not obliged to attend the chapel; and it is certain that the measures contemplated by the rules to facilitate the conducting of Divine service on Sunday, by a minister of their own persuasion, have not recently been carried out, which is Mr. Campbell's third charge against the Parochial Board.

By Rule 52 of the Poorhouse Rules and Regulations approved by the Board of Supervision, the Roman Catholic inmates are entitled to assemble together on Sunday in some convenient apartment, for the purpose of having Divine service conducted there by a minister of their own persuasion, and apart from the other inmates; but it appears that this rule has not recently been acted on in the City of Edinburgh Poorhouse. Mr. Ross attributes this omission, and perhaps justly, to a supplemental rule, by which the house Governor is authorised to permit inmates, who are in full communion with the church of their own denomination, to attend a place of worship of that denomination, either in the morning or in the afternoon; and this supplemental rule, which appears to have been extensively acted on, would seem to have been considered as superseding Rule 52. But Rule 52 remains unchanged, and is in force now as it was before the supplemental rule was approved of by the Board of Supervision, at the instance of the Parochial Board. It is admitted by the house Governor that there are considerable numbers, even of the adult inmates, to whom he does not grant permission to attend Divine service out of the poorhouse, and the children never obtain that permission; it is therefore obviously necessary that Rule 52 should still be carried out regularly and systematically; notwithstanding the supplemental rule.

Mr. Campbell's fourth charge is, that the Roman Catholic pauper children boarded in the country by the Parochial Board are placed where they have no facilities for obtaining religious instruction from Roman Catholic priests; and it appears that, although the ground of this complaint had, in a great measure, been removed before Mr. Campbell preferred it, there was a time, not very distant, when it was well founded.

It does not appear that there was at any time an intention, on the part of the Parochial Board or its officers, to exclude these children from religious instruction in the persuasion of their parents; but it does appear that, until very recently, no great pains were taken to find suitable places for them within reach of such instruction. This omission has now, to a considerable extent, been rectified; and the Board do not doubt that the Parochial Board and its officers will continue to make every proper exertion to remove all reasonable ground of complaint on this subject, without endangering the health or the material well-being of the children.

No. XXVIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, *Edinburgh.*

Sir, 29 December 1860.

With reference to the complaint of Mr. Robert Campbell, respecting the case of the pauper Adam Johnston, and the Roman Catholic inmates of the City of Edinburgh poorhouse, I am directed by the Board of Supervision, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Minute* passed by the Board, at their meeting on the 27th instant.

I am, &c,

Mr. George Greig, Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh. (signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

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* The enclosure here referred to is the same as that transmitted to Mr. Campbell, with letter of 29th December 1860, from the secretary of the Board. *See* Nos. XXVI. and XXVII. of this Series.

Edinburgh, 1860.

No. XXIX.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 27th December 1860.

Edinburgh.—The letter of the inspector, which was before the Board on 8th November, respecting the expenses of investigation in the complaint at the instance of Mr. Robert Campbell, was again submitted, and remitted to the Secretary to draft reply.

No. XXX.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 3d January 1861.

Edinburgh.—The letter from the inspector, respecting the expenses of investigation in the complaint at the instance of Mr. Robert Campbell, which was before the Board at last meeting, was again submitted, with draft reply by the Secretary. The Board approved the draft letter.

No. XXXI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, *Edinburgh*, dated 4 January 1861, and referred to in preceding Minute.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the Board have had under their consideration your letter of the 6th November, referring to the recent investigation in the complaint at Mr. Robert Campbell's instance, and requesting, on behalf of the Parochial Board, "that the Board of Supervision would, before taking proceedings on any similar complaint in future, allow the Parochial Board an opportunity of being heard."

I am to point out to the Parochial Board that the course suggested by them is in accordance with the usual practice of the Board, and was the precise course adopted in the case of the complaint by Mr. Campbell, to which you refer.

Mr. Campbell's complaint was transmitted by me to you on the 23d March last, for the observations of the Poorhouse Committee acting on behalf of the Parochial Board, and to which that Board had delegated full powers in relation to the management of the poorhouse, including the management of the pauper children boarded out. That committee named a sub-committee to investigate the grounds of Mr. Campbell's complaints; and their report, dated the 9th May, having been adopted by the Poorhouse Committee as its observations on Mr. Campbell's complaints, was laid before this Board on the 18th May. It was not until after the Board had considered the statement thus deliberately made on behalf of the Parochial Board by a committee fully authorised and empowered by that Board to deal with the matters in question, and not until that statement had been found to be unsatisfactory, that the Board proceeded to name a special Commissioner to conduct the reqssite investigation.

I am, &c.

Mr. George Greig, (signed) *O. G. Campbell, pro* Secretary.
Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

No. XXXII.—*George Ross*, Esq., to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Dear Sir. 3 January 1861.

I enclose a copy of a letter which I have just written to Mr. Campbell, in consequence of the erroneous statements contained in his letter in the "Courant" newspaper of this day.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Ross.*

Enclosure in No. XXXII.

George Ross, Esq., to *Robert Campbell*, Esq.

Dear Sir, 3 January 1861.

In your letter in the "Courant" of to-day, you state that the diets of proof were repeatedly adjourned to suit the convenience of the Commissioner. I am sorry to be obliged to inform you that, in making this statement, you are, most unconsciously, I daresay, labouring under an entire mistake. I received my appointment of Commissioner during the summer session of the court, and every day I was at the command of the parties for some hours, either in the forenoon or in the evening. At the close of the session I was obliged to adjourn the diet, in consequence of my being called to England for a few days; but my impression still is, that if the inquiry had proceeded without adjournment during the session, it would have been concluded before its close. You further state, that you took advantage of the repeated adjournments, which you allege to have been made to suit my convenience, to visit your family at Rothesay. I must remind you that the very first adjournment was made at your request, for the purpose of enabling you to take your family to Rothesay, and on the ground that the arrangements which you had made imperatively required you to leave town. To me, personally, your erroneous statements are of no consequence, and I, therefore, make no public contradiction of them. To yourself, however, I think it right to give what I feel certain is the true state of the fact.

I have only farther to observe that, in stating that an adjournment which you once asked for was refused, you omit to state the ground of the refusal. It was refused because I was

Edinburgh, 1860.

of opinion that the evidence which had been led on both sides, in regard to the character of the boy's father, had gone quite far enough already, as I did not consider that his character had any bearings on the subject of inquiry committed to me.

I am, &c.,

Robert Campbell, Esq., Advocate. (signed) *George Ross.*

CASE OF MARY GILLON.

No. I.—Petition of *Mary, Agnes,* and *Michael Gillon,* in Case *Mary Gillon* (undated). Received 8 November 1860.

To the Honourable the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland, the Petition of *Mary Gillon,* residing in Taylor's Land, Cowgate, and *Agnes Gillon,* Kitchen's Court, Cowgate, and *Michael Gillon,* now an inmate of the City Poorhouse.

Humbly showeth,—

That your petitioners appeal against a most cruel, unjust, and intolerant act of the City Parochial Board towards themselves and towards Mary Gillon, the niece of your petitioners, Mary and Michael Gillon, and the only sister of your petitioner, Agnes Gillon: that this said niece and sister is daughter of Patrick Gillon, who died some months ago in the city poorhouse: that said Patrick Gillon was a man of the strictest sobriety and honesty, and of deep religious feelings; and being a Roman Catholic, suffered the greatest agony and grief, on account of his daughter Mary having been boarded by said Board with a Protestant family, which made every effort to bring her over to the Protestant religion: that in obedience of his dying request, to which the first petitioner has given testimony on oath before your Commissioner in June of this year, she provided herself, with great difficulty, with a house of her own, having formerly occupied lodgings, and applied, along with the other petitioners, to the House Committee of said Parochial Board, for a transfer to her of said Mary Gillon: that after the severest and hardest interrogation, with a view to compel her to withdraw this application, she was informed that her niece would be transferred to her, on condition of her procuring a house in a situation in all respects equal with Duncan-street, Newington, where her niece is now boarded as aforesaid: that unless she goes out of the parish and loses her settlement, and is sent home to Ireland, should she ever fall into poverty, she can find no such street except in the New Town of Edinburgh, at a rate far beyond her means, away from her friends and employers, and to her utter ruin: that this condition is, in point of fact, a refusal on the part of the Parochial Board to give up this child, and to cease from endeavouring to make Mary Gillon another victim of that system of proselytism which is carried on by the parochial Boards of Scotland against pauper Catholic children: that she has remonstrated against this with the inspector, but learns that said House Committee refuses to listen to her remonstrances: that the evidence of the most respectable householders in the neighbourhood completely established her respectability, which, in fact, was not disputed: that Taylor's Land is occupied by the most respectable tenants, and is a perfectly suitable residence for persons in the position of Mary Gillon, and is very far superior to most of the closes and wynds of this city where the Parochial Board has its pauper children: that, in the meantime, all means are taken to make Mary Gillon a proselyte to the Protestant religion; and in order to effect this, all intercourse with her relations is strictly forbidden: that your petitioners appeal to the honour, justice, and humanity of the Board of Supervision to interfere without delay, before the ruin of their niece and sister, both in her faith and morals, is consummated: that if justice is to be done to her, this interference must be immediate, as no sooner is it known that the prey is likely to escape, than all efforts are used to secure it; and the conditional offer of transfer of Mary Gillon gains time for the use of the usual artifices to prejudice the child against the Catholic religion. Craving the instant interference of the Board of Supervision in this gross and shameful case of kidnapping and persecution, your petitioners will ever pray.

(signed) her *Mary* + *Gillon.* mark.
Agnes Gillon.
his *Michael* + *Gillon.* mark.

Witness present at each mark.
(signed *Edward Crawford.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Mary Gillon.*

9 November 1860.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of petition by you and Agnes and Michael Gillon respecting the pauper child Mary Gillon chargeable to the parish of Edinburgh, which the Board of Supervision have now under their consideration.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Mary Gillon, Taylor's Land, Cowgate.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh. Edinburgh, 1860.

Sir, 9 November 1860.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the Parochial Board of Edinburgh, the enclosed petition of Mary, Agnes, and Michael Gillon, regarding a pauper child named Mary Gillon chargeable to the parish.

You will please return the petition to me

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Mr. G. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Mary Gillon.

Sir, 15 November 1860.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing petition by Mary Gillon and others, in reference to a pauper child, named Mary Gillon. In consequence of one of the wards of the parish requiring to be scheduled for the election of managers, it will be some time before the Board is complete; but I shall lay your letter before the first meeting of the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

No. V.—PETITION of *Mary, Agnes*, and *Michael Gillon*. 3 December 1860.

To the Right Honourable Sir *John M'Neill*, President of the Board of Supervision.

Right Honourable Sir,

THAT, about the beginning of November last, your petitioners applied to the Honourable Board of Supervision, complaining of the kidnapping and proselytizing of a child called Mary Gillon, by the City Parochial Board of Edinburgh: That, on the 9th November, your petitioner, Mary Gillon, received an intimation that this petition was under your consideration: That, in the meantime, the proselytizing is carried on with every possible art and skill; at least so your petitioners have every reason to believe: That your petitioners hear no more from your honourable Board, and get nothing but off-puts from the Parochial Board, to whom they have given notice of an action before the sheriff at the end of a month: That before that action can be concluded, there is every reason to fear that the conversion of the child will be completed: That your petitioners pointed out this in their former petition: That your petitioner, Mary Gillon, offered, and again offers, to take charge of her niece, and to maintain her suitably at her own charges; but is refused, and not even allowed to see her niece.

May it therefore be your pleasure immediately to put a stop to said kidnapping and proselytism of said child; and to order said Parochial Board either to deliver her up to her aunt immediately, or at least to place her in the vicinity of a Catholic chapel, with access to her relations and to the Catholic clergy.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Mary + Gillon.

Witness present to her mark—
(signed) *Edward Crawford.*

(signed) *Agnes Gillon.*

Michael + Gillon.

Witness present to his mark—
(signed) *Edward Crawford.*

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 12 December 1860.

I WILL thank you to return to me the petition of Mary, Agnes, and Michael Gillon, respecting the child Mary Gillon, their niece, which I enclosed in my letter of the 9th ult.; and if the Parochial Board have made any observations thereon, you will at the same time please send them also.

I am, &c.
Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Edinburgh, 1860.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Mary Gillon.

Sir, 13 December 1860.

In answer to your letter of yesterday, I now beg to return petition at the instance of Mary Gillon and others. This Board, at its meeting on the 8th inst., remitted the petition to the house committee, with powers to dispose of it by giving up the child to the relatives, or otherwise, as they might see fit. The house committee meets on Wednesday next. I have kept no copy of the petition.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 14 December 1860.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th inst., respecting the child Mary Gillon.

I will thank you to inform me on Wednesday next, of the manner in which the house committee dispose of the case on that day. I re-enclose the petition of the child's relatives, and you will be good enough to return it to me when you intimate the house committee's decision.

I am, &c.
Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IX.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 19 December 1860.

I now beg to subjoin excerpt Minute of the house committee of this Board in reference to the girl Mary Gillon. I return the petition by Mary Gillon, and others, which you sent me; and

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. IX.

Excerpt from Minutes of Meeting of the Committee on the Poorhouse and Children, held on Wednesday the 19th day of December 1860, within the Board-room, at half-past six o'clock, p.m. Mr. Grieve in the chair.

Inter alia.—The inspector produced and read to the meeting a letter from the Board of Supervision, with relative petition by Mary Gillon and others, in reference to the child Mary Gillon, presently boarded with Mr. Lawrie, Causewayside.

The girl Mary Gillon and Mrs. Lawrie were also separately examined by the committee, who both concurred in the statement that Mary's father had on several occasions visited her at her nurse's, was aware of the school and church she attended, and never made any objection, but expressed himself satisfied with the manner in which she was brought up. Mary also stated that she was most anxious to remain with Mrs. Lawrie, and attend the same church and school as at present, and that she was most averse to go to her aunt, who had formerly used her ill.

Michael Gillon, one of the petitioners, also appeared before the committee, and stated that, though he had put his mark to the petition, it had not been read over to him; and he was satisfied with the way in which Mary was brought up, and was agreeable that she should remain where she was.

It was also stated that Mary Gillon's mother was a Protestant, and belonged to the Established Church.

The committee having carefully considered the whole matter, resolved that, as the petitioner, Mary Gillon, still adhered to her demand, her petition should be granted, and the child given over to her on condition that she relieves this Board from the child's future support, and instruct the inspector accordingly.

Excerpted by,
(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

Edinburgh, 1860.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 28 December 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th instant, relative to the petition of Mary, Agnes, and Michael Gillon, respecting the child Mary Gillon.

I have submitted your letter to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to inform you that the Parochial Board having resolved to grant the petition of Mary Gillon, to have her niece handed over to her charge, it has become unnecessary for the Board to interfere.

I am. &c.

Mr. George Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mary Gillon.

28 December 1860.

WITH reference to the petition of yourself and Agnes and Michael Gillon, respecting the child Mary Gillon, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that the Parochial Board of Edinburgh, having resolved to grant your petition to have the child Mary Gillon, your niece, handed over to your charge, it has become unnecessary for the Board to interfere.

I am, &c.

Mary Gillon, Taylor's Land, Cowgate. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

PARISH OF EDINBURGH.—1861.

Edinburgh, 1861.

CASE OF MARY GILLON.

No. I.—PETITION of *Agnes Gillon*, received 31st October 1861.

To the Right Honourable Sir *John M'Neill*, Chairman of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, and the other Members of that Board. The Petition of *Agnes Gillon*, residing with *James M'Garvie*, shoemaker, Bothwick's Close, High-street, Edinburgh.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner, along with Michael Gillon, now apparently on the point of death in the city poorhouse of Edinburgh, and Mary Gillon, his sister, the petitioner's uncle and aunt, presented a petition to the Board of Supervision in November 1860, against the proselytizing by the City Parochial Board of petitioner's sister, Mary Gillon, whose father had lately died in the poorhouse, leaving his children orphans. That the petitioners did not succeed in rescuing her until about the beginning of January 1861, and only by undertaking her entire support. That, up to this date, said City Parochial Board had not succeeded in proselytizing said child, who was received into the United Industrial School as a Catholic, where she continued for about two months, receiving Catholic instruction and attending Catholic worship. That said child, while coming from school to her aunt's house, was run against by a woman, and severely scalded with boiling water on the neck. That she was taken to the infirmary, where she was attended by the Roman Catholic clergyman, and remained there for several weeks until dismissed. That her aunt then supported her in her own house for sometime; but the cure was not complete, and her neck appeared to be twisted. That she deemed it her duty therefore to apply for her re-admission into the infirmary; but this was refused, unless she should be sent there by the poorhouse. That her aunt accordingly took her there, explaining what had happened, and her inability to nurse her in her own house, with a due regard to her safety.

That said Mary Gillon remained in the city poorhouse throughout the summer, and during the whole of that time was kept carefully concealed from the Roman Catholic clergyman who visited the house twice a week. That during this time she was proselytized, or attempted to be proselytized, wrought upon, and induced by falsehood and calumny to embrace the Protestant religion; and latterly has been boarded with Mrs. Lawrie, Duncan-street, Newington, the individual with whom she was boarded when complaint was made to the Board of Supervision in November 1860. That she is there subjected to the same exclusively Protestant instruction as formerly, is taken to Protestant worship, and all the usual artifices of proselytism employed to induce her to declare herself a Protestant.

That, as fully detailed in the petition above referred to, said Mary Gillon is the daughter of Patrick Gillon, who died a widow in the city poorhouse in 1860. That said Patrick Gillon was a man not only of the strictest sobriety and integrity, but of deep religious feelings, and suffered the greatest agony on account of his said daughter Mary being boarded with a Protestant family, for the purpose of being proselytized. That he besought

Edinburgh, 1861.

her aunt upon his deathbed to interfere to rescue her, as was more fully proved upon oath before the commissioner of the Board of Supervision in June 1860.

That the state in which said Michael Gillon now lies prevents his joining in this petition; and the persecution and loss of employment which overtook his sister Mary Gillon, in consequence of her former endeavour to rescue her niece, make her unwilling to expose herself to further loss. That your petitioner therefore comes forward alone, to implore the protection of the Board against the cruel and unlawful advantage now taken of her sister.

That the accompanying certificates, from the Catholic clergyman who attended Mary Gillon in the infirmary, and from the Catholic teacher of the United Industrial School, will establish beyond dispute that not only was she unshaken in the Catholic faith when she went back to the poorhouse, but had made her confession, and received holy communion in the Catholic church, prior to her so going back. That your petitioner is satisfied that were she only now removed from the evil influences by which she is surrounded, and placed where she would receive Catholic instruction, she would immediately recover the faith of which the parochial Board is so cruelly attempting to rob her.

May it therefore please the Board of Supervision immediately to interfere, for the purpose of stopping the kidnapping and proselytism of the said Mary Gillon, petitioner's sister, by the City Parochial Board, or those in its employment; and to direct her immediate removal to the poorhouse, with free access of the Catholic clergy, previous to a suitable arrangement for her being placed where she shall be within reach of Catholic instruction and worship, and be no longer made a victim of proselytism. And your Petitioner will ever pray,

(signed) *Agnes Gillon.*

Enclosure 1, in No. I.

St. Mary's, 31 October.

THIS is to certify that I attended Mary Gillon, suffering from a severe scald on the neck, in the infirmary for some weeks early (in) in this year. I spoke to her and attended her as a Catholic patient, and never had any reason to doubt that she was a Catholic. She never gave the remotest indication to the contrary.

(signed) *F. Gascoigne,*
Priest of St. Mary's.

Enclosure 2, in No. I.

United Industrial School, 56 High-street, Edinburgh,
29 October 1861.

I HEREBY certify that Mary Gillon attended the United Industrial School from 14th January to 14th February, and from 13th April to 28th April 1861. Her attendance was very regular. She was a Catholic, and received instruction from me as such. She never gave any indications of a tendency to any other religion. It is consistent with my knowledge that she went to confession and to holy communion in St. Patrick's Chapel at least once while a pupil in this institution.

(signed) *Joseph Jennings,*
C. Teacher, U. I. School.

P.S.—I may add that I considered her an intelligent girl. She learned her Catechism well, and attended regularly St. Patrick's Chapel on Sunday, using a Catholic prayer-book.

(Initd.) *J. J.*

No. II.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, 31 October 1861.

Edinburgh.—A PETITION from Agnes Gillon, undated (received 31st October), praying that her sister, Mary Gillon, may be removed from the care of a Protestant family, was submitted, and remitted to Mr. Peterkin to inquire and report.

No. III.—REPORT by Mr. *Peterkin* as to the Case of *Mary Gillon*, an Orphan Child, chargeable to the Parish of Edinburgh, 11 November 1861.

I WAS occupied inquiring into this case on Friday, Saturday, and to-day. I saw and verbally examined Mary Gillon, her sister Agnes, her paternal aunt Mary Gillon, Mrs. Lawrie, with whom the child is boarded, the teacher of the Duncan-street (Newington) School, which she attends, the nurse of the ward in the infirmary where she was treated for a scald, the governor of the poorhouse, the assistant inspector in charge of children boarded out, and the inspector of the parish, and have now to report the material results of my inquiries.

There are three periods in Mary Gillon's case, the *first* being that in which she was chargeable

chargeable to the parish prior to January 1861, the *second* being that in which she was not chargeable to the parish, but under the care of her paternal aunt, and the *third* being that during which she was again chargeable to the parish up to the present date.

I. During the first period I find that the child Mary Gillon, her father, her mother, and her sister, were one or all of them chargeable to the parish at various times, and under various circumstances, receiving indoor and outdoor relief. That her father was a *Roman Catholic*, and her mother a *Protestant;* that at one time the parish got employment for the father, and also for his daughter Agnes, and placed the child Mary where it was known she would receive a Protestant education; that at this time the mother was not alive; and that prior to this time the father was entered in poorhouse register as a Roman Catholic, his children as of '*no religion.*' That the father occasionally visited Mary at Mrs. Lawrie's, where she was boarded, and was well aware that his child was receiving a Protestant education, to which he then offered no objection. That the father was again in the poorhouse from 28th June 1859 to 26th February 1860, at which date he died; and that during this period he occasionally visited Mary at Mrs. Lawrie's, still offering no objection to the Protestant education which Mary was receiving; that on one occasion, when Mrs. Lawrie asked him whether he would not like Mary to be brought up in his own way of thinking—meaning in the Roman Catholic faith—he replied that it mattered little where she went to, provided she was brought up right, or words to that effect; but that when on his deathbed, he enjoined his sister to look after Mary, that she was properly brought up, his sister understanding him to mean in the faith of a Roman Catholic.

II. During the second period—that is, from January to May 1861—I find that Mary resided with her paternal aunt, a Roman Catholic; that for a short time she attended the United Industrial School, being there classed for religious education with the children of Roman Catholic parents, and taught the Roman Catholic catechism. That she attended a Roman Catholic chapel; but that she denies ever having gone to confession, or taken the holy communion, although she admits having been present at the administration of that sacrament. That when in the infirmary a priest looked upon her as a Roman Catholic child; but that she gave the nurse of the ward to understand that she was not, and did not desire to be, a Roman Catholic.

III. During the third period—that is, from May 1861 to the present date—I find that Mary was again chargeable to the parish, and was admitted to the poorhouse; that on her admission there she was registered as a Roman Catholic, and her name added to the list of Roman Catholic children; a list which is prepared by the Governor for the convenience and information of the visiting Roman Catholic clergyman. Thus there were the same facilities afforded to the ministers of that persuasion for knowing Mary Gillon, and conversing with her, that there were for knowing and conversing with the other children and inmates in the house who were registered as Roman Catholics. I find also, that so far as known to the Governor, no Roman Catholic clergyman visited the house from the beginning of June to the 8th of October 1861, when the visits were again resumed. That in July last the Parochial Board directed Mary Gillon to be boarded out; and that she was taken to Mrs. Lawrie's, at her own request, on the 7th August, the person with whom she was formerly boarded. That, in accordance with the practice of the parish, she attended the nearest school, which is the Duncan-street Newington Presbyterian School, and still attends it, and is taught among other things the Shorter Cathechism and Bible Lessons by the Protestant teacher of that school; and that she accompanies Mrs. Lawrie to a Protestant church on Sundays.

I find, further, that Mary is entered in a schedule of application for relief as having been born on 7th May 1850; consequently, she is now in her 12th year; that she is unwilling to return to reside with her aunt or sister, by neither of whom could she be properly taken care of; and that she now desires to remain with Mrs. Lawrie, and to attend her present school.

I have not thought it necessary to enter into much that is contained in the petition of Agnes Gillon, who, while admitting her signature, does not vouch for the accuracy of all her averments.

Reported by
(signed) *W. A. Peterkin,* Visiting Officer.

No. IV.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 15 November 1861.

Edinburgh—The petition of Agnes Gillon, respecting her sister Mary Gillon, which was before the Board on 31st October, was again submitted, with report by Mr. Peterkin, dated 11th November, thereanent, and remitted to the chairman to prepare a minute.

No. V.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 21 November 1861.

Edinburgh—The documents respecting the case of Mary Gillon, which were before the Board at last meeting, were again submitted. The Board named Mr. George Ross, advocate, a special Commissioner, in terms of the 11th section of the statute 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 83, to inquire and report as to the religious sentiments of Mary Gillon, and directed the Secretary to apply for the Lord Advocate's approval of this nomination, at the usual rate of remuneration.

Edinburgh, 1861.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Right Honourable the Lord Advocate.

My Lord, 22 November 1861.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to apply for your Lordship's approval and consent, in terms of the 8th & 9th Vict., cap. 83, sec. 11, to the appointment of Mr. George Ross, advocate, as a commissioner to inquire into and report as to the religious sentiments of Mary Gillon.

The child Mary Gillon's father, now deceased, was a Roman Catholic, and the child herself was at one time under Roman Catholic instruction, and has now been placed by the Parochial Board of Edinburgh in a Protestant family.

In consequence of an allegation on the part of the child's relations, that the Parochial Board are endeavouring to proselytize the child, it appears to the Board necessary to ascertain the present religious sentiments of the child herself, who is in the 12th year of her age.

I have also to request your Lordship's approval, in terms of the aforesaid enactment, to the rate of 10*l.* 10*s.* per diem for the first day, and 5*l.* 5*s.* for each subsequent day engaged, as the amount of remuneration for Mr. Ross's time and trouble while engaged in the inquiry, being the rates formerly adopted.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VII.—The Lord Advocate's Clerk to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 23 November 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22d curt., and to request, by desire of the Lord Advocate, that the papers in Mary Gillon's case may be transmitted for his Lordship's consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Adams*, jun.

[*Note.*—The papers above referred to were handed to the Lord Advocate personally by the Secretary.]

No. VIII.—Approval of Lord Advocate to the Appointment of Mr. *Ross* as a Special Commissioner.

I APPROVE of the appointment of Mr. Ross, and of the rate of remuneration proposed.

Edinburgh, 24 Nov. 1861. (signed) *J. Moncreiff.*

No. IX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *J. T. Gordon*, Esq., Sheriff of Edinburgh.

Sir, 22 November 1861.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to notify to you, in terms of the 11th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 83, that the Board have appointed Mr. George Ross, advocate, a special commissioner to inquire and report as to the religious sentiments of Mary Gillon, a pauper chargeable to the City Parish of Edinburgh.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *George Ross*, Esq., Advocate.

Sir, 22 November 1861.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that the Board of Supervision have nominated you as a special commissioner to inquire and report as to the religious sentiments of Mary Gillon, a pauper on the roll of the parish of Edinburgh.

I send you herewith a certified extract from the minutes of the Board, of yesterday's date, appointing you to that office.

I also enclose the petition to this Board from Agnes Gillon, the sister of Mary Gillon, and relative report by Mr. Peterkin, referred to in the minute, which you will be good enough to return to me.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Edinburgh, 1861.

No. XI.—Report of the Special Commissioner appointed by the Board of Supervision, to inquire and report as to the Religious Sentiments of *Mary Gillon*, a Pauper on the Roll of the Parish of Edinburgh.

The Commissioner examined the child Mary Gillon on Saturday last, and the declaration taken from her will be found appended to this report. She appeared to be a child of considerable intelligence, and did not look older than the age she stated to the Commissioner. It will be observed, however, that the age so stated is more than 18 months less than that stated in the schedule of application for relief, as reported by Mr. Peterkin. The child's wish to be brought up as a Protestant, instead of a Roman Catholic, was clear and express. This preference may very probably be attributed to the fact, that she was educated for three years in the Protestant faith before she ever attended a Roman Catholic church or school. In reference to this fact, however, it is to be observed, that she resided with Mrs Lawrie, and attended a Protestant church and school for two years before her father died; that he visited her several times at Mrs. Lawrie's, and was made acquainted with the church and school which she attended; and that he did not object to her doing so, or express any wish that she should attend a church and school of his own persuasion. Considering how young the child was, the Commissioner purposely refrained from attempting to examine her on what may be considered the essential differences between the two religions, but confined himself simply to asking her the reason why she preferred the one religion to the other.

(signed) *George Ross.*

7, Forres-street, Edinburgh, 25 November 1861.

Declaration of *Mary Gillon*, taken by the Special Commissioner appointed by the Board of Supervision, to inquire and report as to her Religious Sentiments.

Compeared Mary Gillon, presently residing with Mrs. Lawrie, Duncan-street, Newington; and being interrogated by the Commissioner, declares,—I will be 10 years of age on the last day of the present year. My father is dead; he died, I think, in March 1860. My mother also is dead; but I cannot say when she died, for I have no recollection of her at all. My father was a Roman Catholic, and went to the Roman Catholic chapel in South Gray's Close. I think he went to church very regularly. I do not remember his ever taking me along with him to church except once. This was a long time ago, when I was living with Mrs. Flynn. I do not remember ever living with my father. Mrs. Flynn, with whom I lived, was a Roman Catholic, and also went to the Roman Catholic Chapel in South Gray's Close, but she never took me along with her. She went to church very regularly, and her daughter took care of me when she was at church. I went to the poorhouse during my father's life; and while he was alive I came here to Mrs. Lawrie's. I had never been at any church before I first came here, except the time that my father took me, as I formerly stated. I had never been at any school before I first came here. I remained here very nearly three years, when my aunt took me away to her house; and I lived with her two or three months, I think, until I received, on the street one day, a burn in coming against a woman carrying a pitcher of hot water. I was then taken to the Infirmary, where I remained four weeks. After that I returned to my aunt, and remained with her two or three weeks, when she put me into the poorhouse, because she was not able to keep me. I went to the poorhouse on the 3d of May last, and remained in it until the 6th of August last, when I again came here, where I have been ever since. Before I first came here, I had never learned any catechism, and I had never seen a priest. After I came here I went to Dr. Johnston's church, in Nicolson-street, with Mrs. Lawrie. It is a Protestant church, and I went there almost every Sunday. I also went to Mr. Robertson's school, which is quite close here. It is a Protestant school. I learned there the Shorter Catechism on the week days. I also went to Dr. Johnston's Sunday evening school, which I attended regularly. My father knew that I lived here with Mrs. Lawrie, and came and saw me here four or five times. He knew that I went to Dr. Johnston's church and Sunday evening school. Interrogated: How do you know that your father knew that you attended Dr. Johnston's church and Sunday evening school? Declares: Mrs. Lawrie told him. She also told him that I attended Mr. Robertson's school. When Mrs. Lawrie told him so, he said nothing. He never spoke to me about religion, and never said in my hearing that he would like me to go to a Roman Catholic church and school. As formerly stated, my father died, I think, in March 1860, and I think that it was in January 1861 that my aunt took me away from here to live with her. After I went to stay with my aunt, I attended the United Industrial School, and on Sundays went, along with the other children, to the Roman Catholic Church in South Gray's Close. At the Industrial School I was taught the Roman Catholic Catechism, and I continued to attend the United Industrial School until I got the burn. After I came out of the Infirmary, I went again to the United Industrial School for two weeks, and two weeks after that I was taken to the poorhouse by my aunt, as formerly stated. The time I was at the United Industrial School would be about two or three months before I got the burn, and two weeks after that. During these two weeks I also went with the other children of the school to the Roman Catholic church on the Sundays. During the time I was in the poorhouse, which was from the 3d of May last to the 6th of August last, I attended the school and chapel there. During that period I have seen Roman Catholic priests in

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the poorhouse on the Saturday, I think every Saturday, but they never spoke to me. They came, I think, to see the Roman Catholics who were in the poorhouse. After I came out of the poorhouse and returned here, I went back to Mr. Robertson's school, and also to Dr. Johnston's church and Sunday evening school. Interrogated: Do you wish to be a Roman Catholic or a Protestant? Declares: I wish to be a Protestant. Interrogated: Why do you wish to be a Protestant, rather than a Roman Catholic? Declares: Because the Protestant is the best way. Interrogated: Why is it the best way? Declares: Because the Roman Catholics worship the Virgin Mary. Interrogated: How do you know that the Roman Catholics worship the Virgin Mary? Declares: Because I saw them. Interrogated: What did you see the Roman Catholics do? Declares: I saw them bow as they entered the church, and sprinkle water, which they call holy water, on their face, making the sign of the cross; and they pray to the Virgin and say, 'Hail, Mary, full of grace.' Interrogated: Why should Roman Catholics not say these words to the Virgin? Declares: Because it is not right to worship the Virgin. Interrogated: Were you comfortable when you lived with your aunt? Declares: No. Interrogated: In what way were you uncomfortable? Declares: Some days I got my meat, and sometimes not. Sometimes I got plenty, and sometimes not, but I always got something to eat. Interrogated: Are you comfortable here? Declares; Yes. Interrogated: If you were sent to live with a Roman Catholic who would give you plenty to eat every day, would you like that? Declares: No. Interrogated: Why not? Because I would be taken to the Roman Catholic chapel, and I would not like to go. Interrogated: Do you wish then to be brought up as a Protestant? Declares: Yes. Interrogated: Are you quite sure of that? Declares: Yes, I am quite sure. I would not like to be brought up as a Roman Catholic. Interrogated: Declares: My aunt never came to see me here, when I lived here, before I went to live with her; nor has she ever came to see me here since I came here the second time. My sister Agnes came and saw me twice during the first time I was here. She came also a third time, on a Saturday night about ten o'clock, and told the girl who stays in the house to tell me to come out and speak to her. Mrs Lawrie called out to her twice to come into the house and see me in her presence, or she could not see me; but Mrs. Lawrie got no answer back, and my sister went away. Since I came here the second time, my sister has come here and seen me once. Mrs. Lawrie was present. She also came once to Mr. Robertson's school, and I went out to her. On this occasion she asked me why I had said, in the poorhouse, that I would rather be a Protestant than a Roman Catholic; and I said, 'So I did,' and that I would rather be a Protestant than a Roman Catholic. This would be about three weeks ago. That was the only time she ever spoke to me about religion; and I still continue to wish to be brought up a Protestant rather than a Roman Catholic.

The above declaration was then read over by the Commissioner to the child, when she stated that it was all right. She further stated that she could write. Accordingly the Commissioner desired her to sign each page of the foregoing declaration.

(signed) *Mary Gillon.*
George Ross.

No. XII.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 25 November 1861.

Edinburgh.—The documents respecting the case of Mary Gillon, which were before the Board at last meeting, with report by Mr. Ross, dated this day, were read and considered. The Board remitted to the Chairman to prepare a draft minute.

No. XIII.—Supplementary Report by Visiting Officer in the case of Mary Gillon, Edinburgh Parish.

26 November 1861.

I visited the poorhouse to day, and made some further inquiries in this case. I find that, in reporting that "*no Roman Catholic clergyman visited the house from the beginning of June to 8th October, when the visits were resumed,*" I was misled by the memorandum on the Governor's list of Roman Catholic children, which is as follows:—"*The Roman Catholic priest has dropt coming since June* 1861," dated "7th August 1861." That memorandum referred only to the *children* in the house, not to the house itself, as he continued to meet with and visit the adults. The meeting with the children was resumed in October. I annex the full statement made by the Governor.

To understand the arrangements made for the instruction of the Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse, it is necessary to explain that the Board-room is the place set apart for the Roman Catholic children to be assembled to receive the instructions of their clergyman; that the women having charge of the boys and girls muster the Roman Catholic children on the day appointed, and they are then sent or taken to the Board-room. Hariet Mackenzie, who has charge of the boys' ward, stated that she took the boys down to the Board-room every Wednesday last summer, and formerly, taking with her regularly the Governor's lists of Roman Catholic children, which she left in the Board-room for the information of the priest; that last summer she did this week after week, but no priest came; that she informed the Governor of this, but gave up taking the boys down, as nobody came to meet them.

Jane Camber, the woman in charge of the girls' ward, in which Mary Gillon was when sent

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sent from the sick ward, stated that she in the same way mustered the Roman Catholic girls, and sent them to the Board Room on the Wednesdays to meet the priest, Mary Ann Forbes (the Roman Catholic woman who instructed these children every day) taking them to the Board Room; that Mary Gillon always refused to go, saying that she did not wish to be a Roman Catholic, preferring to go to the chapel with the Protestant children; that she, Jane Camber, told Mary Gillon that she should go with other Roman Catholic children, but she refused; and that the girls told her last summer, on coming back to their ward on the Wednesdays after being at the Board Room, that there was no priest to meet them, and that this continued for a considerable time.

In addition to this arrangement for meeting with the priest, I have to state that last summer one, and since August or September, the Roman Catholic men inmates have attended to the daily religious instruction of the boys, and that the girls are in the same way attended to by Mary Ann Forbes, a blind but very acute Roman Catholic woman. I read over to her from the list the names of a number of the Roman Catholic girls there put down, and among them the name of Mary Gillon. She remembered all the others distinctly, but she did not recollect Mary Gillon as having been under her instructions. She informed me that Mary Gillon never came near her; that Father Mahon gave up meeting the children for six weeks or so before he left, feeling unwell; but she could not remember when he left. She also informed me that a girl, Donoghue, now out of the house, had told her that Mary Gillon had given her prayer-book to her, and had also told her that she did not want to be a Roman Catholic.

Although Mr. Mahon does not appear to have met the children assembled for his convenience in the Board Room on the Wednesdays during the summer, yet he visited the *adults* in the poorhouse, and thus Mary Gillon must have seen him merely in passing through the house. My report should have been, "*No Roman Catholic clergyman visited the house for the purpose of cathechizing the children of that persuasion from the beginning of June to the 8th of October, when* these *visits were resumed.*"

I have again referred to the schedule of application by Janet Gillon, Mary's mother, and extract the following dates and information:—

Date of Application?	*May 13th*, 1851.
Name of applicant?	*Janet Gillon.*
Parish of birth?	*Edinr., was partly brought up in City poorhouse.*
Age?	27 years.
When married?	"Married 11 years come August in Edinr., by Mr. Rigg."
Children living in family?	2 children—Agnes, 7 years, born 12th June 1844, in Old Fishmarket Close; Mary, 1 year, born 7th May 1850, in Nimmo's Land, 211 Cowgate.
Children not living in family?	Janet Cunninghame, 11 years, born 2d March 1840, foot of Burnet's Close; (residence) at Haddington.
Circumstances of distress making present application necessary?	Destitute—husband sent to gaol for 20 days, if not found caution in 10 days, L. 2.
Place of Worship?	Established Church; husband, R. C.

The following memoranda are noted on the schedule, which, though not material to the present inquiry, it may be convenient to preserve:—

1851. Sept. 9. Committee grant 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for a month.
(No date.) Wife Janet is dead.
1855. Mar. 6. Committee grant 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per week for a month for self and family.
(This refers to Patrick, the same schedule serving.)
1855. „ 20. Committee approved of man being admitted to west division.
1855. May 22. Committee adjourn consideration of this case till man is better, and allow *them* to remain in house. Child Agnes to be sent to sewing school.
1855. Sept. 4. Gives clothes to Patrick to go out if able.
„ „ 4. Certified as unfit.
„ „ 5. Bonnet and small shawl for girl.
„ „ 11. Approved.
„ Dec. 18. Agnes, aged 11½ years, sent to house.
„ „ 24. Committee approve of Agnes being in house.
1856. Mar. 4. This man and *his two children* are in the house. Mr. Barker, furniture dealer, will pay his lodgings and board, but nothing more, and take him into his employment. Committee allow him to leave the house at present. Eldest girl to be put on employment roll. Mr. Barker to report in a month whether he can afford to give the man any more wages.
„ „ 11. She has got a situation as servant. A little clothing given. Approved.
(This refers to Agnes.)
„ Sept. 9. Child Mary to remain in house until the father appear before the committee, which he is to do on Tuesday first, the 16th.
„ „ 16. He is to take his girl out of the house, and to get shoes and stockings and the clothes he has on.

Edinburgh, 1861.

1858. Feb. 23. Committee send Mary to the children boarded-out roll. Her sister Agnes to be taken into house, and a servant's place to be got for her. Children boarded-out schedule made out for Mary.
1859. June 28. Committee offer house.
„ Sept. 20. Committee advise *him* to remain.
1860. Feb. 26. Died in city poorhouse.

The following are *pencil notes* on the schedule :
Mar. 14/55. Patrick admitted to house. Entered as R. C. Daughter Agnes also admitted with him. Entered as of no religion. He left on Mar. 4/56.
Sept. 24/56. Agnes entered as R. C. Left 29 Oct. '58.
(Mar. 14, 1855. Father of children admitted.) Eight medical certificates accompany the schedule.

27*th Nov.*—Finding that there was no certificate of Mary Gillon's birth extant, I yesterday requested the inspector to procure a certificate of her baptism or of her birth. He accordingly instructed one of his assistants to endeavour to get such a document. Yesterday the priest applied to promised that he would get the certificate this forenoon; but on the assistant going for it to day, the priest at St. Patrick's stated that Mary Gillon's birth was not recorded there. The assistant, Mr. Jamieson, then went to St. Mary's, but the priest was not at home. He, however, afterwards met him on the street, and he mentioned that no record of births was kept there at the period referred to. Mr. Jamieson is to see a relative of Mary Gillon's to-morrow, from whom he hopes to get some information; and should he do so, the inspector is to let me know the result. In the meantime, therefore, notwithstanding Mary Gillon's belief that her birthday is on the last day of the year, I am disposed to think that the entry in the schedule of application by Janet Gillon on 13th May 1851, that Mary was then one year old, and was born on 7th May 1850, is more to be relied on as correct.

I have no information as to Janet Cunningham Gillon, the eldest daughter.

I wish to state that in prosecuting my inquiries in this case, I have received the most active and willing assistance from all the officials of the Parochial Board, as indeed I invariably do on all occasions.

Reported by

(signed) *W. A. Peterkin*, Visiting Officer.

Enclosure in No. XIII.

STATEMENT by the Governor of the Poorhouse, referred to in preceding Report.

ABOUT May 1859, the Roman Catholic priest began meeting the Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse weekly, in a room sanctioned for the purpose, and apart from the other inmates; the adults on one week-day, and the children on another.

From that date to this the meeting with the adults has continued uninterruptedly, but the meeting with the children was given up by the priest for a time of his own accord, and without intimation to me. The Catholic priest never met the children in the poorhouse from the beginning of June till the 8th October, when the meetings were resumed, and now go on as usual.

The names of the Roman Catholic children are extracted from the register, and a list kept ready for the priest's use when required.

Mary Gillon was admitted to the poorhouse on 3d May 1861, and was dismissed on 6th August following. She was entered at the time in the register as a Roman Catholic, and also on the list of Roman Catholic children kept for the priest's use. The list is still extant, and the name remains on it. At her admission she was suffering from the effects of a scald on the neck, and was at once sent to the sick room.

A day or two after the priest called at my office inquiring for Mary Gillon, when I told him where she was. This was the *last* and *only* communication I ever had with him, or any one else, on the subject.

8 November 1861. (signed) *Daniel Kemp*, H. Governor.

XIV.—Mr. *W. A. Peterkin*, Visiting Officer, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 30 November 1861.

I ENCLOSE herewith a letter which I have just received from the Inspector of Poor of Edinburgh, from which it appears that Mary Gillon's birth is recorded in the register of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, as having taken place on 10*th January* 1850.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. A. Peterkin*, Visiting Officer.

Enclosure in No. XIV.

The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to Mr. *Peterkin*, Visiting Officer.

Dear Sir, 29 November 1861.

Mr. Jamieson, my assistant, has just returned from searching the register of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel. He finds Mary Gillon's birth recorded there as having taken place on 10th January 1850.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig.*

No. XV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Agnes Gillon*, James M'Garvie's, Borthwick's Close, High-street.

29 November 1861.

With reference to your petition to this Board, undated (received 31st October), respecting your sister, Mary Gillon, I am directed, in reply, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a minute* passed by the Board at its meeting yesterday.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XVI.—Minute of Board of Supervision.—28 November 1861.

Edinburgh.—The Board resumed consideration of the petition of Agnes Gillon, received 31st October, together with the report of the visiting officer thereupon, dated the 11th November; the report of Mr. George Ross, the Commissioner named by the Board, dated the 25th November; and the supplementary report of the visiting officer, dated the 27th November 1861.

Agnes Gillon, in her petition, complains that her younger sister, Mary Gillon, whose father was a Roman Catholic, who had been handed over by the Parochial Board of Edinburgh to her paternal aunt, also a Roman Catholic, in January 1861, who had again become chargeable in May of this year, and who had then been received into the poorhouse, remained there throughout the summer; "and during the whole of that time was kept carefully concealed from the Roman Catholic clergyman, who visited the poorhouse twice a week. That during this time she was proselytized, or attempted to be proselytized, wrought upon, and induced, by falsehood and calumny, to embrace the Protestant religion; and latterly was boarded with Mrs. Lawrie, Duncan-street, Newington, the individual with whom she was boarded when complaint was made in November 1860. That she is there subjected to the same exclusively Protestant instruction as formerly, is taken to Protestant worship, and all the usual artifices of proselytism employed to induce her to declare herself a Protestant."

After a careful inquiry into the grounds of these allegations, the visiting officer reports that, on her admission to the poorhouse in May 1861, Mary Gillon, who was entered as born on the 7th May 1850, was registered as of the Roman Catholic persuasion, "and her name added (where it may still be seen) to the list of Roman Catholic children,—a list prepared by the governor for the convenience and information of the visiting Roman Catholic clergyman. Thus, there were the same facilities afforded to visiting ministers of that persuasion for knowing and conversing with Mary Gillon, that there were for knowing and conversing with the other children, inmates of the house, who were registered as Roman Catholics." He adds that, "so far as known to the house governor, no Roman Catholic clergyman visited the poorhouse from the beginning of June to the 8th October, when the visits were again resumed;" but, in his supplementary report, he explains that this refers only to the children, that the adults in the poorhouse were regularly visited once a week throughout the summer, but that from the beginning of June till the 8th of October no Roman Catholic clergyman visited the children in the house, as had previously been the practice, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction, to facilitate which a separate apartment had been assigned to them, in which that instruction was conducted. Since the 8th of October the practice has been resumed.

The allegation that Mary Gillon, while in the poorhouse, "was kept carefully concealed from the Roman Catholic clergyman who visited the poorhouse twice a-week," appears to be unfounded. She was not concealed from any such clergyman, nor did any such clergyman visit the children in the poorhouse at any time from the beginning of June till the 6th of August, when Mary Gillon left the house, nor for two months thereafter.

The allegation that during her residence in the poorhouse, from the 3d May to the 6th August 1861, "she was proselytized, or attempted to be proselytized, wrought upon and induced, by falsehood and calumny, to embrace the Protestant religion," is unsupported by any

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* *See* No. XVI.

Edinburgh, 1861.

any evidence, or any specific statement of fact connected with this allegation; and it is contradicted by the evidence of her sister, Agnes Gillon, the petitioner, who stated that Mary Gillon, prior to her admission to the poorhouse on the occasion referred to, had said that she was not, and did not desire to be, a Roman Catholic;* and by the evidence of the nurse in the infirmary, where she had gone in the spring of 1861, after a residence with her paternal aunt, and an attendance of some months on Roman Catholic religious instruction in the United Industrial School. It is also contradicted by the evidence of the nurse in charge of the girls' ward in the poorhouse, and of the female Roman Catholic teacher there, who state that Mary Gillon, from the time of her admission in May 1861, had constantly refused to attend the instructions of the Roman Catholic clergyman, or the female Roman Catholic teacher, declaring that she did not desire to be a Roman Catholic, but wished to go with the Protestant children to the chapel in the house.

Before proceeding farther, the Board desire to express their regret that their anxious and constant endeavours to promote feelings of good-will towards the Roman Catholic members of the community, and thus to secure to them, who are a small minority, not only legal justice, but also that impartial consideration in all that relates to the administration of the Poor Laws, which no legislative enactment could secure, should be impeded by the assertions and the language in which the persons who prepare such petitions as that signed by Agnes Gillon permit themselves to indulge. By attempting to mislead this Board as to the facts, they impair the credit of their statements; and by founding upon erroneous allegations offensive charges against the parochial authorities, they hide, under imputations which are easily proved to be groundless, the real grounds of complaint that may exist.

On the other hand, the parochial authorities have not, either in the case of Mary Gillon, or in some other cases, pursued the course which was best calculated to inspire confidence in their impartiality, and more especially with reference to the religious instruction of Roman Catholic children. It may be too much to expect that each of them, in his private capacity, should promote the instruction of Roman Catholic children in that persuasion with as much zeal as he would promote the instruction of Protestant children; but in their capacity of members of the Parochial Board, and administrators of a public trust, they are bound to exercise, and they profess to exercise, strict impartiality in dealing with the religious instruction of the children of different denominations, who, for the common benefit of all denominations, are placed by the Legislature under their control and care. They are not required to provide religious instruction for the children who are registered as Roman Catholics; but they are bound to secure to those children such facilities as may be available for obtaining the religious instruction which the ministers of that persuasion may be able and willing to afford them; and it is their duty to take care that the education which they are required by law to provide for all pauper children shall not be so conducted as to counteract the religious instruction which the parents, or surviving parent, or, if there be no parent, the legal guardian, may have intimated a desire to give to a child.

For the purpose of further illustrating the views of the Board, it may be right to trace from its commencement the case now under consideration.

Mary Gillon, the child of a Roman Catholic father and a Protestant mother, became chargeable to the parish of Edinburgh in May 1851, when she was stated to be one year old; but it appears that in the register kept at St Mary's Roman Catholic chapel she is entered as born on 10th January 1850. Her father was then in goal, and her mother destitute. She was first received into the poorhouse in March 1855, after her mother's death, being then nearly five years old, and was admitted along with her father, who was registered as a Roman Catholic. Mary, and her elder sister Agnes (then about eleven years old), who were admitted at the same time, appear to have been registered as of no "religion." For such an entry there could be no warrant. It is clear that they ought to have been entered, however igorant they might have been, as of the religious persuasion of their father —their only surviving parent; and the course subsequently pursued with regard to Mary might not unnaturally, though it is to be hoped erroneously, lead to the suspicion that the irregularity in the registration had been for a purpose. In February 1858 she was removed from the poorhouse, and boarded in the house of Mrs. Lawrie, a Protestant, where she was subjected

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* As it has been alleged that the Board were not justified in giving the import of Agnes Gillon's evidence in the terms stated in their minute, it may be proper to subjoin that part of her evidence on which the Board's view of its import is founded:—

Extract from the Evidence of Agnes Gillon, taken by the Commissioner appointed to investigate the case of Adam Johnstone in 1860.

"When my sister left the poorhouse, about two years ago, she was boarded out with a Mrs. Lawrie in Duncan-street, Newington. She attended a school in Duncan-street. It is a Protestant school. Mrs. Lawrie is a Protestant. It is about nine months since I last saw my sister. I had no conversation with her at that time about religious subjects. I also saw her about six weeks before that, and I then conversed with her. I asked her if she would like to be taken away from Mrs. Lawrie, and she said, No. She asked me where she would be put if she were taken away, and I told her that she would be put into some Catholic institution. She said she would rather not be put there, that she would rather remain where she was. I did not converse with her any more on the subject. She did not give any reason for saying that she wished to remain where she was. She did not talk about the Protestant religion at all, nor I to her. I have stated all that she said. She never goes to a Roman Catholic Church now. She told me that she went to a Protestant Church in Nicolson-street."

That is, that she declined to be removed from, and desired to remain in, a Protestant family, attending a Protestant school and a Protestant Church, and objected to be sent to a Roman Catholic institution. Could she have expressed such sentiments to her Roman Catholic sister, no one else being present, if she had considered herself a Roman Catholic, or if she had desired to be a Roman Catholic?

subjected exclusively to Protestant influence and instruction, and had no opportunity of receiving the instructions of any minister of her father's persuasion. It is true that her father repeatedly visited her at Mrs. Lawrie's, and does not appear to have expressed any objection to the instruction which he knew that his daughter was there receiving under the control and care of the Parochial Board; but it may reasonably be doubted whether the Parochial Board of Edinburgh would, in similar circumstances, have consented to place the child of a Protestant father in a Roman Catholic family, however suitable in other respects, where she would be exclusively subject to Roman Catholic influence and instruction, and could have no prospect of receiving the instructions of any Protestant minister. If that doubt be well founded, then the Parochial Board, in the execution of the public trust confided to them, have not, in this case, acted impartially.

Mary Gillon's father appears to have died in the poorhouse in February 1860; and in November of that year, a petition, signed by her paternal uncle, her paternal aunt, and her sister Agnes, was presented to this Board. It narrated that her father on his deathbed had entreated his sister to see that his daughter Mary was brought up as a Roman Catholic, and prayed that she might be removed from Protestant influence, and might be given up to her paternal aunt, who undertook to relieve the parish of all future charge on her account. After repeated communications with this Board, the prayer of that petition was granted by the Parochial Board; and in January 1861, Mary Gillon was handed over to her paternal aunt, and thereafter for some months attended the United Industrial School, where she was instructed in the Catechism of the Roman Catholic Church. In consequence of an accidental injury, sustained when returning home from that school, she was sent by her aunt to the Royal Infirmary. While there she was visited by a Roman Catholic clergyman, who considered her a Roman Catholic; but she appears to have intimated privately to the nurse who attended her that she was not, and did not desire to be, a Roman Catholic; and, as has been stated, she had previously made a similar statement to her sister. After her discharge from the infirmary, she returned to her aunt, who lives in poverty in a wretched lodging, where the girl states she did not always get enough of food, and she resumed her attendance at the United Industrial School. In May (1861), however, she became again chargeable to the parish, and was taken by her aunt to the poorhouse, where, as already mentioned, she was registered as a Roman Catholic, but refused to receive instruction from the clergyman or the female teacher of that persuasion. By order of the Parochial Board, she was put upon the roll of children to be boarded out; and on the 6th of August was placed, by her own desire, with Mrs. Lawrie, where she had formerly been. There she was interrogated first by the visiting officer, and subsequently by Mr. Ross, the Commissioner named by the Board. On both occasions, she distinctly expressed her preference for the Protestant persuasion; and on the latter, her repugnance to being considered a Roman Catholic, or attending Roman Catholic worship.

Mary Gillon having been registered as a Roman Catholic, on her admission to the poorhouse in May 1861, must still have been considered as belonging to that persuasion, had she not, as stated in the petition, "embraced the Protestant religion," for which she had declared a steady preference during the whole time of her residence in the poorhouse, from May till August 1861; to the nurse in the infirmary, in the spring of that year, and to her sister even in 1860. But having embraced the Protestant religion, and now having renewed the declaration of her decided and persistent preference for that persuasion, and her repugnance to the Roman Catholic worship, it may be questioned whether this Board could legally require the parochial authorities to give effect to the prayer of the petition, which would, in fact, be to compel Mary Gillon, against her will, to receive religious instruction from the Roman Catholic clergy.

Assuming, as the Board is inclined to assume, that a wrong was done to the Roman Catholic community by the original registration of Mary Gillon otherwise than as of her father's persuasion, and by her subsequent removal to Mrs. Lawrie's, where she was excluded from all except Protestant instruction, it does not follow that the proper remedy for this wrong would be to do another wrong, and to compel Mary Gillon, against her will, now to receive religious instruction from the Roman Catholic clergy.

On a review of the whole facts and circumstances of this case, as brought before them by the documents referred to, the Board cannot consider it their duty to take any steps with a view to give effect to the prayer of the petition signed by Agnes Gillon.

No. XVII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 29 November 1861.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the information of the Parochial Board, the enclosed copies of a petition to this Board by Agnes Gillon, respecting her sister, Mary Gillon, a pauper on the roll of the parish of Edinburgh, and of the minute passed by the Board at its meeting yesterday in reference to it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Edinburgh, 1861.

No. XVIII.—*Agnes Gillon* to the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen, 5 December 1861.

I HAVE to beg that you will return me the documents mentioned in the enclosed letter, which will at the same time serve as my answer to the falsehoods put into my mouth about my poor sister.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Agnes Gillon.*

P. S.—There are other falsehoods that are put in my mouth besides those that Mr. Campbell has noticed.

(signed) *Agnes Gillon.*

Enclosure in No. XVIII.

Mr. *R. Campbell* to *Agnes Gillon.*

Agnes Gillon, 5 December 1861.

I HAVE carefully read over your evidence, given upon the 6th of July 1860, and find that it is utterly untrue that you there state that your sister Mary said to you "that she was not, and did not desire to be, a Roman Catholic;" on the contrary, your evidence was, "that she did not talk about the Protestant religion at all, nor I to her."

This assertion, thrice repeated by the Board of Supervision, is therefore only a falsehood intended to give a colour of justification to their concurrence with the Parochial Board in robbing your poor sister of her religion. It is equally untrue that you state in your petition that your sister has "embraced the Protestant religion." What they allege of your late father's acquiesence in the proselytism of his child is equally false, and known to them to be so from the evidence before them; and it would probably not be difficult equally to expose their *secret* investigation.

I am sorry to say, however, that I see at present no remedy. We have no protection from the law as it now stands, or rather is administered; and your poor sister is only one out of hundreds of Catholic pauper children now placed by the Parochial Boards out of reach of Catholic influence, with the connivance of the Board of Supervision, and upon whom exactly the same game is being played that was played upon her and yourself.

(signed) *R. Campbell.*

No. XIX.—MINUTE of the Board of Supervision.—12 December 1861.

Edinburgh.—A letter from Agnes Gillon, dated 5th December, requesting the documents enclosed with the petition of 31st October, was submitted and read. The secretary was directed to transmit copies of the documents asked for, but to retain the originals.

COMPLAINT BY REV. J. S. M'CORRY IN CASES OF CATHERINE KELLY AND ELIZA CALLAGHAN.

No. I.—Rev. *J. S. M'Corry* to the Chairman and Members of the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen, 22 February 1861.

ON the 11th December last I wrote to the Inspector of the city parish, in regard to two young Catholic girls, Catherine Kelly and Eliza Callaghan, requesting that they might be placed nearer a Roman Catholic church, for the sake of religious instruction.

I received as answer, that, "considering the short distance between Newton and Dalkeith," my request could not be entertained.

Now this *short* distance from our church to Newton happens to be upwards of two miles, which the children have never as yet accomplished.

May I renew the request that the distance may be still shortened, that these poor children may be brought up in the faith of their fathers?

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Stewart M'Corry*, Vic. Ap.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *J. S. M'Corry.*

Sir, 23 February 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22d instant, which I shall submit to the Board at their next meeting.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Rev. J. S. M'Corry,
St. David's, Dalkeith.

No. III.

No. III.—The Rev. *J. S. M'Corry* to the Chairmen and Members of the Board of Supervision. Edinburgh, 1861.

Gentlemen, 23 February 1861.

I THINK it right to annex copy of my letter to the City Parochial Board, referred to in my appeal to you of yesterday. May I at the same time beg the Board's immediate interference, as it cannot be expected that such very young children will not be soon influenced by the teaching to which they are subjected?

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Stewart M'Corry.*

Copy Letter, The Rev. *J. S. M'Corry* to Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.
(Annexed to preceding letter.)

Sir, 11 December 1860.

IN June or July last I was examined before a functionary of the Board of Supervision, regarding two little Catholic girls named Catherine Kelly and Eliza Callaghan, lately boarded by the City Parish with a Mrs. Low at Newton, with the view of being within reach of Catholic instruction. I stated that I did not think it possible for such children to come to my chapel; and even had I thought otherwise, their nurse declared the distance to be too great. In point of fact, they have never come, nor can I expect them. It therefore appears to me that, in these circumstances, the Parochial Board should direct their transfer either to some quarter nearer Dalkeith, or anywhere else near the ministration of a Catholic clergyman. May I beg you to lay this application before the Board or its committee at the earliest opportunity?

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Stewart M'Corry.*

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 1 March 1861.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the Parochial Board, the accompanying two letters, dated the 22d and 23d of February, which the Board have received from the Rev. J. S. M'Corry, regarding the cases of Catherine Kelly and Eliza Callaghan, Roman Catholic pauper children.

You will lay these communications before a meeting of the Parochial Board, or their committee, without delay, and immediately thereafter return them to me, with a copy of the minute passed thereon.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Mr. George Greig,
Inspector, Edinburgh.

No. V.—The Rev. *J. S. M'Corry* to the Chairmen and Members of the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen, 13 March 1861.

WILL you permit me to correct certain misstatements which are reported (see "Scotsman," 9th instant) to have been made by the inspector in regard to Catherine Kelly and Eliza Callaghan?

It is not true that "Mr. M'Corry passed every week, or oftener, through Newton." I have been resident in Dalkeith about twenty months, and I have never been in Newton beyond half-a-dozen times. My visits to the poor children could not, therefore, have been frequent.

It is not true "they had been two or three times in chapel in Dalkeith." At the date of my letter, February 22, 1861, they never to my knowledge had been even once.

Some importance is attached to the circumstance that I did not advert to the age of the children; and I have simply to say, by way of answer, that I thought their age could be no secret to the parochial authorities.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Stewart M'Corry.*

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *J. S. M'Corry.*

Rev. Sir, 15 March 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th instant, regarding the case of Catherine Kelly and Eliza Callaghan.

I shall lay it before the Board of Supervision, along with the other documents relative thereto.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Rev. J. S. M'Corry,
St. David's Dalkeith.

Edinburgh, 1861.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 15 March 1861.

I HAVE to remind you that I have not yet been furnished with the observations of the Parochial Board on the letters of the Rev. Mr. M'Corry, transmitted to you in my communication of the 1st instant; and I am to request you to furnish these on or before Thursday first, the 21st curt., for this Board's consideration on that day.

I am, &c.

Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VIII.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 15 March 1861.

IN answer to your letter of the 1st instant, I now beg to enclose excerpts from the minutes of meetings of this Board and its House Committee, in reference to Mr. M'Corry's request.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

P.S.—I return Mr. M'Corry's two letters.

Enclosure in No. VIII.

Excerpt from Minute of Meeting of Parochial Board of Edinburgh, held on the 8th March 1861.

"READ letter from Board of Supervision of 1st instant, enclosing two letters from the Rev. J. S. M'Corry, Roman Catholic clergyman, Dalkeith, and requesting the Board's observations thereon. Read Mr. M'Corry's two letters. The Board remit the matter to the House Committee to consider and dispose of."

Excerpt from Minute of Meeting of the House Committee, held on the 13th March 1861.

"Read remit by the Board to consider and deal with letter from the Board of Supervision, dated 1st March, requesting observations on letter from the Rev. J. S. M'Corry, Dalkeith, regarding the cases of Catherine Kelly and Eliza Callaghan. Read also the letter from the Board of Supervision, and Mr. M'Corry's two letters, dated 22d and 23d ult.; and the committee having considered the same, and also a letter from the inspector of Newton, of this date, where the children reside, in which he states that the children, along with their nurse, attended the Roman Catholic chapel at Dalkeith on Sunday last, and also the Sabbath-school there, and also considering that Mary Callaghan, the mother of Eliza Callaghan, at a previous meeting of the committee, expressed herself satisfied with the place in which the child was boarded, which is only two miles from a Roman Catholic chapel, are of opinion that there is no just ground for complaint, and that the children could not be placed nearer the Roman Catholic chapel at Dalkeith consistently with the Board's present mode of boarding the parish children in rural localities, when both their bodily health and morals would be improved, and therefore refuse to entertain Mr. M'Corry's application, and instruct the inspector to intimate this resolution to the Board of Supervision."

Excerpted by (signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

No. IX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 22 March 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15th instant, with excerpt minutes respecting the cases of Catherine Kelly and Eliza Callaghan; and I am directed by the Board of Supervision to ascertain the ages of the children in question, which you will be good enough to inform me.

I am, &c.

Mr. G. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. X.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 23 March 1861.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and in answer have to state that the girl Eliza Callaghan was ten years of age on the 23d January last, and Catherine Kelly was nine years of age in September last.

I am, &c.

W. S. Walker, Esq. (signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

No. XI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *J. S. M'Corry.* Edinburgh, 1861.

Rev. Sir, 28 March 1861.

With reference to your communications respecting the case of Eliza Callaghan and Catherine Kelly, which the Board of Supervision have had under their consideration, I am directed to inform you that the Board cannot consider a distance of about two miles from church or school as at all an impracticable distance for two girls of the respective ages of ten and nine. A large proportion of the children of similar ages in the rural districts go daily greater distances to attend school or church.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

Rev. J. S. M'Corry, St. David's, Dalkeith.

No. XII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 28 March 1861.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23d instant, respecting the cases of Eliza Callaghan and Catherine Kelly, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am directed to inform you, that the Board cannot consider a distance of about two miles from church or school as at all an impracticable distance for two girls of the respective ages of ten and nine. A large proportion of the children of similar ages in the rural districts go daily from greater distances to attend school or church.

I am further to intimate, that if a respectable Roman Catholic family residing in the rural part of the district, and not farther from the Roman Catholic church, with whom the girls may advantageously be placed can be found, it is desirable to place them with such a family.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh.

No. XIII.—The Rev. *J. S. M'Corry* to the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen, 5 April 1861.

May I beg most respectfully to inquire whether you will give instructions that Eliza Callaghan and Catherine Kelly, Newton, be sent regularly to St. David's Catholic church on Sundays, and to St. David's Catholic school during the week?

Your secretary, in his note 28th ult., has informed me that "a large proportion of the children of similar ages in the rural districts go daily greater distances to attend school or church."

I have to make the same inquiry in regard to the brothers Burns, or any other Catholic children in or about Bonnyrigg.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Stewart M'Corry,* R. C. C.

No. XIV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 6 April 1861.

I will thank you to inform me what measures are taken by the Parochial Board to insure the regular attendance at church and school of children boarded out in the country with strangers, and especially of Roman Catholic children boarded out with Protestants.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh.

No. XV.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 10 April 1861.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6th instant, and in answer have to say, that all the children belonging to this parish, boarded with strangers in the country, are visited at least eight times in the course of the year by an assistant inspector, who makes careful inquiry as to their attendance at church and school. The teachers whose schools the children attend also report quarterly as to their attendance. This applies to Roman Catholic children as well as Protestant.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig,* Inspector.

W. S. Walker, Esq.

Edinburgh, 1861.

No. XVI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 12 April 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, respecting the measures for insuring the attendance at church and school of children boarded in the country, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am directed to ascertain whether Roman Catholic children boarded in the country are sent to Roman Catholic church and school when such are within a reasonable distance; and I am also to call upon you to state what churches and schools the children Eliza Callaghan and Catherine Kelly, Newton, the brothers Burns, or any other Roman Catholic children in or about Bonnyrigg, are now, and have been lately attending.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*,
Secretary.

Mr. George Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh.

No. XVII.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 19 April 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and in answer I have to state that the Roman Catholic children sent to the country are sent to such schools as may be found in the locality to which they are sent. They have never been sent to Roman Catholic schools, as I am not aware that there are any in these localities. The children Eliza Callaghan and Catherine Kelly attend the parish school of Newton, and the Roman Catholic chapel at Dalkeith. The boys Burns attend the subscription school at Bonnyrigg, and the Roman Catholic chapel at Dalkeith. Any other Roman Catholic children boarded in the country are at Carstairs, and attend the parish schools there, and Mr. Monteith's private chapel at Carstair's House. This Board does not admit that the boys Burns are Roman Catholics, as their father, in answer to the question, declined to say what was his religion; but said that this Board was to deal with his boys in the meantime in such way as it might think fit.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

W. S. Walker, Esq.

No. XVIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 24 April 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am directed to intimate that if there be a Roman Catholic school regularly and efficiently taught at Dalkeith, as from Mr. M'Corry's letter the Board must infer that there is, the Roman Catholic children who reside near enough ought to be sent to that school.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell*,
pro Secretary.

Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh.

No. XIX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *J. S. M'Corry*,

Rev. Sir, 24 April 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 5th instant, inquiring whether the Board of Supervision will give instructions that Eliza Callaghan, Catherine Kelly, the brothers Burns, and other Roman Catholic children, be sent regularly to church and school, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am directed to inform you that the Board have intimated to the inspector of poor, that if there be a Roman Catholic school regularly and efficiently taught at Dalkeith, as from your letter the Board must infer that there is, the Roman Catholic children who reside near enough to attend it ought to be sent to that school.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell*,
pro Secretary.

Rev. J. S. M'Corry, St. David's, Dalkeith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMORANDUM, prepared for the Information of the Duke of *Argyll*, April 1861.

THE course taken by the Board of Supervision with regard to Roman Catholic paupers, and especially Roman Catholic pauper children, may best be ascertained by referring to the annexed rules and minutes, issued and promulgated by the Board.

Rules and Regulations for management of poorhouses, page 1, *ante*.

The case of Rose Ann Gillon was brought to the notice of the Board of Supervision by her petition of July 24, 1858. On inquiry, it appeared that Rose Ann Gillon was a person of immoral character and dissipated habits. That her daughter Elizabeth had been apprehended for public begging, and sent to the reformatory school, where she was maintained at a cost to the Parochial Board of four shillings per week, from 30th September 1856 to 25th March 1858, when she was removed in consequence of its being discovered that she was residing with her mother while the Parochial Board were paying for her maintenance at the United Industrial School. On the 30th October 1856, when Rose Ann Gillon was visited by the inspector, his note of the case was, "No bed; children lying on straw; she was the worse of drink." The Parochial Board, desiring to remove the girl Elizabeth from the influence of her degraded mother, sent her to the country, and purposely sent her to some distance, because Rose Ann Gillon had brought home, without the knowledge or authority of the Parochial Board or their inspector, her son Peter, who had also been boarded out.

Minutes of Sept. 12, 1850, June 16, 1853, and June 29, 1854, pages 2, 3, *ante*.

Minute of 25 March 1858, page 3, *ante*.

Minute of Dec. 27, 1860, page 3, *ante*.

Petition of Rose Ann Gillon, page 50.

Observations of the Parochial Board of Edinburgh on the petition of Rose Ann Gillon, page 54.

In these circumstances, the Board of Supervision did not feel called upon to interfere further than to intimate that "a religious instructor of the faith professed by the child's parents cannot be denied access to the child at reasonable and convenient times."

In such cases there is often great difficulty in procuring nurses who can be safely entrusted with the care of children near places of Roman Catholic worship, and in this case the difficulty was aggravated by the necessity for removing the girl from the influence of her wretched mother. If the health and moral character of the children are to be regarded as secondary considerations, and their instruction in the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith the primary consideration, then, no doubt, by the sacrifice of the former, the latter object might be made more secure than in some cases it is at present. If that view were adopted, perhaps it might be better to retain Roman Catholic pauper children in the poorhouse, while the Protestants of the same ages and classes are boarded, as now, in the country. The health of the children retained in town poorhouses would suffer, no doubt; but their religious instruction could then be adequately provided for by the Roman Catholic clergy.

The case of Adam Johnstone was brought to the notice of the Board by a petition from Mr. Campbell, presented to the Board on the 16th March 1860. The Board, dissatisfied with the statement of the Parochial Board in answer to the allegations contained in the petition, named, with the concurrence of the Lord Advocate, Mr. George Ross, an advocate of high character and standing at the bar, a commissioner, in terms of the statute, to investigate, judicially, the matter. That gentleman, after a full investigation, in which Mr. Campbell conducted his own case, found as follows:—

Mr. Campbell's petition, page 81.

"First. That the boy Adam Johnstone was not improperly moved to a Protestant family with the view of being brought up as a Protestant, in respect that the House Committee were warranted in acceding to the wishes of the boy's next of kin.

"Second. That there is no ground for the complaint that Roman Catholic children are obliged to attend the chapel in the poorhouse against their will.

"Third. That, in compliance with the Rule 52 of the Rules and Regulations issued by the Board of Supervision, Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse ought to be allowed to assemble together on Sundays, in some convenient apartment of the poorhouse, for the purpose of having Divine Service conducted there, apart from the other inmates.

"Fourth. That there is no ground for interfering with the present practice of boarding out Roman Catholic children in the country, the present practice being to obtain suitable nurses for such children in localities where they may obtain the benefit of religious instruction from a priest."

Such being the result of a judicial or quasi-judicial investigation, by a lawyer of high character and eminence, the Board disposed of the case by their minute of the 27th December 1860, above referred to, and Mr. Campbell was in possession of that minute when he prepared his petition.

See page 83.

The case of Charles Callan was brought before the Board by the petition of Elizabeth Murphy, describing herself as grand-aunt of the pauper child Charles Callan, dated 19th October 1860; a supplementary memorial of 29th November 1860, and an additional declaration by Elizabeth Murphy, of 15th December 1860. The Parochial Board of Barony parish, Glasgow, to which the pauper child was chargeable, questioned the truth of Elizabeth Murphy's allegation that she was the grand-aunt of the child, satisfied us that the child had been entrusted by its father to Mrs. Flint, the nurse with whom the boy continued to reside, and who had been paid by him three shillings per week for its board till he absconded and enlisted in July 1855, and that the persons now claiming to be relations had made no inquiry about the child, and had not even gone to see him from that time until, in 1860, intelligence was received of the father's death, and inquiry made for his heirs, with a view to make over to them funds of which he had died possessed. The Parochial Board had placed the child at a Roman Catholic school, from which they had removed him,

See case of Elizabeth Murphy, page 67.

Miscellaneous.

because it was in their opinion inefficiently taught, and the child made no progress; but they were ready to place the child in another school of the same persuasion, if an efficient one could be found. *But they refused to remove the child from the care of Mrs. Flint, with whom his father had placed him,* who had taken the greatest care of him, and between whom and the child mutual feelings of affection, resembling those of a parent and child, had grown up.

The Board, on these facts, disposed of the case by the following minute:—

"The Board having carefully considered the documents transmitted, are of opinion that, in terms of their Sixth Annual Report (*see* Excerpt in Appendix to Poorhouse Rules) parents deserting their children thereby abandon their natural right to conduct or direct the religious instruction of their offspring; but in this case there are the additional considerations that the child continues to reside with the person under whose care it was placed by its father before he deserted it, and that the parochial Board are still willing to place the child in a Roman Catholic school, if a suitable one can be found in the vicinity. The Board, therefore, are of opinion that there are no sufficient grounds why they should interfere."

The case of Catherine Kelly and Eliza Callaghan was brought to the notice of the Board on the 22d February 1861, in a letter of that date, from the Rev. J. S. M'Corry, Roman Catholic priest, at Dalkeith, in which he requested that the two girls, who were then boarded at Newton, two miles from Dalkeith, should be removed to some situation nearer to the Roman Catholic chapel and school. The Board finding, on inquiry, that the girls were of the respective ages of ten and nine, were of opinion that the distance of two miles from church and school was not greater than a large proportion of the children of similar ages in the rural parts of Scotland have to go daily to school and on Sunday to church. Mr. M'Corry then requested that the two girls, who up to that time had not, he said, attended the Roman Catholic school or chapel in Dalkeith, should be directed to attend both, and that similar directions should be given "in regard to the brothers Burns, or any other Catholic children in or about Bonnyrigg." The Board called upon the inspector to report what schools the Roman Catholic children referred to by Mr. M'Corry were attending, and received the annexed answer, whereupon the Board made the following minute:—

See cases of Eliza Callaghan and Catherine Kelly, page 118.

"Intimate that if there be a Roman Catholic school regularly and efficiently taught at Dalkeith, as from Mr. M'Corry's letter the Board must infer that there is, the Roman Catholic children who reside near enough to attend it ought to be sent to that school."

These are the cases selected by Mr. Campbell as best suited to sustain the allegations of the petition, and may therefore be assumed to be the most unfavourable to the Board of Supervision that could be adduced. The allegations contained in the petition to the House of Lords are substantially a repetition of similar allegations contained in Mr. Campbell's petition to this Board, which underwent careful investigation by the legal Commissioner named by the Board, with the result which has already been stated.

See infra.

It is only farther necessary to notice the minute of the Parochial Board of Cockpen, printed at page 6 of the petition, with reference to which the annexed communication from the inspector of South Leith affords the requisite information.

(signed) *John M'Neill.*

Edinburgh, 27 April 1861.

South Leith and Cockpen.

SOUTH LEITH AND COCKPEN.

No. I.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, South Leith,

Sir, 31 August 1859.

I ENCLOSE an extract from a newspaper of a report of a case, Dalys *v.* Inspector of Poor of South Leith, to which the attention of this Board has been drawn. I am to call upon you to submit the matter to your Parochial Board, and to send me a special report by them as to the treatment of any pauper child, chargeable to South Leith, boarded in the country.

I will thank you to return the enclosed to me.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell,*
pro Secretary.

Enclosure in No. I.

Dalys v. *the Inspector of South Leith.*—A petition was presented to the Sheriff of Edinburgh on behalf of three children of the name of Daly, with concurrence of their paternal uncle, stating that their father having left the country, they had become paupers upon the parish of South Leith, but had relations able and willing to provide for them, and that they were kept in the degraded position of paupers forcibly and against their will; that their uncle had applied to the Poor Board, offering to relieve the parish of them, and to find undoubted security for their never again becoming a burden upon it. In proof of this, a correspondence

correspondence with the inspector was produced, commencing in 1858 and ending with the refusal of the Law Committee of the Board to part with them on 26th April 1859. The petition further stated, that two of the children were boarded by the parish in the village of Bonnyrigg, one of those villages to which pauper children are sent by the town parishes, and whose manner of bringing-up had called for the following remonstrance from the Parochial Board of Cockpen, which was averred to have been communicated to the Parochial Board of South Leith.

"Minute of a Meeting of the Parochial Board of the parish of Cockpen, held in the schoolhouse this 16th November 1858. Present, Mr. Robert Goldie, chairman, &c. &c. *Inter alia*,—The Parochial Board of Cockpen had under their consideration the state of the children who are boarded in this parish by other parishes which are bound to support them. The Board is under the necessity of remarking the state in which these children are uniformly kept. No attention appears to be paid to their proper training; and their habits and language are of the most disgusting character, and such as to render it unpleasant and almost unsafe for respectable persons to pass through Bonnyrigg. The Board thinks it to be its duty to point out to the parishes from which the children come, that the plan of placing them with poor persons, whose only object is to get all the money they can, is most destructive to the children themselves, and utterly inconsistent with any prospect of their becoming useful and respectable members of society. The Board direct a copy of this, signed by the chairman, to be forwarded to the respective Parochial Boards from which the children come." Extracted, &c. &c.

No. II.—The Inspector of Poor, South Leith, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 7 September 1859.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., transmitting the enclosed extract from a newspaper, which I submitted to a meeting of the relieving committee of the Parochial Board of this parish; and I was directed to report in regard thereto, that the Parochial Board of South Leith have 15 children boarded out in Bonnyrigg, in the parish of Cockpen, viz. eight girls and seven boys; one of them is 4 years of age, one 5, one 6, three 8, one 9, two 10, and six 11.

On 10th December 1858, the chairman of South Leith Parochial Board received an extract minute from the Parochial Board of Cockpen, of the same tenor as that quoted in the newspaper extract. Immediately on perusing it, an assistant inspector was despatched at the chairman's suggestion from South Leith to Bonnyrigg, to make special inquiry into the origin and truth of the allegations contained in the minute. On his return, he reported that, after making personal inquiry at the inspector of poor for the parish of Cockpen for anything of a delinquency or delinquencies, affecting either the South Leith pauper children or the parties with whom they were boarded, he could specify none. He made mention of a pane of glass having been broken in a coach window by three boys, two of whom belonged to the parish of Cockpen itself, and one them to the parish of North Leith, but that that circumstance had happened a considerable time before. Our assistant inspector could make nothing more of his inquiries in the locality, and he reported that he found our children, as usual, comfortable and well cared for. On hearing the above details, our chairman ordered the matter to be submitted to the Relieving Committee, at one of their ordinary meetings, and to state to such meeting that he suggested that a letter should be written to the chairman of Cockpen Parochial Board, requesting him to specify his charges, both in regard to their nature, and the names of the parties impeachable with them. The relieving committee acting on the suggestion of the chairman, in which they fully acquiesced, gave order at their meeting held on 11th January last, to write a letter to the chairman of Cockpen Parochial Board accordingly. The following is a copy of the letter:—"South Leith Parochial Office, 13th January 1859.—Sir, Referring to the excerpt minute which you sent to the chairman of the Parochial Board of this parish, relative to the children boarded in Cockpen and neighbourhood by other parishes, I beg to state that, at a meeting of committee before whom the said excerpt minute was brought, I was directed to request you to be kind enough to specify the names of the parties liable to the charges you mentioned, and also the delinquencies, &c., of which each of them is guilty. The committee will be glad to avail themselves of such information when given. I am, &c. (signed) A. C. Simpson, Inspr. (Addressed) Robert Goldie, Esq., Chairman of Cockpen Parochial Board, Cockpen, Lasswade."

That letter has never been answered.

I have further to report, that the children boarded in Bonnyrigg by South Leith are not only regularly visited by the inspector and his assistant, but occasionally by members of the School Committee of South Leith Parochial Board, in company with the inspector of their parish; and these members of the Board, instead of finding matters as represented by the Parochial Board of Cockpen, have been highly satisfied and pleased with the visits and inspections they made, and the condition of the children. They neither observed nor encountered anything in the village of Bonnyrigg to render it almost unsafe, or at all unpleasant, for them or any other respectable persons to pass through the village.

Again, the Parochial Board of South Leith have printed forms, which are issued to the two teachers at whose schools in Bonnyrigg the South Leith pauper children attend. These forms are returned quarterly by the teachers, filled up. I enclose one of the forms for your inspection, in which I specially request to draw your attention to the column headed

Miscellaneous.

South Leith and Cockpen.

"Conduct and Appearance." For the year from May 1858 to May 1859, we have reported by one of the teachers, regarding our children at his school, that their conduct and appearance were "Good." *Allow me to state that that teacher is also the inspector of poor for Cockpen.* The other teacher at Bonnyrigg reports upon the conduct and appearance of our pauper children at his school in the following terms:—"Fair," "Good," "Very satisfactory." One of the boys from South Leith attending at the school of the last-mentioned teacher is so meritorious and promising, both in conduct and abilities, that that teacher, who holds a good reputation as such, applied to the school committee of South Leith Parochial Board to grant permission, and be at the expense of providing some extra books, that he might train the boy to become a Government pupil teacher. I need not report that the Committee at once complied with the teacher's requests, entertaining as they do the sincere wish and hope that the boy will one day occupy an honourable position in society.

I take the liberty of adding one fact more, in order in some measure, at any rate, to controvert what the Parochial Board of Cockpen may choose to think or say upon the subject generally of boarding children out; and that fact is just this, that one of our country children took the silver medal given in his school last month for best conduct and highest proficiency. That boy is now apprenticed with a most respectable citizen in Leith, who speaks of the boy in the highest terms from the trial he has had of him in his service. If ever his "habits and language are of the most disgusting character," which it is hoped they never will be, as they never have been, they can never be attributed to his training in the country.

In conclusion, I have to state that the Parochial Board and their officials exercise a vigilant superintendence over the pauper children under their charge, and unhesitatingly avail themselves of every reasonable hint or report that may be given to them in any way connected with the children or their upbringing. The Parochial Board find from experience that the children boarded in the country turn out to be as good and useful, in their several spheres in after life, as similar children who are brought up in the town; a finding which is corroborated by the experience and practice of all large town parishes, which have for several years adopted and carried on, to a greater or less extent, the system of boarding pauper children out into the country.

I have, &c.

Ord Graham Campbell, Esq.,
Board of Supervision.

(signed) *A. C. Simpson*, Inspr.

Enclosure in No. II.

The Parochial Board of South Leith.

To _____ Teacher.

School Fees for Quarter ending 18 .

Accounts to be rendered quarterly, viz., to 14th August, 14th November, 14th February, and 14th May, otherwise they cannot be paid.

Number of Pay Ticket.	Name.	Age.	Nurse or Parents' Names and Residence.	Cost of Books and Writing Materials.	Fees.	Total.	Number of Days absent during Quarter.	Conduct and Appearance.	Progress.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Cockpen.

Sir, 1 September 1859.

The attention of the Board has been called to a paragraph in the newspapers, headed Dalys *v.* Inspector of Poor of S. Leith, in which reference is made to a minute of your Parochial Board, of date 16th November 1858, as to the state of pauper children boarded in the village of Bonnyrigg. My object in writing you on the subject is to procure from you, if you can furnish it, a list of the parishes to whom those children are chargeable. I will thank you also to state if, in terms of said minute, you had any correspondence with such parishes, and if in consequence any change for the better has been effected; or if the parochial Board of Cockpen have still any reason to complain.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell*,
pro Secretary.

No. IV.

Miscellaneous.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, Cockpen, to Secretary, Board of Supervision.

South Leith and Cockpen.

Sir, 3 September 1859.

In answer to yours of the 1st instant, I have to state that the parishes which have pauper children boarded in the village of Bonnyrigg and its vicinity are North and South Leith, and the city parish, Edinburgh. This Board had no correspondence with these parishes on the subject of their pauper children previous to framing the minute of 16th November 1858, a copy of which, signed by the chairman, was directed to be sent to the above parishes.

The result of this Board's representation was, that the assistant inspector of South Leith, and the person who takes charge of the pauper children of the city parish boarded out, waited upon the chairman and myself to hear any statement we might have to make on the subject.

A letter was received from North Leith to the effect that that Board was "making provision for their orphan and deserted children otherwise."

Some correspondence took place between this parish and the city Board regarding their children boarded in this parish, and I think the result of the whole has been beneficial to the children; and I am not aware that this Board has now reason to complain.

What this Board strongly disapproved of was the boarding of orphan and deserted children with persons who are little more than paupers themselves. I do not enter upon the evils of such a practice, as it is apart from object of your letter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *P. Mitchell,* Insp.

PARISH OF CANONGATE.—1861.

Canongate, 1861.

CASE OF PETER M'NEIL.—COMPLAINT OF INADEQUATE RELIEF.

No. I.—Application by *Peter M'Neil,* complaining of Inadequate Relief.

To the Board of Supervision.

I, Peter M'Neil, one of the poor on the roll of the parish of Canongate, complain that the relief afforded to me is inadequate; and I pray the Board of Supervision to investigate the nature and grounds of my complaint, and, in the event of my complaint being ascertained to be well founded, and not removed by the Parochial Board of the said parish, then to declare by a minute that I have a just cause of action against the said parish.

Signature or mark of applicant, *Peter M'Neil,* his + mark.

If the applicant cannot write, the signature by a mark must be attested by a witness in the following form:— "The above is the mark of———."

Attestation.—The above is the mark of Peter M'Neil.

Signature of witness, (signed) *H. J. Marshall,*
St. Patrick's, Cowgate.

Dated 8th October 1861.

N.B.—The applicant must fill up the answers to the queries on the next page. The inspector is bound, if required, to write down the answers for him. The schedule, when filled up, must be left with the inspector, who is directed, within 24 hours, to fill up the column for his remarks, and either return the schedule to the applicant, or transmit it to the Board of Supervision, as the applicant may desire.

Questions.	Answers of Applicant.	Inspector's Remarks.
1. Present residence?	27, Toddrick's Wynd.	
2. Age?	67.	
3. Whether single or married?	Widower.	
4. Number of children or dependents (if any) living in family?	One son; does not know whether living or dead.	
5. Names and ages of such children or dependants?		
6. Employments and earnings of such children or dependants.		
7. If parents alive, and in what circumstances?	Dead.	

Canongate, 1861.

Questions.	Answers of Applicant.	Inspector's Remarks.
8. Names, employment, and earnings of children not living in family?	No other.	
9. Present occupation of applicant?	None.	
10. Occupation previous to first receiving relief?	Labourer.	
11. How long has parochial relief been received?	Nine months; about eight months in the poorhouse.	
12. Amount of present parochial relief in money, clothing, or of any other kind?	1*s.* 6*d.* a week.	
13. Whether wholly or partially disabled, and from what cause?	Disabled by a hurt from a cart.	
14. Does applicant pay any, and what rent, for house or room now occupied?	1*s.* 6*d.* a week.	
15. Has applicant any other means or resources besides parochial relief, and to what amount?	None.	
16. What is the amount of relief now claimed by applicant?	3*s.* a week.	The committee has granted this person 2*s.* per week, and if he is not satisfied he will be re-admitted to the poorhouse. He absconded from the poorhouse, and answer to Question 17 is not correct, as he was allowed out every Sunday forenoon to attend his own church.
17. State any other circumstances which may seem material.	Left the poorhouse because required to attend a form of worship contrary to his conscience.	

Signature of Inspector, (signed) *Jas. Thomson*, Inspector.

Signature of applicant, *Peter M'Neil*, his + mark.

Signature of witness, attesting mark (signed) *H. J. Marshall*,
St. Patrick's, Cowgate.

Additional Statement by Applicant.

To the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen,

The enclosed application was given to the inspector upon the 9th October.

The applicant, on making inquiries at the Board of Supervision, a few days afterwards, was told that it had not been sent to them.

He called at the inspector's office, and got it there 10 days afterwards.

He begs to say that he is now starving upon 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, which is all they have given him to pay his lodgings and purchase food, and that he is now in debt to his landlady for his lodgings 10*s.* 6*d.*

It is perfectly false that he absconded from the workhouse, and will enter the house immediately if not obliged to attend the Protestant morning and evening worship.

It will be observed that the inspector evades giving an answer to his statement that the house governor told applicant that he was to lock the gate of the workhouse, and come up to the evening prayers, and that he could not remain in the workhouse unless he attended his worship. The applicant then left the workhouse, and, the following morning, complained to the inspector, who informed me that he must obey the house governor in all things.

The applicant further begs to state that he was always submissive and obedient to him except in this matter.

Applicant never has received 2*s.* a week from the inspector.

my
Peter + M'Neil.
mark.

No. II.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 31st October 1861.

Peter M'Neil, Canongate.—The Board continued this case for further information.

No. III.

No. III.—Report by Mr. *W. A. Peterkin* to the Board of Supervision. Canongate, 1861.

Case of *Peter M'Neil.*

I made inquiry in this case yesterday and to-day.

Peter was admitted to the Canongate poorhouse 7th February 1861, and acted as porter and gatekeeper from that time until he left the house on 22d September last. Although a Roman Catholic, he attended worship in the hall on the Sunday evenings. He never attended the daily morning and evening prayers. Since last summer he was permitted to leave the house every Sunday forenoon to go to chapel. Up to Sunday, 22d September, he attended the Sunday evening Protestant service, but some days before that he was directed by his priest not to do so; therefore, when told by the governor to lock the gate and come to prayers as usual, he refused, assigning no reason for this sudden change. The inmates being assembled, and Peter not making his appearance with the keys, the governor sent a message to him by a boy, Welsh, either to come to the hall, or send the keys. That message appears to have been delivered to Peter in such a way as to lead him to believe that he was to attend prayers, which irritated him; for he never spoke, but rose from his seat in the ward where he was at the time, and walked away from the house "in a passion," as he himself says, and left the key of the gate in the lock. The gate was then locked by an inmate, M'Sweeny, and the key taken to the governor in the hall by the boy Welsh. This is a narrative of the affair. I did not discover any evidence that the governor obliged Peter to attend prayers. He desired to have the keys, and it was Peter's duty to bring them to the governor in the hall, where the inmates were assembled for worship, as he had done for the last six months, and which Peter, for the first time, refused to do; and the governor, in maintenance of his authority, seems to have told Peter that he must be obliged.

Peter does not allege that he was ever obliged to attend the Protestant morning and evening worship, and seems now to be conscious that he acted too hastily in leaving the house as he did.

The complaint to the Board of Supervision was given to the inspector by Mr. Dunlery, schoolmaster, who approved of the inspector bringing the case before the committee previous to transmitting it to the Board of Supervision. The inspector received the complaint on 9th October; it should, therefore, have been with the Board on the 10th; but, for the reason stated above, he held it back without the pauper's consent. Although the inspector states in his remarks that the case was before the committee, and that "the committee had granted this person 2*s.*," &c. &c., it is not in accordance with fact. That finding was the inspector's own, and he trusted to obtain the sanction of the committee thereto subsequently, and which he states he got on 2d November; but the minutes do not show it, from an oversight, he says, on the part of his assistant. Reported by

(signed) *W. A. Peterkin,*
Visiting Officer.

7 November 1861.

No. IV.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 7 November 1861.

Peter M'Neil, Canongate.—This case was reconsidered. The Board dismissed the complaint, in respect that applicant can enter the poorhouse.*

No. V.—Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Inspector of Poor, Canongate.

Sir, 8 November 1861.

With reference to the complaint of inadequate relief by Peter M'Neil, which the Board yesterday dismissed, I am directed to transmit to you the annexed extract from Mr. Peterkin's report to the Board upon the above-named complaint, and I am to intimate that the Board will be unable to pass over lightly any repetition of the acts of misconduct therein reported.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

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* The above minute was intimated to applicant and to the inspector on the 8th November 1861.

Cambusnethan, 1861.

PARISH OF CAMBUSNETHAN—1861.

COMPLAINT BY REV. J. M'CAY, IN CASE OF JOHN AND ANNE MURPHY.

No. I.—The Rev. *John M'Cay* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 15 April 1861.

THERE are at present in the Cambusnethan poorhouse * a boy and girl, brother and sister, respectively named John and Anne Murphy, the children of Catholic parents; their mother is dead; it is said their father is living, but has deserted them. These children, to the knowledge of the Parochial Board, were baptized in the Catholic Church. Their, the children's, nearest known relative (a paternal uncle) has lately made application to the Board to have them removed from the poorhouse, and to relieve the parish of the burden of supporting them. The Board thought fit to refuse, on the ground that the children must be educated, and thus refused to allow them out of the poorhouse. They are, therefore, being educated in the Protestant religion, against the express wish of their nearest known relative.

Subsequently to the uncle's application, I invited the Board to send the children to the Catholic day school, which is in the immediate neighbourhood of the poorhouse. This they declined to accept. At the same time I asked permission to visit these children and the other Catholic inmates of the house at such times as would suit convenience; this, too, was refused me; I am therefore obliged to bring this case of apparent, nay real, open day proselytism under the notice of the Board of Supervision. In their hands, in the meantime, I place the case of these poor orphans, hoping they will see the necessity of redressing the grievance.

I am, &c.

To the Secretary, Board of Supervision. (signed) *John M'Cay*, Catholic Priest.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Rev. *John M'Cay*, Wishaw, Motherwell.

Sir, 19 April 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 15th instant, respecting John and Anne Murphy, Roman Catholic children, and I have to inform you that the Board of Supervision will investigate your complaint.

I am, &c.

Rev. John M'Cay, Wishaw, Motherwell. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Cambusnethan.

Sir, 19 April 1861.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed letter (which you will please return to me) of the Rev. John M'Cay, Roman Catholic priest, dated the 15th instant, respecting the Roman Catholic children John and Anne Murphy, for the observations of the Parochial Board of Cambusnethan.

I am, &c.

Mr. Thomas Allan, Inspector, Cambusnethan. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, Cambusnethan, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case, *John* and *Anne Murphy*, Orphan House.

Sir, 22 April 1861.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of yours in this case, enclosing a letter from Rev. J. M'Cay, Catholic priest, and will submit the same to the Board at their first meeting, after which I will communicate with you.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thomas Allan*, Inspector.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, Cambusnethan, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of *John* and *Anne Murphy*.

Sir, 1 May 1861.

I SUBMITTED yours of the 19th ult., with the Rev. J. M'Cay's letter dated 15th, to this Board at a meeting held here yesterday; and I am instructed to inform your Honourable Board, that about five or six years ago, the children in question were deserted by their parents, and became chargeable here, when they were taken into the Orphan Home, and put to

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* Not a statutory poorhouse, but a lodging-house for children.

to the parochial school, where they have continued ever since, without any inquiry respecting them either from one person or another, till about three months ago, when there was a person called at the Orphan Home, alleging that he was the uncle of the said children (but of the relationship there was no evidence). He wished to obtain possession of them, but made no remarks or objections against the education they had been receiving, nor was any statement made that he wished them brough up in the Catholic or any other religion.

The children pled, and with tears, that this alleged relative should not have possession of them. His request was declined till the Board here was consulted. I brought the matter before the first meeting, when the Board came to the conclusion that they would not give this person possession for the following reasons: 1st. That this alleged uncle, if he had been sincerely interested in the children, would have taken them under his care when first deserted; 2d. That the children, a boy aged about twelve years, and a girl aged ten years, are now attaining an age when they might be made a source of emolument to this alleged relative. The Board considered that it was from interested motives, and not consistent with the children's welfare, that the demand was made.

After some time this person returned, when the decision of the Board was intimated to him. He was then very much intoxicated, and proceeded to use insulting language, and threatened to take the children by force.

Shortly after this the Catholic priest called for the first time, and wanted to get the children delivered to this alleged relative, and stated they were the children of Catholic parents. This was the first time anything was said about the alleged religious profession of the parents. He was told that the children could not be removed till the Board here was consulted, when it was again brought under the consideration of the Board at their next meeting.

The Board considered that it was another method resorted to by the alleged relative to gain his ends, and refused on former grounds.

In the meantime, the Board consider that they stand to these children in lieu of their parents, who, so far as known to them, are still alive, and therefore consider that the parents are the only parties who have a proper right to demand and obtain possession of these children.

In the Catholic priest's letter to your Honourable Board, he states "that these children, to the knowledge of the Parochial Board, were baptized in the Catholic Church." In this statement he is under a mistake, as the Board have no knowledge how or where they were baptized; and respecting his request for permission to visit the Orphan Home, this is also refused: 1st. Because there are no Catholic inmates there, and that the priest has no right to gain admission there; 2d. That this institution is not a poorhouse, as the Catholic priest alleges, but a home for the reception of orphan and deserted children, and was erected with the approval of your Honourable Board.

Finally, this Board refuse the whole requests of the Catholic priest and the alleged relative, on the grounds that this Board consider it their duty to educate, maintain, and protect these children in the circumstances (as above narrated) as heretofore, and until such children are put in a position to maintain themselves, or till such time as the parents appear and can establish their claim.

Hoping that your Honourable Board will sustain the grounds hereof,

I have, &c.
Thomas Allan, Inspector.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John M'Cay*.

Rev. Sir, 9 May 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 15th ult., respecting John and Anne Murphy, pauper children, alleged to be Roman Catholics, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am directed by the Board to transmit the enclosed copy of a letter, of date the 1st instant, which the Board have received from the inspector of poor of Cambusnethan, regarding these children, for any observations that you may desire to offer.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Rev. John M'Cay, Roman Catholic Priest,
Wishaw, Motherwell.

No. VII.—Rev. *John M'Cay* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 20 May 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., enclosing a copy of Mr. Allan's letter to your honourable Board, respecting John and Anne Murphy, Catholic children in the poorhouse here.

Enclosed I beg to send extracts taken by myself from the register of births and baptisms kept at the Catholic church in Carluke. These extracts will, I hope, satisfy your honourable Board as to the religious profession of the parents of said children, and of their own baptism in the Catholic faith.

Cambusnethan, 1861.

The girl's name has been abbreviated from Susan to Ann, since the time of her baptism. Her godfather and godmother, however, still live, and are able to identify the Anne Murphy in the poorhouse as the Susan Murphy whose baptism is recorded in the above-named register.

"The alleged relative," referred to in the inspector's letter, is ready to prove to the satisfaction of your honourable Board that he is the veritable uncle of said children. With this, however, I have less concern than with the education of the children in the religious belief of their parents, and in the faith of their own baptism.

In his letter to your honourable Board, the inspector writes—"The Board have no knowledge how or where they (the children) were baptized." This is rather strange, as I specially informed the inspector, and through him the Board, in my letter to him of date 10th March last, that the uncle of the children, and several persons who had known the children's parents, could testify to the fact that John and Anne Murphy had been baptized in the Catholic church. This is like his other expression in his letter to your honourable Board, "that the institution is no poorhouse," though it has been built exclusively for the poor, with monies collected for the maintenance of the destitute poor, is superintended by inspector of poor, visited officially by the medical gentleman who is "parish doctor," controlled by the guardians of the poor, and built with permission and by the sanction of the Board of supervision. Such an institution is no poorhouse, forsooth! Seeing that John and Anne Murphy are Catholic inmates of this "institution," I do earnestly request that your honourable Board will order that I, as a Catholic priest, shall be admitted at all reasonable times to visit said inmates, and others who may, from time to time, be in the house, in order to instruct them in their religious duties; also, that said children shall be sent to the Catholic place of worship on Sundays, and to the Catholic school on weekdays.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John M'Cay*,
Catholic Priest.

Enclosure in No. VII.

Extracts of Baptisms.

"John, lawful son of Patrick Murphy and Catherine Woods, both Catholics, born 7th November 1849, at Coatbridge, and baptized 29th November 1849."

"Susan, lawful daughter of Patrick Murphy and Catherine Woods, both Catholics, born 4th March 1852, at Newmains, baptized 29th March 1852."

The above is a correct excerpt from the Register of Births and Baptisms kept at the Catholic Church in Carluke.

(signed) *John M'Cay*,
C. C. Wishaw.

No. VIII.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 23 May 1861.

Cambusnethan.—The documents respecting John and Anne Murphy, pauper children, alleged to be Roman Catholics, which were before the Board on 9th May, were again submitted, with further letter of the Rev. J. M'Cay, dated 20th May, thereanent. The Board directed the secretary to instruct the visiting officer to inquire and report.

No. IX.—Visiting Officer to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 3 June 1861.

With reference to the case of the two children Murphy, I have to report that I found their names duly entered in the Register of Baptisms kept by the Roman Catholic clergyman at Carluke, as John and Susan. They were baptized on the 29th November 1849 and 29th March 1852 respectively, as the lawful children of John Murphy and Catherine Woods, both Roman Catholics. In the register, when either parent is Protestant, the fact is stated.

I have no satisfactory information as to how these children came to be chargeable to the parish of Cambusnethan. It would, however, appear that some years ago, beyond the memory of Susan, they were placed in the parochial lodging-house for children, and that they had been brought there by a woman, who represented herself to be their stepmother. Since that time they have been under the care of the Parochial Board. There is no information as to whether their father is dead or alive, and the parochial records (much neglected by a former inspector) throw no light on the early history of the case. Whether, therefore, it was positively known to the Parochial Board that these deserted children were of Roman Catholic parents, and baptized as such, I am unable to state. When the Rev. Mr. M'Kay, on 11th March, wrote to the inspector that the children were of Catholic parents, and were baptized in the Catholic Church, inquiry should then have been made. It was hardly enough, in answer to the allegation that they knew the children were born and baptized Catholics, for the Parochial Board to say that they had no knowledge how or where

where they were baptized; for although Mr. M'Kay did not, in his letter to the parochial Board, give the information which he has since given to the Board of Supervision as to where the ceremony of baptism was performed, and the place where the registration would be seen, that information could very easily have been obtained from him if it had been wanted.

Whatever the circumstances were when these children first became chargeable, the case now is simply one of two deserted children belonging to the Roman Catholic Church; and the Parochial Board are asked to allow these children to attend the Roman Catholic school in Wishaw, and to allow the priest to visit them at their present home.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. A. Peterkin,*
Visiting Officer.

No. X.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 13 June 1861.

Cambusnethan.—The documents respecting John and Anne Murphy, pauper children, alleged to be Roman Catholics, which were before the Board on 23d May, were again submitted, with report by Mr. Peterkin, dated 3d June, thereanent, and continued for visiting officer to complete his inquiry, and to report.

No. XI.—Report by Mr. *Peterkin.*

Sir, Edinburgh, 25 June 1861.

Having made further inquiry into the circumstances of the case of the two children Murphy, referred to in my report of the 3d June, I have now to report the additional information obtained by me.

Peter Murphy, the father of the children, was a Roman Catholic, and was employed as a puddler at the Coltness Ironworks, and lived with his wife and family for many years at New Mains, parish of Cambusnethan, without apparently having applied for or received parochial relief. His family consisted of three sons and three daughters. His wife, also a Roman Catholic, died during the last cholera (in 1853–54). After the death of his wife, Murphy cohabited with Betsy Mackenzie, a woman from the Highlands of Scotland, and from that time the family appear to have become disunited. In the spring of 1856, Murphy left Betsy Mackenzie and his family. When thus deserted, she took the two youngest children, John and Ann (or Susan) Murphy, to the inspector of poor, Cambusnethan (Mr. Campbell), who placed them in the Orphan Lodging-house, and sent them, along with the other children there, to the parochial school and parish church. Inquiry was made after the father, but without success; and on 14th March a warrant was granted by the sheriff for his apprehension, the inspector's petition narrating that Peter Murphy deserted his children on or about the 1st of March 1856. This warrant still remains unexecuted.

When the children became chargeable to the parish, as above stated, no inquiry was made as to the religious persuasion of their parents. It was not customary to make any inquiry in regard to that point. If, however, inquiry had been made, and it had been ascertained that these children were of Catholic parents, I am informed that the Parochial Board would have acted precisely as they did without having any knowledge on the subject, as at that time there was no Roman Catholic school or chapel in the parish. It was not until last August, as I am informed, that there was a school and place of worship established by the Roman Catholics at Wishaw.

Two men, Joseph and James Murphy, at present working at Mossend Ironworks, parish of Bothwell, represent themselves to be the brothers of Peter Murphy. Joseph says that he has been at Mossend for a year and a half, that before then he was in Glasgow for eight months, and before then in England for three years. James says that he has been at Mossend for about the same time as Joseph, and that for seven years before he had been at Dundyvan and Mossend Ironworks alternately. I had otherwise information that these men had been coming and going to the Mossend works for many years, and they have been continually there since January 1860. Both are married, or at least say they are, and as such have houses. Their families consist of one and two children respectively. They stated to me that their object in seeking the children, John and Ann Murphy, was that they might have personal possession of them, each proposing to take one child, in order, as they say, that they may be properly taken care of. They desire them to be brought up as Catholics. The earnings of Joseph and James equal, on an average, 5 *l.* a month each. Their characters correspond to that of workmen generally about iron furnaces—"improvident, restless." They propose to relieve the parish of the burthen of supporting the children if they obtain their possession.

Robert Murphy—about 20 years of age—is Peter's eldest son. He seems to have had no particular or well-defined religious character hitherto. He formerly worked about New Mains coal-pits and ironworks, Cambusnethan, until last January, when his alleged uncles, Joseph and James, visiting Cambusnethan to claim John and Ann, he was induced by them to go along with them to Mossend, and there he has been since earning 3 *s.* a-day. Robert's desires and sentiments in regard to his younger brother and sister correspond

Cambusnethan, 1861.

with those of his uncles; that is, that the children should be given up by the Parochial Board to them to be taken care of and educated. Robert had never until now taken any steps or expressed any desire that the children should be removed from the care of the Parochial Board, although all along he knew where they were, and what school they were attending.

Peter Murphy, Peter's second son, is about 15 years of age. He did not like the woman with whom his father lived after his mother's death, and left his father's house about six or seven years ago. He was found by a collier of the name of Easton at a coal-pit fire, and has lived with him since, working now under him as a drawer in a coal-pit. Easton brought him up as a Protestant, with the knowledge that he was born a Roman Catholic. Easton made it a point in keeping Peter in his house, that he should be of his own faith. The father was fully aware of the fact that his son Peter was not being educated as a Catholic, and visited Easton five years ago, and charged him to take care of the boy. The son Peter wishes to remain where he is and as he is; and that John and Ann, whom he meets at the Sunday school, should remain where they are, and be educated as they are.

John and Ann (or Susan) Murphy, 12 and 10 respectively, have attended the parish school since 1856, and are so advanced in learning as children of their class usually are at their age. When I saw them privately, they were much disturbed, and in tears; and I had difficulty in persuading them to give answers to my questions; but from the answers they gave me, I came to the conclusion that they had not an intelligent acquaintance with the Christian religion. They appeared to have merely the "by rote" knowledge commonly possessed by children at ordinary schools. Neither of them seemed to me to have an intelligent preference for the Protestant over the Roman Catholic school. They became very much distressed when I asked them for their objection to the Roman Catholic school and chapel. They were unable to give any intelligible reason for their aversion to make a change from the one school to the other. In reply to one question, Why do you wish to remain at your present school and church? Ann replied, "*To hear the word of God.*"

Thinking it probable that my presence as a stranger to them, and questioning them so closely, had the effect of preventing their free utterance of sentiments, I requested the clergyman of the parish to be so good as to take an opportunity of seeing the children, and to let me know the result of his conversation with them. I have accordingly received the following corroboration of my own opinion on the question of religious knowledge. He writes as follows: "Manse of Cambusnethan, 22d June 1861. Sir,—I have seen the boy and girl Murphy. They don't know a great deal about religion; and they have no intelligent knowledge of the differences between the Protestant and Roman Catholic systems. Both of them are quite decided in their wish to continue attending my church and Sunday school, and declare that they will not go to any other. I have known them for several years; but I was not aware till you told me that they had been born Roman Catholics. I am therefore entirely free from the charge of having used any undue influence in detaching them from the church to which their parents belonged.—I am, &c. (signed) *R. Shaw Hutton.*"

In this last sentence, Mr. Hutton refers to the circumstance under which the children first attended his Sunday school; and these were, as stated to me, that finding that the orphan children in the lodging-house were not attending any Sunday school, he proposed that they should do so, and accordingly all the children of proper age were sent.

The two daughters in Glasgow are the only members of the family I have not seen; but not having their precise address I did not think it necessary to waste time in endeavouring to find them.

The particulars of this case now reported I had to discover for myself, by personal investigation, the parochial records being silent in the case, for a reason already stated, and the last and the present inspectors knowing very little beyond the mere fact that these were deserted children.

I do not think there are any other circumstances which I need to report; but the case, as it now stands, is materially altered from what it appeared to me when I last reported regarding it. Then it appeared to me to be merely the case of two deserted children of Roman Catholic parents; and that the question simply came to be, whether children so becoming chargeable to a parish are to be taught the religion of their parents, or the religion of the State—a very delicate question, on which I am not required to express any opinion. I may, however, be permitted to state this case as it presents itself to my mind. Peter Murphy, a Roman Catholic, knew five years ago that his son Peter had been adopted by Easton, and that he was being educated by him as a Protestant, and he made no objection; and it is absurd to suppose that he did not know that his two younger children were also not being educated as Roman Catholic children, but that they were attending the parish school; yet he never remonstrated, nor did either of the alleged uncles, nor did any priest, godfather, godmother, or other person, at any time from the date when the children became chargeable, make any inquiry on the subject of their religious training until last January. It is alleged by the Rev. Mr. M'Cay that the Parochial Board must have known, at the time the children became chargeable, that they were of Roman Catholic parents; but I have not discovered any reason why such a conclusion should be arrived at; and I have come to the opposite conclusion, that that circumstance was unknown to the inspector of the time, or to the Parochial Board, no inquiry having been made regarding that point. But assuming that the

Cambusnethan, 1861.

the Parochial Board in 1856 did know that the children were born and baptised Roman Catholic children, they had no other alternative but either to send the children to the parish school along with the others, or to neglect them; for there was no Roman Catholic school in the parish at the time, nor was there one until August last. It was well known to the godfathers and godmothers that John and Ann Murphy were in the Orphan House; but no communication or remonstrance was made to the Parochial Board by any of them. The elder brother also knew regarding them; and he professes, with the alleged uncles, to be of the Roman Catholic Church, yet he made no remonstrance. Peter Murphy, the other brother, met the children regularly; and though educated as a Protestant, he might have brought it to the knowledge of the Parochial Board, through many channels, that the children were born and baptized Roman Catholics; and Peter Murphy, the father, was working at Mossend, a few miles from Cambusnethan, *two years ago*, and he made no objection, nor took any steps to procure for his children the training of his church; but knowingly, and as I think willingly, by his silence acquiesced in the proceedings adopted towards his children by the Parochial Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. A. Peterkin*,
Visiting Officer.

W. S. Walker, Esq.

P.S.—Since writing the above report I have received a communication from the inspector of poor, which informs me that the only entry in the minute book of the Parochial Board which, after careful examination, he can find in reference to the case of the children Murphy, is as follows, under date of 1st March 1856: "In the case of Peter Murphy's children, left in the Orphan House by their stepmother, warrant to be procured for the apprehension of Murphy the father, and diligence enforced without delay." The inspector adds, "There appears to have been no further reference to the case after that date."

26 June 1861. (initialed) *W. A. P.*

No. XII.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, dated 27 June 1861.

Cambusnethan.—THE documents respecting John and Anne Murphy, pauper children, alleged to be Roman Catholics, which were before the Board on 13th June, were again submitted, with additional report by Mr. Peterkin, dated 25th June, thereanent, and directed to be circulated to the members of the Board.

No. XIII.—Rev. *John M'Cay* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir; 4 July 1861.

I BEG to ask whether I am to hear from the Board of Supervision the result of the promised investigation of the "alleged" religion of John and Anne Murphy. 'Tis now nearly four months since I first complained of the case of these children, of whose religion there is not the shadow of a doubt; and they are still attending religious worship after the Protestant form. This is legal justice (?) with a vengeance. Unless I shall hear soon from your honourable Board, I will have recourse to other means to rescue these children from the grasp of common and open-day proselytism, who are, forsooth, *in loco parentis* to the orphans.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John M'Cay*,
Cath. Priest.

No. XIV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John M'Cay*.

Rev. Sir, 5 July 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 4th inst. respecting the case of John and Anne Murphy.

I have to inform you in reply, that the case of these children is at present under the consideration of the Board, and that the result will be duly communicated to you as soon as they have formed a decision regarding it.

But the Board cannot, without the fullest consideration of the results of the investigation which they have made, alter a condition of things which has been permitted to continue for nearly five years, without objection by any one, and the existence of which was first brought to their knowledge by your letter, dated the 18th of April last.

It is of course, however, open to you to take any other steps that you may think proper.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*,
Secretary.

The Rev. John M'Cay, Wishaw.

Cambusnethan, 1861.

No. XV.—Minute of the Board of Supervision, dated 25 July 1861.

Cambusnethan.—The documents respecting John and Ann Murphy, pauper children, alleged to be Roman Catholics, which were before the Board at last meeting, were again submitted. The Board took into consideration letters dated 15th April, 20th May, and 4th July 1861, from the Rev. John M'Cay, Roman Catholic Priest at Wishaw, in which he complained that John and Ann (or Susan) Murphy, children of Roman Catholic parents, and baptized in the Roman Catholic Church, were being brought up as Protestants by the Parochial Board of Cambusnethan. That the Parochial Board had refused to deliver the children to their paternal uncle and nearest known relative, Joseph Murphy, who had demanded them, offering at the same time to relieve the parish of all charge for their future maintenance. That the Parochial Board had also refused to permit Mr. M'Cay to have access to the children for the purpose of instructing them in the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, and refused to send them on weekdays to the Roman Catholic school, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Orphan Home, at Wishaw, in which these children reside, or to send them to the Roman Catholic chapel on Sundays. Mr. M'Cay stated that he was therefore "obliged to bring this case of apparent—nay real—open day proselytism under the notice of the Board of Supervision, and hopes they will see the necessity of redressing the grievance."

The Board had also before them a letter from the inspector, dated the 1st May 1861, containing the statements of the Parochial Board with reference to Mr. M'Cay's complaints, and two reports of the visiting officer of this Board, dated respectively the 3d and 25th June 1861, detailing the results of the inquiries into the circumstances of the case, which he had been directed to conduct in the parish. From these documents it appeared that John and Ann Murphy are the lawful children of Roman Catholic parents, and were baptized in the Roman Catholic church; that their mother died when they were very young; that thereafter their father, Peter Murphy, married or cohabited with Betsy Mackenzie, a native of Scotland, and supposed to be a Protestant; but about the 1st March 1856 he absconded, deserting her and the two children referred to. On that day Betsy Mackenzie took the two children, then respectively about seven and five years of age, to the inspector, describing herself as their stepmother. The inspector admitted the children to be proper objects of parochial relief, placed them, as deserted children, in the Orphan Home at Wishaw, where they have ever since remained. It does not appear that any inquiry or statement was made by the inspector, or by Betsy Mackenzie, as to the religious profession of the parents, of which the inspector and Parochial Board do not appear to have had any intimation or knowledge, until the fact that the parents were Roman Catholics was communicated by Mr. M'Cay in February or March 1861; and it further appears, that had they been aware of it, there was no Roman Catholic school or chapel, or resident priest, in the parish. The children were accordingly sent, with the other inmates of the Orphan Home, to the parish school and church, and more recently also to a Sunday school, where they received instruction as Protestants for about five years, viz., from the ages of seven to twelve, and of five to ten. During those five years neither the father of the children, nor any of their relations, or their godfathers or godmothers, nor any one else of the Roman Catholic persuasion, who were residing either constantly or occasionally in the neighbourhood, and must have known that these children were being educated as Protestants, made any objection to the course pursued with regard to them by the Parochial Board. But during that time these children have learned and imbibed from their teachers and associates a preference for Protestant tenets, and a strong repugnance to the idea of becoming Roman Catholics. What Mr. M'Cay demands is therefore, in effect, that these children should now be compelled, against their will, to become Roman Catholics, and that, too, without the knowledge or concurrence of their father, who has never at any time intimated a wish that they should be educated as Roman Catholics, and who, about five years ago, concurred in an arrangement by which another of his children, who has never been a pauper, has been brought up as a Protestant.

In these circumstances, the Board are of opinion that the Parochial Board of Cambusnethan were justified in refusing to surrender the children to Joseph Murphy, who is believed to be their paternal uncle, but who is not, as alleged, their nearest known relative —who made no inquiry about the children from 1st March 1856, when they became chargeable to the parish, till 1861, when they had arrived at such an age as to hold out the prospect that their labour might speedily be made profitable; and who could at any time have violated any engagement with the Parochial Board into which he might have entered for the benefit of the children.

The Board are further of opinion that the Parochial Board were justified in refusing now to consider and treat John and Ann Murphy as Roman Catholics, contrary to their wishes and entreaties, and as such to compel them, against their will, to receive instruction from the Rev. John M'Cay in the tenets of the Roman Catholic church, and to attend the Roman Catholic school on weekdays, and the Roman Catholic chapel on Sundays, as demanded by Mr. M'Cay.

For about five years these children have been educated as Protestants, with the knowledge and apparent acquiescence of their father, who was working in the neighbourhood two years ago, of two elder brothers and two elder sisters, of their uncle, their godfathers and godmothers, and without any objection having been made by any one; and considering the

the repugnance to the proposed change, which is evinced by the children themselves, the Board cannot now take any steps with a view to enforce compliance with Mr. M'Cay's demands. Cambusnethan, 1861.

[*Note.*—Copies of the above Minute were sent to the Rev. J. M'Cay and to the inspector of Cambusnethan on 26th July 1861.]

PARISH OF INVERESK.—1861-62.

Inveresk, 1861-62.

CASE OF WILLIAM, MARY ANNE, AND PATRICK REYNOLDS.

No. I.—The Rev. *Wm. D'Arcy* to the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen, 11 December 1861.

I WAS not till lately aware that my interference might be of some avail on behalf of three children most unjustly treated by the parish of Inveresk or Musselburgh. Their names are William, Mary Anne, and Patrick Reynolds, the eldest about 12 or 13, and the youngest seven or eight years' old. Their father and mother were both Catholics. Their father died about five years ago; their mother about three. I administered the last sacraments of the Catholic Church to her, and she confided her children to my care, in presence of two persons still alive—Mrs. Young, Newbigging, Musselburgh, and Mrs. Butler, High-street, Musselburgh—charging me to do all in my power to have them brought up in the Catholic religion. There was then another child, Elizabeth, since dead. I placed them after her death with a Philip Rourke, in Musselburgh; but in a very few days after, I heard that a Miss Graham, of Inveresk, had called and taken them away, saying she was authorised to do so. This, Miss Graham denied, but referred me to Mr. Wilson, the inspector, in a manner which seemed to indicate that she was not a stranger to their removal. Mr. Wilson informed me that they had been taken by the parish, and boarded (two of them at least) in an institution or "Home" in Musselburgh, in which no priest would be allowed to teach the Catholic religion. An institution known generally as the Refuge was undoubtedly here indicated. I expostulated, and pleaded not only the religion of the parents, but their mother's dying charge, and begged him to board them in a Catholic family, of which there is no scarcity; but he declined giving me the children unless I took them altogether, and consented to support them myself. His manner was so rude and confident, that I feared I should be excluded from the poorhouse if I insisted further, and only exacted a proviso that my request should be laid before the Board, as to which I never heard further.

Shortly after, the eldest girl ran away from the "Home," stating to a Catholic lady in Musselburgh that it was intolerable to her to have to act as a Protestant. She went to Glasgow, but shortly returned unwell, and, after an illness of some months, died in the poorhouse. I attended her during her deathbed illness, in which her piety was most remarkable. On inquiring afterwards for the other children, I was led to think that they had entirely disappeared from Musselburgh; but it is said that one of them is still at the Refuge, and has been obliged to conform to the Protestant religion.

May I beg the Board of Supervision to inquire into what I cannot but deem a very flagrant and cruel case of proselytism, and with the least possible delay to order the removal of those children to a Catholic family, of whom I can suggest many of the very greatest respectability, both in Musselburgh and the neighbourhood.

I am ready to prove the accuracy of every part of the above statement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. D'Arcy*, C.C., Portobello.

No. II.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, dated 12 December 1861.

Inveresk.—A letter from the Rev. Wm. D'Arcy, dated 11th December, requesting the Board of Supervision to order that the pauper children, William, Mary Ann, and Patrick Reynolds, be brought up as Roman Catholics, was submitted. The Board directed the Secretary to instruct the visiting officer to inquire and report.

Inveresk, 1861–62.

No. III.—Report by Visiting Officer as to the case of the Reynolds, referred to by the Rev. Mr. *D'Arcy*, Roman Catholic clergyman at Portobello, in his Communication to the Board of Supervision, of date 11 December 1861.

Having made inquiry into the above case, I have to report that, on 24th August 1857, the inspector of Govan informed the inspector of Inveresk that Francis Reynolds, his wife, and four children, had become chargeable to that parish, Francis having died prior to that date.

On 29th August 1857, the inspector of Inveresk accepted liability in the case. Widow Reynolds and her four children had, before the inspector of Inveresk had admitted liability, arrived at Inveresk. From this date until about the end of April or beginning of May 1858, when she died, Widow Reynolds, for her four children, was on the roll of the parish of Inveresk. Some days previous to her death, Widow Reynolds, in the presence of Mrs. Young and Mrs. Butler, committed her children to the spiritual care of the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, Roman Catholic clergyman at Portobello. She also, just before her death, appears to have requested Miss Graham, a Protestant lady in Inveresk, to see after her children, Miss Graham believing her to be an "Irish Episcopalian." On the death of Widow Reynolds, a neighbour, Mrs. Rourke, *of her own accord*, took the children to her house, as a temporary asylum, until arrangements should be made for them by the parish. Mrs. Rourke having no accommodation in her house for the children, the inspector made arrangements with Miss Graham, who is the secretary of a charitable institution in Musselburgh, called "The Home," for destitute girls, to have Elizabeth and Mary Ann Reynolds placed there at the cost of the parish; and he also arranged with Mrs. Speedie, a pauper residing at Eskside, Musselburgh, to take the two boys, William and Patrick Reynolds. In accordance with these arrangements, the secretary of "The Home" called at Mrs. Rourke's, and took the two girls to that establishment (an exclusively Protestant institution), and on the same day Mrs. Speedie took Patrick to her house, and in the afternoon or evening Mrs. Rourke took William to Mrs. Speedie's. The distance from Mrs. Rourke's house to "The Home" and to Mrs. Speedie's was, in neither case, five minutes' walk. Also, on the same day, after the exchanges had been effected in whole or in part, the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy called at Mrs. Rourke's, and was informed where the children were taken to. On applying to the secretary of "The Home," at her private residence at Inveresk, for her authority for removing the (*girls*),* he was referred by her to the inspector; and on going to that officer, he appears to have received no encouragement to attempt to gain access to the girls at "The Home," or to remove them therefrom, unless he undertook their whole charge. On 10th May 1858, the cases were before the parochial Board, but neither the application of Mr. D'Arcy respecting the children, nor the religious education of the children, was apparently before the Board, or taken into consideration then, or at any other time.

* See *P.S.* to this Report, p. 139.

From this stage of the case it will be necessary to follow the history of each child separately:—

1. Elizabeth Reynolds.—Stated to be 10 years of age in August 1857. Would either be 11 or in her 11th year when she was placed in the "Home." She remained there only for a few days, returning to Mrs. Rourke's house, where she remained without receiving parochial relief until about September, after which she appears to have gone to Glasgow, for on 21st February 1859, notice was received from the inspector of Govan that she had become chargeable as a pauper there. On 24th February 1859, the inspector of Inveresk admitted liability for her. Subsequently, she was removed to Inveresk, and on 12th May 2*s.* were paid to her, and she was sent to the hospital, a parochial lodging-house for paupers maintained by the Inveresk parish. She remained there until the end of November 1859, when she died. What induced her to leave the "Home" in May 1858 it is impossible now satisfactorily to determine, and whether the true cause was the confinement and discipline, or the Protestant religious observances, or neither, I cannot say, although I am disposed to think that the confinement was the probable chief cause. While in the parochial lodging-house, from May to November 1859, she was visited by the Roman Catholic clergyman, by Roman Catholic ladies, by her sister Mary Anne, and her brothers William and Patrick (both of whom were latterly, and before her death, in the hospital as inmates), as well as by other friends; and among these, by Catherine Duffy, the godmother of Mary Anne.

2. William Reynolds.—Stated by the inspector of Govan to be seven years of age in August 1857. Would either be eight or in his eighth year, when placed with Mrs. Speedie in May 1858; and he will therefore be 12, or in his 12th year now. When with Mrs. Speedie, he seems to have been under little or no restraint,—irregular in his attendance at school, and never going to church with Mrs. Speedie; but, by his own account, occasionally attending the Roman Catholic chapel at Portobello. During his residence with Mrs. Speedie, from May 1858 to November 1859, he appears to have been in the habit of visiting his friends in Musselburgh; and while his sister Elizabeth was in the parochial lodging-house, from May to November 1859, he visited her there. In December 1859 he was removed from the hospital to Mrs. Johnstone's, at Craighall, a village about two miles from Musselburgh. Here he attended a school, "used to play the truant," was an average scholar, never offered any "objection to receive Protestant religious instruction;" attended the Sabbath school which meets in Craighall school, and is superintended by Mr. Falconer of

Inveresk, 1861-62.

of North Esk church; attended church very irregularly, if at all. With Mrs. Johnstone he had the same facilities for going to Portobello to chapel which he had with Mrs. Speedie (if indeed he had not more, for Craighall is nearer Portobello than Musselburgh is).* He had opportunities for communicating with his friends in Musselburgh or elsewhere, and no obstacle was placed between him and his godmother communicating with each other. In June 1861 his name is marked as off the roll, having obtained employment,—the Parochial Board having, about that time, proposed to send him to the "House of Refuge." Since then he has maintained himself; at least he has not had recourse to the parish until a few days ago, when he applied for and received temporary assistance to help to maintain him, until the 23d instant, when he was to enter upon a new employment.

* See *P. S.* to this Report, below.

3. Mary Anne Reynolds.—Stated, in August 1857, to be five years of age. Would be six or in her sixth year when she was placed in the "Home" in May 1858, and will be 10 or in her 10th year now. She has remained in the "Home" since May 1858, and is there now. She is well cared for and educated, but she is not brought up in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church; and the Home being a strictly Protestant institution, neither she nor any other child of Roman Catholic parents, inmates there, will be instructed in the tenets of that Church, nor will a Roman Catholic clergyman be admitted so to instruct her or others. When Mary Anne and her sisters were placed in the Home, it was well known, or at least believed almost to a certainty, that she would there be placed beyond the reach of the teaching of a Roman Catholic clergyman, or of persons of that persuasion, and that she would be educated as a Protestant. Her residence at the Home was, however, from the first well known to Mr. D'Arcy, and to her godmother and other friends; and when her sister Elizabeth was in the parochial lodging-house, she was permitted occasionally to visit her there, and to read to her.

4. Patrick Reynolds.—Stated, in August 1857, to be four years of age. Would be five, or in his fifth year, when he was placed with Mrs. Speedie in May 1858, and will be nine, or in his ninth year, now. While with Mrs. Speedie at Eskside, he attended with regularity the same school to which his brother was sent. He accompanied Mrs. Speedie to the United Presbyterian church. He was on one occasion taken by Miss Graham to an Episcopalian chapel. Visited his sister Elizabeth from May to November 1859, when she was in the parochial lodging-house, as well as his other friends in Musselburgh, during his residence with Mrs. Speedie. He was also in the lodging-house before his sister's death, and states having seen Mr. D'Arcy in the lodging-house when that gentleman visited his sister there. In December 1859 he was sent to Mrs. Johnstone, at Craighall, where he has regularly attended school, and accompanied Mrs. Johnstone to stated Protestant worship. His existence and residence have always been well known. He has always been accessible to his Roman Catholic friends, to the Roman Catholic clergyman, to his godmother, and to any one who takes an interest in him, and no obstacle has been placed by the Parochial Board between him and them.

I have to add that no Roman Catholic school is known in the parish of Inveresk to which pauper children of Roman Catholic parents could be sent, and that parents who are not paupers have no means of obtaining education for their children in the parish except at the Protestant schools of the place, of which, I understand, they take advantage. In the matter of common school education, therefore, the Parochial Board, in sending such children to the schools of the place, are not dealing more unfairly by the pauper orphan children of Roman Catholic parents than Roman Catholic parents are dealing by their own children. In regard to the subjection of such children by the Parochial Board to the domestic influences of Protestant families, I beg to draw the attention of the Board to the statement by the inspector, that he knows of no Roman Catholic family where the pauper children would be properly taken care of,—meaning, of course, families of a rank akin to that of the children themselves.

The notes of evidence taken by me are appended hereto. The difficulty of fixing precise dates, where recollection of circumstances chiefly guided the persons examined, was considerable. I think I have succeeded, however, in determining the material dates in this case. In regard to the ages of the several children, I am disposed to place reliance upon the statement regarding them made by the inspector of Govan in August 1857, as he must have received his information at first hand from the *mother*, when she was chargeable to that parish.

The inspector having, since his examination, made a very careful search, supplied me on the 21st instant, with a note of dates, by which his evidence will require to be connected and read. I have added this note to his evidence. Reported by,

(signed) *W. A. Peterkin*, Visiting Officer.

Edinburgh, 23d December 1861.

P.S.—15th January 1862.—Having made farther inquiry in this case to-day, and had an opportunity of reading over my report, I desire to make the following corrections:—

Page 3, 12th line from top,* for *girls* read *children.*

Page 6, 16th line from top,† delete, "(*if indeed he had not more, for Craighall is nearer Portobello than Musselburgh is.*)"

Craighall

* Page 138 of this Return, line 32d from top. † See above, line 3d from top.

Inveresk, 1861-62.

Craighall is about two miles from Musselburgh, but the *road* from Craighall to Portobello is circuitous, and makes Craighall between three and four miles from Portobello by the public road.

(Initialed) *W. A. P.*

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *W. A. Peterkin.*

Sir, 10 January 1862.

With reference to your report relative to the cases of William, Mary Ann, and Patrick Reynolds, parish of Inveresk, I am directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision have remitted to you to examine the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy.

I am, &c.

W. A. Peterkin, Esq., Visiting Officer. (signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secy.

No. V.—Farther Report by Visiting Officer in the case of the Children Reynolds, Parish of Inveresk.

Musselburgh, 15 January 1862.

As instructed, I again visited the parish of Inveresk to-day, and having previously arranged, met with Mr. D'Arcy at the office of the Parochial Board at Musselburgh. The inspector being present, I informed Mr. D'Arcy that the present opportunity was afforded him of explaining some discrepancies which appeared between his statements, as contained in his letter of 11th December last, and the evidence which I had taken, and which I had reported to the Board of Supervision. I then read one by one his statements and the counter-statements referred to, and append the minute which I took of his evidence in explanation, expressing my readiness to take any additional evidence he might desire to adduce.

Notwithstanding Mr. D'Arcy's statement that it was with Philip Rourke, and not with Mrs. Rourke, that he *consented* to have the children placed, I have no hesitation in stating that I believe Mrs. Rourke's statement to be correct, and that neither Mr. D'Arcy nor the inspector placed the children in Rourke's house on the death of their mother.

2. Mr. D'Arcy adheres to his original statement, that Miss Graham denied to him that she had removed the children.

3. The interview with the inspector, which Mr. D'Arcy referred to, was one held immediately after the removal of the children, and took place at the inspector's office. The inspector, in his original statement, had confounded the two occasions on which he had met Mr. D'Arcy. On the first occasion they were alone, and on the second the conversation (whatever its subject) was between Mr. Charles and Mr. D'Arcy.

4. Mr. D'Arcy states his impression to be, that he had attended Elizabeth Reynolds up to within a day or two of her death. In regard to this, I have to state (although I did not take it down in evidence, thinking it unimportant) that Mr. Charles, Mrs. Low, and the inspector, informed me that Elizabeth Reynolds had lingered much longer than any of them expected. It is, therefore, perfectly possible that Mr. D'Arcy, when he last saw her, believed her to be near death, as others had done.

5. As to Mr. D'Arcy's supposition that, except the one said to be in the Refuge (Home), the children had altogether disappeared from Musselburgh after Elizabeth's death, and his grounds for thinking so, I can only refer to his statement now reported. He declined to give me any more explicit answer to my questions than is taken down.

6. In regard to the Catholic families in the parish with which the Parochial Board could board pauper Roman Catholic children, Mr. D'Arcy was not prepared to give me their names, but agreed to send them to the Board of Supervision.

In regard to the Roman Catholic school referred to at the close of Mr. D'Arcy's evidence, and as to which Thomas Beirne was sent for, but not being found, his wife came instead, I have to repeat, what I formerly reported, that that, or any other Roman Catholic school in the parish, was not known to the inspector.

Having read over my report of 23d December, and relative evidence, I can discover no alterations which I could make upon it, except on pages 3 and 6. The corrections I desire to make I have noted in a postscript to the report.

Reported by,
(signed) *W. A. Peterkin,* Visiting Officer.

No. VI.—Rev. *W. D'Arcy* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 17 January 1862.

I have been requested by the Board of Supervision to state the names of any families in Musselburgh with whom Catholic orphan children could be boarded out. I beg to instance the following:—Mrs. M'Nally, Mrs. Patk. Peydon, Mrs. Bartley, junr., all residing in Newbigging, Musselburgh. These are persons of the greatest respectability.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. D'Arcy.*

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Inveresk.

Sir, 18 January 1862.

I ENCLOSE a letter received this morning from the Rev. W. D'Arcy, which you will be good enough to return to me, and I will thank you to inform me as to the characters of the persons named therein, and their general fitness for the care of Roman Catholic orphan children.

I am, &c,

Mr. R. Wilson, Inspector, Inveresk. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VIII.—The Inspector of Poor, Inveresk, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 21 January 1862.

IN answer to yours of the 18th curt., relative to the parties recommended for boarding Roman Catholic orphan children with, I beg to state that the only one I know personally of the parties recommended is Mrs. Bartley, junior, she being a pauper on our roll for these three years past, with two young children. I would consider her a very eligible person, as she has a comfortable apartment with two beds; but she works at the net-factory all day, and her mother-in-law takes charge of her children in a neighbouring house while she is absent.

James M'Nally, with his wife and two daughters, have a comfortable house, of two apartments, with a bed in each; the daughters, who work in the factory, occupying one, and the husband and wife the other; and, from what I learn, conduct themselves satisfactorily.

Patrick Peydon, with his wife and mother-in-law, occupy a house of one apartment, with two beds. The house is not so comfortable as the above, having a clay floor, very much broken. The mother-in-law is Mrs. Bartley, senior, with whom the children of Mrs. Bartley, junior, remain during the day. They are said to be deserving otherwise.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Robert Wilson*, Inspector.

No. IX.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, dated 25 January 1862.

Inveresk.—The letter of the Rev. William D'Arcy, dated 11th December, requesting the Board of Supervision to order the Parochial Board to have the pauper children William, Mary Anne, and Patrick Reynolds removed to Roman Catholic families; reports by Mr. Peterkin, dated 23d December and 15th January; and letters from Mr. D'Arcy and Inspector, dated respectively 17th and 21st January, respecting Roman Catholic families with whom children could be boarded, all which were before the Board at last meeting, were again submitted. The Board named Mr. George Ross, advocate, a special Commissioner, in terms of the 11th section of the statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, to examine the girl Mary Anne Reynolds, with a view to ascertain her religious opinions and feelings, and report thereon to the Board; and directed the secretary to apply for the Lord Advocate's approval of this nomination, at the usual rate of remuneration.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Right Honourable the Lord Advocate, and the Lord Advocate's Approval therein requested.

My Lord, 25 January 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to apply for your Lordship's approval and consent, in terms of the 8th & 9th Vict. c. 83, s. 11, to the appointment of Mr. George Ross, advocate, as a Commissioner to inquire into and report as to the religious sentiments of Mary Anne Reynolds, aged ten years.

The child's parents, now deceased, were Roman Catholics, and the child herself has been for four years in a Protestant institution, in which she was placed by the Parochial Board of Inveresk.

In consequence of a demand on the part of the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, Roman Catholic priest, that the child should now be subjected to Roman Catholic teaching, it appears to the Board necessary to ascertain the present religious sentiments of the child.

I have also to request your Lordship's approval, in terms of the aforesaid enactment, to the rate of 10 *l.* 10 *s.* per diem, for the first day, and 5 *l.* 5 *s.* for each subsequent day engaged, as the amount of remuneration for Mr. Ross's time and trouble while engaged in the inquiry, being the rates formerly adopted.

I am, &c.

The Right Honourable the Lord Advocate. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

I approve,

25 January 1862. (signed) *J. Moncreiff.*

Inveresk, 1861–62.

No. XI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *George Ross*, Esq.

Sir, 25 January 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that the Board have nominated you as a special Commissioner to examine Mary Ann Reynolds, a pauper on the roll of Inveresk, and residing in that parish, with a view to ascertain her religious sentiments and feelings, and to report thereon to the Board.

I send you herewith a certified extract from the minutes of the Board, of this day's date, appointing you to that office.

I also enclose, for your information, the following documents:—

1. Letter, the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy to the Board of Supervision, dated 11th December 1861.
2. Report by Mr. Peterkin, dated 23d December 1861.
3. Further report by Mr. Peterkin, dated 13th January 1862.
4. Unadjusted draft minute of the Board of Supervision.

You will observe, from the tenor of the last paragraph but one in the unadjusted draft minute, the object which the Board desire you to keep in view in making this investigation.

The Board are anxious to be able to dispose of the case with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.

George Ross, Esq., Advocate. (signed) *W. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision to the Sheriff of Edinburgh.

Sir, 25 January 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to notify to you, in terms of the 11th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 8 & 9 Vict., c. 83, that the Board have appointed Mr. George Ross, advocate, a special Commissioner, to examine Mary Ann Reynolds, a pauper on the roll of Inveresk, and residing in that parish, with a view to ascertain her religious opinions and feelings, and to report thereon to the Board.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

J. T. Gordon, Esq., Sheriff of Edinburgh,
County Buildings.

No. XIII.—REPORT by the Special Commissioner appointed by the Board of Supervision to examine *Mary Ann Reynolds*, with a view to ascertain her religious opinions and feelings.

THE Commissioner proceeded this day to Musselburgh, and examined the girl Mary Ann Reynolds, under the remit made to him by the Board, and her declaration is appended hereto. The girl did not appear to be very intelligent for her years; but the mistress of the establishment in which she resides stated that she was a good reader. Before going to that establishment, she had received no religious education at all, and the religious opinions and feelings which she now entertains must therefore be attributed to the education she has received at the Industrial Home, of which she has been an inmate for nearly four years. She was unable to inform the Commissioner whether the school which she had attended when her parents were alive was a Protestant or a Roman Catholic school; but the Commissioner inquired at the office of the Parochial Board, and learned that it was a Protestant school, and also that there was no Roman Catholic school in Musselburgh. The child is most anxious to be allowed to remain where she is; and the Commissioner is not surprised that this should be the case, for the establishment of which she is now an inmate has every appearance of affording her a most comfortable home; and the difference in point of comfort between such an establishment and being boarded out in the usual way must be very great indeed.

(signed) *George Ross*, Cr.

7, Forres-street, 27 January 1862.

Declaration of Mary Ann Reynolds.

COMPEARED Mary Ann Reynolds, who being interrogated, declares: I am nearly ten years of age. Both my father and mother are dead. My mother died after my father but I cannot say how long ago. After my mother's death, I went to live with Mrs. York (Roorke). Her first name was Margaret. I cannot say how long I lived with her. When I left her I came here, and I have been here ever since. I think I have been here four years. While my mother was alive I never went to church, but I went to Mr. M'Nab's school in Musselburgh. It was a week-day school. I was not taught any catechism there, nor did I read my bible there. I did not go to any Sunday school. I was attending

attending that school when my mother died, and I continued to attend it while I lived with Mrs. York (Roorke). I do not know if it was a Roman Catholic or a Protestant school. I left that school when I came here, and I read the bible and was taught my catechism here. My father and mother were Roman Catholics. They did not go often to church. I never went to a Roman Catholic church. Since I came here I have gone to North Esk church. I like going to that church. I also like to read my bible and to learn the catechism which I am taught here. I do not know the difference between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church, except that a Protestant can read the bible and a Roman Catholic cannot. I would like to remain here, and not to go anywhere else. I would be sorry if I were not allowed to read my bible or to learn the catechism which I am taught here. I would be sorry if I were taken to any school where I would not be allowed to read my bible. Interrogated—Who was the mother of Jesus Christ? Declares—The Virgin Mary. Interrogated—When you pray, to whom do you pray? Declares—To God. Interrogated—Do you ever pray to the Virgin Mary? Declares—No. Interrogated—Do you think it would be right to pray to the Virgin Mary? Declares—No. Interrogated—Why would it not be right to pray to the Virgin Mary? Declares—Because we ought to pray to God only. Interrogated—Do you know if Roman Catholics pray to the Virgin Mary? Declares—Yes. Interrogated—How do you know? Declares—My mistress told us. Interrogated—Declares, I would not like to go to a school where I would be told to pray to the Virgin Mary. Interrogated—Declares, I cannot write very well with ink; I can only write on the slate. What has just been read over to me is all correct.

Inveresk, 1861–62.

(signed) *Marianne Reynolds.*

No. XIV.—Minute of Board of Supervision, dated 5 February 1862.

Inveresk.—The Board took into consideration a letter dated the 11th December, from the Rev. William D'Arcy, Roman Catholic priest at Portobello, in which he complains that William, Mary Anne, and Patrick Reynolds, orphan children of Roman Catholic parents, consigned to his spiritual care by their widowed mother on her deathbed at Musselburgh, in May 1858, had been removed from the house of a family in which he had placed them, and had been educated as Protestants by the Parochial Board of Inveresk, in which parish Musselburgh is situated. Mr. D'Arcy's letter concludes with the following request:—"May I beg the Board of Supervision to inquire into what I cannot but deem a very flagrant and cruel case of proselytism, and, with the least delay, to order the removal of those children to a Catholic family, of which I can suggest many of the greatest respectability, both in Musselburgh and the neighbourhood." And he adds—"I am ready to prove the truth of every part of the above statement."

The Board had also before them the reports of the visiting officer, dated the 23d December 1861 and 15th January 1862, on the whole circumstances of the case, together with the report, dated 27th January, of the special Commissioner named by the Board to ascertain and report as to the religious opinions and feelings of Mary Anne Reynolds.

The Board cannot regard all Mr. D'Arcy's statements as proved, but, with reference to the evidence, must regard them as in some important particulars erroneous. The length of time which has elapsed, nearly four years, since the occurrences to which he refers, may account for some of those statements. At the same time, there can be no doubt that enough has been established fully to justify a complaint to the Board, which it is to be regretted, had not been made four years ago.

Mr. D'Arcy, in his letter above referred to, says, "I placed them (the children), after her (their mother's) death, with a Philip Rourke, in Musselburgh; but a few days thereafter I heard that a Miss Graham of Inveresk had called and taken them away, saying she was authorised to do so."

Margaret Rorke or Rourke, wife of Philip Rourke, of Musselburgh, says, "A day or two after their mother's death, I took the children to my house on my own suggestion, from a charitable feeling towards them. They were not placed with me by any one, neither by the inspector nor by Mr. D'Arcy. After they were with me, the eldest daughter went to the inspector to see what was to be done with them. I did not take them into my house with the intention of keeping them, but merely until arrangements could be made by the parish regarding them. While they were with me Mr. D'Arcy came to see them, and told me to keep them until he saw me again. When Elizabeth went to the inspector, he told her to tell me to speak to him. I went to see him, and he asked me to keep them, and asked me how much I would take to do so. I then declined to take them, as I had no room for them at that time."

And again, "I am sure Mr. D'Arcy did not request me to keep them altogether. If he had asked me I could not have done so; my room was too small."

The Board see no sufficient reason to doubt the truth of Mrs. Rourke's evidence. Mr. D'Arcy, in his examination, when the discrepancy between Mrs. Rourke's statement and his own was pointed out to him, repeated, as stated in his letter, that it was with Philip Rourke, and not with Mrs. Rourke, that he had placed the children, and that he did not consider Mrs. Rourke a credible witness, because she had relapsed into Protestantism after having been baptised by him as a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. Philip Rourke, with whom Mr. D'Arcy stated that he had placed the children, was not examined, because he was in gaol for smuggling. It must be kept in view, however, that the ages of the

Inveresk, 1861–62.

children were, at that time: Elizabeth about 11, William about 8, Mary Anne about 6, and Patrick about 5; and it cannot be supposed that Mr. D'Arcy could have considered Philip Rourke's house a fit abode for pauper children of those ages, had he not relied on the character and conscientious conduct towards them of Mrs. Rourke, on whom it is evident that they must have been mainly dependent for care and treatment. It is further obvious from Mrs. Rourke's evidence, that the inspector had no desire to remove the children from her house, in which it appears that Mr. D'Arcy wished them to be, but that, on the contrary, they were removed from thence only because there was not accommodation for them there, and Mrs. Rourke therefore declined to keep them.

Mr. D'Arcy states, in his letter to the Board, with reference to the removal of the children from Mrs. Rourke, "I heard that a Miss Graham of Inveresk had called and taken them away, saying she was authorised to do so. This Miss Graham denied; but referred me to Mr. Wilson, the inspector, in a manner which seemed to indicate that she was not a stranger to their removal." Miss Graham, in her evidence, says, "I remember Mr. D'Arcy calling upon me immediately after the removal of the children, and on the same day. I did not deny that I had taken the children to the house. I admitted that at once, and referred him to the inspector for my authority to do so."

With reference to the eldest of the children, Elizabeth, who in November 1859 (having returned from Glasgow in that year) died in the hospital of the Parochial Board in Musselburgh, Mr. D'Arcy says, "I attended her during her death-bed illness, in which her piety was most remarkable."

The matron of the hospital (Elizabeth Lowe), in her evidence says, with reference to Elizabeth Reynolds, "Mr. D'Arcy also came to see her; perhaps half-a-dozen times during the eight months she was in the house. She was in the house some weeks before he came to see her. I told the Duffys that Elizabeth was rather worse. I understood they told Mr. D'Arcy, for he came the week following to see her, and after that he came occasionally. About a month before her death he told me not to send for him, as he had done all he could for her."

It may be right to add that this poor girl lingered longer than any one had anticipated.

In his letter to the Board, Mr. D'Arcy writes, "On inquiring afterwards for the other children, I was led to think that they had entirely disappeared from Musselburgh."

From the evidence of Mrs. Rourke, of Elizabeth Lowe, of Catherine Duffy, godmother of one of the children, of Elizabeth Speedie, with whom the boys were boarded, and of the boys themselves, William and Patrick Reynolds, it appears that since the death of their mother they have constantly resided either in Musselburgh or its immediate vicinity; that the place of their residence was at all times well known, not only to all of these witnesses, but to many other persons, and especially to the godmothers of two of the children residing in Musselburgh, who, as well as Catherine Duffy, were members of Mr. D'Arcy's congregation; that William, Patrick, and Mary Anne Reynolds visited their sister repeatedly while she was in the hospital; that the two boys were for some time inmates of the hospital while their sister was there, and saw Mr. D'Arcy there, though he did not speak to them. It is plain, moreover, that, besides all these persons, the inspector must always have known where the children resided.

The Board can see no reason to believe that Mr. D'Arcy could have had any difficulty in ascertaining where the boys resided, or that he would have encountered any impediment in visiting them. Yet it does not appear that any Roman Catholic clergyman ever visited them, or that even their Roman Catholic godmothers, who were living near them, and whom the boys frequently went to see, ever went to see them, or made any attempt to get a Roman Catholic clergyman to visit them. So far as the Roman Catholics, lay or clerical, were concerned, it would seem that these two boys, who were at all times accessible to them, might have remained until now without any religious instruction whatever.

Mr. D'Arcy, in his examination, has failed to account for such a state of things; but if all children of Roman Catholic parents are to look for their religious instruction exclusively to the clergymen of that persuasion, it would be a satisfaction to the Board to be assured that those clergymen are able and willing to take the necessary measures for imparting that instruction.

The inspector states that there neither was, nor is now, any Roman Catholic school in the parish to which these boys could have been, or could now, be sent; and although Mr. D'Arcy alludes to a Roman Catholic in Musselburgh, who taught some children in the evening, after his day's labour was completed, the Board are of opinion that this did not constitute such a school as the Parochial Board would have been justified in entrusting these boys to for their education.

So far as regards the two boys, William and Patrick Reynolds, it does not appear to the Board that there are any grounds on which they could hold Mr. D'Arcy's complaint as well founded. If these boys have not hitherto received that religious instruction in the persuasion of their parents which they ought to have received, the fault is not with the Parochial Board.

It is not so, however, in the case of the two girls, and especially of the younger, Mary Anne, who shortly after her mother's death in May 1858, was placed, and has ever since been retained, in a Protestant institution, to which the clergymen of the persuasion of her parents are denied access. This is clearly a course which no parochial Board can be justified in taking; and, whatever may have been the motive for adopting it, the result has in effect been that the child of Roman Catholic parents has been educated by the Parochial Board as a Protestant, and excluded from the religious instructions of the Roman Catholic clergy

clergy, in disregard of Mr. D'Arcy's remonstrance in May 1858, and in contravention of the rules and injunctions of this Board. Inveresk, 1861–62.

Of the three surviving children whom Mr. D'Arcy calls upon the Parochial Board to have placed in Roman Catholic families, William is now maintaining himself, and is no longer in receipt of parochial relief. He states that, while in receipt of relief, he was in the habit of attending Mr. D'Arcy's chapel at Portobello, and was not prevented from going there when he desired it.

Mary Anne is still in the institution in which she was placed on her removal from Mrs. Rourke's in May 1858. She has there been maintained in great comfort, carefully attended to and educated, and has been brought up as a Protestant. It is greatly to be regretted that, on the failure of his remonstrance, addressed verbally four years ago to the inspector of the parish, Mr. D'Arcy should not have taken any step to bring the matters of which he now complains to the notice of this Board. He took no such steps, but permitted this girl, now about 10 years of age, to be assiduously trained for four years as a Protestant, being in fact the only religious instruction she has ever received; and not till then does he come to this Board to demand that the religious instruction which she has hitherto received shall be set aside, and that, however repugnant to her feelings and sentiments the change may be, she shall be compelled to receive instruction in the Roman Catholic tenets; that she shall, at the same time, be required to renounce the comforts and advantages, material and moral, of her present abode, and to reside in the family of a Roman Catholic working man who is willing to receive pauper boarders.

The Board, while they censure the course pursued with reference to Mary Anne Reynolds by the Parochial Board, and must hold that Board and the inspector responsible that no Roman Catholic pauper child is again placed beyond the reach of Roman Catholic religious instruction, cannot now require the removal of Mary Anne Reynolds to a Roman Catholic family willing to receive her as a pauper boarder, unless they are satisfied that, after the lapse of four years, the removal can still be effected without such violence to the girl's religious feelings, sentiments, and predilections as it would be unjust to resort to; and the report of the special Commissioner has failed to satisfy them that such violence would not be done by her removal, as requested by Mr. D'Arcy.

The youngest of these children, Patrick, now in his ninth year, is in nearly all respects differently situated; and the Board are of opinion that he ought to be placed in a Roman Catholic family as soon as a suitable one can be found for him in the parish. In the meantime, Mr. D'Arcy, or any other known clergyman of the Roman Catholic persuasion who may desire to visit him, must have every facility for doing so at reasonable hours.

Note.—The above minute was communicated to the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy as the Board's reply to his letter of the 11th December 1861, and also to the Inspector of Inveresk, for the information of the Parochial Board.

PARISH OF EDINBURGH.—1862. Edinburgh, 1862.

CASE OF GEORGE MACLEAN.

No. I.—Petition by *John Maclean*, 19 March 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland. The Petition of *John Maclean*, now in the City Poorhouse,

Humbly sheweth,

That your petitioner, and his son, George Maclean, entered the city poorhouse some time ago. That your petitioner is a Roman Catholic, and is so registered in the poorhouse books; and has so brought up his said son, now aged 12 years, who is also so registered, and received instruction from the Rev. George Bampton, Roman Catholic clergyman, while in said poorhouse.

That your petitioner, who is confined to bed and very unwell, has just learned that his said son was yesterday sent as a Protestant to the parish of Markinch in Fife, many miles distant from any Catholic place of worship, to be brought up as a Protestant.

Therefore your petitioner appeals to the Board of Supervision to order the immediate return of said George Maclean to Edinburgh, and his transfer as a Roman Catholic to a Catholic family in a suitable locality; and to take such measures against such further injury to said boy as the Board of Supervision may think necessary.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

(signed) his *John* + *Maclean*. mark.

Edinburgh, 1862.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 21 March 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed petition from John Maclean, a Roman Catholic inmate of the poorhouse, in reference to the religious education of his son George; and I am to call upon you for any observations you may have to make upon the allegations therein contained, by return of post. You will at the same time return the petition.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

Mr. George Greig, Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

No. III.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 22 March 1862.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday; and in answer beg to state, that my assistant, who has charge of boarding the children out in the country, sent out the boy George Maclean to board in the parish of Markinch, without having first made himself aware, as he ought to have done, what was his religious belief. So soon, however, as he ascertained his mistake, he ordered the boy to be sent back; and he was accordingly returned to the poorhouse yesterday morning. I exceedingly regret the mistake, and shall take care that it is not repeated.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig,*
Inspector.

I return Maclean's complaint.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 28 March 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22d instant, respecting the removal of George Maclean to Markinch, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

The Board have to remind you that you are responsible for the acts of your assistants, and regret that the condition of things in the parish is such as to make so gross a mistake possible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

Mr. G. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *John Maclean.*

John Maclean, City Poorhouse, Forrest Road, 28 March 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, dated the 19th March, complaining that your son, George Maclean, had been sent to Markinch, to be there brought up as a Protestant.

I have submitted your letter to the Board of Supervision; and I am to transmit to you in answer the annexed copy of a communication from the inspector of poor of Edinburgh on the subject.

The Board have reminded the inspector that he is responsible for the acts of his assistants, and intimated to him their regret that the condition of things in the parish is such as to make so gross a mistake possible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

CASE OF RICHARD MULDOON'S CHILDREN.

No. I.—PETITION of *Charles Muldoon,* dated 24 March 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland. The Petition of Charles Muldoon, Lodging-house Keeper, No. 204, Cowgate, Edinburgh, cousin-german to Manus Muldoon, father of Richard Muldoon, lately in the City Poorhouse in Edinburgh, and the only relative at present in Edinburgh of said Richard Muldoon,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT upon the 1st day of July 1861, a petition was presented by Mr. George Greig, inspector of the city parish of Edinburgh, to the sheriff of Edinburgh, stating that Richard

Edinburgh, 1862.

Richard Muldoon, there named Mildon, a native of Ireland, had become chargeable as a pauper to said parish, along with his children, John, aged eight, Arthur, aged six, and Mary, aged four, without having a legal settlement in Scotland, and praying for warrant to remove said Richard Muldoon and his said children to Ireland. That after a long proof, which established that said Richard Muldoon had a settlement in said city parish, the sheriff-substitute, on 3d July 1861, pronounced a judgment, finding "That said defender has acquired a settlement in the parish of Edinburgh, by continuous residence therein for five years, in terms of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 83, sec. 76, and that the evidence does not establish that he has not retained said settlement," and refusing the prayer of said petition. That thereafter said children remained in the city poorhouse until sometime in January or February of this year; and said Richard Muldoon, who suffered from partial blindness, continued partly in said poorhouse, and partly in Edinburgh, receiving money from said Board, until sometime in said months, when he was persuaded by said Parochial Board to leave Edinburgh, and received money and clothes to go to Ireland; but whether he actually has gone there is not known to your petitioner, although it is not improbable that, in the hope of recovering his health, he may have done so. He states that he had received 1*l.*, besides clothes, to go away; but gave it to be understood that he would not be absent long, and that his children, who had been sent by the Board he could not tell where, should not, he said, be allowed to remain long away. That said Richard Muldoon was doubtless, like nearly all paupers in Scotland, made to suppose that, until able himself to maintain his children, he had no right to interfere to prevent their being sent out of the parish, and that he must content himself with such assurances as are usually given, that they would be placed in the most favourable position for being brought up in his own religion, and otherwise well treated. That your petitioners have lately discovered what was concealed from said Richard Muldoon, that a report of said children being at Pathhead in this county is untrue, or, at least, is no longer true, and that said children have been sent by said Parochial Board to the parish of Cannisbay, in the most extreme northernmost corner of Scotland, and at a distance utterly beyond the possibility of access to Catholic worship. That if said Richard Muldoon had no settlement in the parish of Edinburgh, his said children fell to be removed to Ireland; but, through his settlement in the city parish, his children have also a settlement in that parish, and can have none in any other during its subsistence. That the late Mary Shearer, or Muldoon, wife of said Richard Muldoon, and mother of said children, was a native of said parish of Cannisbay, and a Protestant; but after her marriage in St. Mary's Catholic chapel, Edinburgh, to said Richard Muldoon, who is and always has been a Roman Catholic, she embraced the Catholic religion, and was baptized and formally received into the Roman Catholic church by the Rev. William Downie, of St. Mary's, prior to her death in June 1861. That said children were all baptized and educated Roman Catholics, and the two eldest received instruction as such from the Rev. George Bampton, Roman Catholic priest, during the time they were in said city poorhouse. That your petitioners cannot say whether the sending of these children to the parish of Cannisbay was done with the sole view of proselytizing them, or may not also have been done with the view of defrauding said parish, as they do not know whether they have been sent there as liable to be maintained by Cannisbay, or are to be paid for there by the city Parochial Board; but however this may be, it is in violation of the legal rights of said children, and an injury and injustice to them as the children of Roman Catholic parents, and baptized and educated in the Catholic faith.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that it may please the Board of Supervision to order the immediate return of the said children to the city parish of Edinburgh, until such other arrangement can be made as will secure them access to Roman Catholic worship and instruction, and to make inquiry into, and suitably to punish whoever may be responsible for the injury and injustice committed against them.

his
Charles + Muldoon.
mark.

(signed) *Henry Wood*, witness, 321, Cowgate.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Charles Muldoon.*

28 March 1862.

Charles Muldoon, Lodging-house Keeper, Cowgate, Edinburgh,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your petition to the Board of Supervision, dated 24th March, complaining of the removal to Canisbay of the children of Richard Muldoon, a Roman Catholic, by the Parochial Board of Edinburgh.

The Board will inquire into the matter complained of, after which I will again communicate with you.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

Edinburgh, 1862.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 28 March 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed petition of Charles Muldoon, complaining of the removal to Canisbay of the children of Richard Muldoon, a Roman Catholic; and I am to request you to furnish the Board with any observations thereon which you may have to make, with as little delay as possible, at the same time returning the petition.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Richard Muldoon's Children.

Sir, 31 March 1862.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, enclosing petition of Charles Muldoon, complaining of the removal to Canisbay of the children of Richard Muldoon; and in answer beg to say, that the said Richard Muldoon has no settlement in this parish. When the case was brought before the sheriff for his removal to Ireland, I was able to obtain evidence of only one absence of four months from the parish in the course of a period of five years; and though the sheriff expressed an opinion that this was sufficient interruption of the resident settlement as between two Scotch parishes, he would refuse to grant a warrant of removal to Ireland, which, being of a *quasi* criminal nature, entitled the pauper to the benefit of any doubt that he might have. He then received casual out-door relief from this parish on several occasions till 5th November last, when he applied for admission for himself and his children into the poorhouse, on the ground that the person with whom they lodged had been sent to prison, that he had lost his employment, and could get no person to keep them. He and the children were accordingly admitted into the poorhouse, from which he absconded two days thereafter by scaling the wall, leaving his children behind him. On learning this, I caused my assistant to make inquiry after him at his friends, and other places, but he could find no trace of him; and I had no doubt that he had formed a plan of deserting his children, as he had done on a former occasion. I accordingly, on the 14th November, intimated the circumstance to the parish of Canisbay, which had formerly supported the children as the parish of their mother's birth. Canisbay accordingly admitted liability for their support, and on the 13th January last sent an officer here, who removed them to that parish on that day. Muldoon himself called here on the 22d of that month, and asked me to send him to Ireland. He, in a casual way, asked my assistant where the children were, and was answered that they had been sent to the country; to which he replied that he was glad. He was brought before the Relief Committee of this Board on 31st January, and repeated his request to be sent home to Ireland, to which the committee agreed as follows:—"Inspector to send him to Ireland—he is willing to go." And accordingly I relieved some necessary articles of clothing from pawn, and supplied him with others necessary, and on the 4th of February paid his fare to Glasgow, and gave him a letter to Mr. Adamson, inspector of poor there, requesting him to forward him to Londonderry, and allow him 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and the usual provisions for the journey.

It is not true that this Board persuaded him to go to Ireland, or gave him money to go there. He himself applied here, as above stated, expressly to be sent to Ireland. I refused to send him without an order from the Board, but informed him that if he chose he might prefer his request to the Relief Committee, which met on the Friday following; and he accordingly did so. He received no money; and a party was sent with him to the train to pay his fare to Glasgow. It was never sought to be concealed from Richard Muldoon where his children were, but he never made any special inquiry after them; and as he was aware that they were supported by the parish of Canisbay when he formerly deserted them, he would naturally understand that they would be again under the care of that parish. The children were not sent to Canisbay either with the view of proselytising them, or with the view of defrauding that parish, but removed by the inspector of Canisbay as paupers belonging to his parish after he had satisfied himself as to the fact; and claim was made on Canisbay for them in good faith, believing that their settlement was in the parish of their mother's birth, their father having no settlement in Scotland, and having deserted them.

I return Charles Muldoon's petition.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig,* Inspector.

W. S. Walker, Esq., Secretary, Board of Supervision.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh. Edinburgh, 1862.

Case of Richard Muldoon's Children.

Sir, 11 April 1862.

I am directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision are of opinion that, after the decision of the sheriff, acquiesced in by the parochial Board, that Muldoon had acquired, and that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that he had lost, a residential settlement in Edinburgh, the pauper and his children were clearly poor persons chargeable to the parish of Edinburgh, and the children were wrongfully removed to Canisbay. The Board therefore recommend to the Parochial Board to have the children brought back to Edinburgh as soon as possible.

I am also to call upon you to explain how it happened that, after such a decision by the sheriff, you still held the parish of Canisbay to be the parish of settlement, and urged the removal of the children.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*,
Secretary.

Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh.

No. VI.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Muldoon's Children.

Sir, 27 May 1862.

In answer to your letter of the 11th ultimo in regard to this case, I now beg leave to enclose a copy minute of the Law Committee of this Board on the subject; and I have to mention that I have requested the inspector of Canisbay to return the children here.

In answer to your request to explain how it happened that, after such a decision by the sheriff, this Board still held the settlement to be in the parish of Canisbay, I have to state that I understood the sheriff to say that he was of opinion the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted because it was of a *quasi* criminal nature; though, had the case been a dispute with another parish in Scotland, he would be disposed to hold that a settlement had not been acquired. I answered that, as I had no hope of changing his Lordship's opinion, I would not insist farther in the matter, and I left the Court in the belief that the case had thus dropt; and my assistant, who was also present, had the same understanding; and I was not aware that the sheriff had given any decision whatever in the case, till at your request I obtained a copy of the proceedings from the sheriff clerk.

I return the certified copy of the proceedings, and

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig*,
Inspector.

Enclosure in No. VI.

At a Meeting of the Law Committee of the Parochial Board of Edinburgh, held on the 26th of May 1862.—Mr. *Dunn* in the Chair.

Read remit by the Law Committee, and letter from the Board of Supervision of the 11th ultimo, in regard to the case of Muldoon's children, and proceedings before the sheriff; and the committee having fully considered the matter, and having regard to the deliverance of the sheriff, and the recent judgment in the case of M'Crorie *v.* Cowan, are of opinion, and instruct the inspector, that the recommendation in the said letter should be complied with, and that he should furnish to the Board of Supervision the explanation required by them.

As regards the judgment of the sheriff, the committee are of opinion, that in finding that Muldoon had acquired a settlement in the parish of Edinburgh, the sheriff went beyond his powers, and decided a matter which did not fall within the prayer or object of such a petition; but as the Committee are of opinion that the finding is not *res judicata*, as in a question between this parish and any other parish against which they may have a claim of relief, and as it is not intended to insist in such a claim against the parish of Canisbay, they recommend that no step should be taken for the purpose of opening up or setting aside the sheriff's judgment in the present case, but that the inspector should be instructed that, should any similar case occur, he should either withdraw the petition before judgment dismissing it is pronounced, or represent to the sheriff that in dismissing such a complaint he should not insert a finding similar to that now complained of. In the event of the sheriff disregarding such a representation, the inspector then to represent the matter to the Board, and it will be for them then seriously to consider what step they should take to obtain redress.

The meeting then adjourned.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *G. Greig*,
Inspector.

Edinburgh, 1862.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Charles Muldoon.*

Charles Muldoon, 321, Cowgate. 6 June 1862.

With reference to your petition of the 24th March, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that the Parochial Board of Edinburgh have now resolved to bring back the children of your brother Richard Muldoon (John, Arthur, and Mary) from the parish of Canisbay.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell,*
Pro Secretary.

West Linton, 1862.

PARISH OF WEST LINTON.—1862.

No. I.—Mr. *Thomas Bowie,* Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 31 March 1862.

I write to you for information. A Catholic pauper died, leaving a daughter 10 years old, wishing the child to be brought up in the Catholic faith. The inspector of the parish from which the mother received relief wishes to have the child under his care, where it could not be brought up a Catholic, and where it would be certainly brought up a Protestant. Can the Parochial Board and inspector legally refuse to support the child in a place where due care would be taken to fulfil the mother's wishes and the child's own desire? Please to return me an answer at your earliest convenience.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Bowie.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *Thomas Bowie,* Lanark.

Sir, 1 April 1862.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st ultimo.

I enclose for your information a circular recently issued by the Board of Supervision respecting the education of Roman Catholic children.*

If you will transmit to me the name of the child and parish to which you refer, the circumstances will be immediately investigated by this Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

No III.—Mr. *Thomas Bowie* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Mary O'Brien, of West Linton, now in Lanark.

Sir, 2 April 1862.

I thank you for the information you have sent me, and for offering to look into and settle the case. Both the father and mother of the girl have lately died. The girl's name is Mary O'Brien, and while her mother was living, one shilling a week was received from the parish of West Linton on behalf of the girl. Her mother being dead more will be required. Please observe, the inspector has not positively refused out-door relief; he has only requested that the girl should be sent to be under his care. But as it is not likely he would attend to my request if I asked for out-door relief in money, the demand would come with more force from you. Please let me know the result.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Bowie.*

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, West Linton.

Sir, 3 April 1862.

I enclose two letters which I have received from Thomas Bowie respecting the case of Mary O'Brien, and I will thank you to return them to me with any observations or explanation that you may have to offer, especially with reference to the Board of Supervision's circular letter, No. 2, 1862.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

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* *See* Minute of 13th February 1862, p. 4.

West Linton, 1862.

No V.—The Inspector of Poor, West Linton, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Child Mary O'Brien.

Sir, 8 April 1862.

I THINK the best explanation I can give you of the above case is to send you copies of the correspondence between the inspector of Lanark and myself, from which you will be better able to judge of the whole matter. From inquiries that I have made, I believe that both the girl's parents were Roman Catholics. The episcopal clergyman here, however, stated to me that he believed the mother was a Protestant; but, even assuming that both parents were Catholic, these Lanark people had no right to assert that I would board the girl with a Protestant family. This I certainly would not have done in the face of the Board of Supervision's circular letter, No. 2, 1862; and to show this, I may mention, that a month ago I read the circular letter to the chairman and another member of our Board when speaking of this very matter. Enclosed I return you Thomas Bowie's two letters.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Morgan,*
Inspector.

COPY CORRESPONDENCE referred to in preceding Letter, and appended thereto.

Case of Mary O'Brien, 50 years, and Child 9.

Sir, Lanark, 25 February 1862.

THE above named and child came to Lanark on Tuesday, and applied to me on Saturday last, being in destitute circumstances. I relieved and sent our doctor to examine her. He reports that she was suffering from bronchitis, and did not think she would recover. She stated to me that she had resided in West Linton for 11 or 12 years, with John Govan five years, and then in the property of John Wilson, flesher, three years, and afterwards 1½ years in lodgings. Her husband, John O'Brien, died on 31st December 1861, and was buried 1st January 1862.

Your admission, with instructions, will oblige your obedient servant.

(signed) *John Aikman,*
Inspector.

Mr. W. Morgan, Inspector of Poor,
West Linton.

Sir, Lanark, 26 February 1862.

I BEG to intimate to you that Mary Adams or O'Brien died yesterday afternoon, and will be buried this day at two o'clock P.M. I wish to know what I have to do in regard to the girl, whether I will send her home to your parish, or how to act in the matter. Your immediate reply will oblige.

I am &c.
(signed) *John Aikman,*
Inspector.

Mr. W. Morgan, Inspector of Poor,
West Linton.

Case of Mary Adams or O'Brien and Child.

Dear Sir, West Linton, 28 February 1862.

I DULY received yours of the 25th inst., giving me notice of the above case, and also of the 26th informing me of her death, and in reply have to inform you that she has been an admitted pauper in this parish since her husband's death in January last. I am convinced the mother's death is not much to be regretted, so far as the daughter is concerned, as she was a most incorrigible drinker, and the girl will be much better brought up without her.

I suspect the girl could not be trusted to travel from Carnwath station to this alone, and I think if you will keep her for a few days, I will have a chance of getting her through from Biggar by cart; but I will write you again before that.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Morgan,*
Inspector.

Mr. John Aikman, Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 76, High-street, Lanark, 3 March 1862.

I WRITE to inform you that Mary O'Brien, relict of the late John O'Brien, labourer, who resided in West Linton, died in my house here on Tuesday last. She came here on the previous Wednesday, the 19th ultimo, with the view of taking a house and residing here. Being acquainted previously, she, with her daughter, a girl of nine or 10 years of age, called on me, and stated her design of settling here. I gave them a bed for the night.

West Linton, 1862. That night she was seized with a pain in the stomach; she grew worse; we called Dr Grey; he prescribed some medicine; however, it had no effect; she gradually sank, and on Tuesday following she died. On Wednesday she was interred by the parochial authorities. The girl has had some benefit off West Linton since her father's death, and she is still unable to do for herself. Some assistance will be still required. She is very loath to leave my house; and indeed from what I promised to her mother on her deathbed, I would not like to part with her. My chief object in writing this is to ask whether you would grant any additional allowance for the poor orphan, as I am a working man, and unable to feed, clothe, and educate her without some help. I would respectfully request you to inform me what allowance you would grant me for this purpose. As to my character, and the probable treatment the girl would meet with, I refer you to Mr. Aikman, Inspector of the Poor for this parish. Hoping to hear from you soon,

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Clark.*

Mr. Morgan, Inspector of Poor,
West Linton.

Case of Girl Mary O'Brien.

Dear Sir, West Linton, 6 March 1862.

I HAVE received a letter from a John Clark, labourer, residing at 76, High-street, Lanark, requesting me to allow the above-named girl to remain with him as a boarder. I send you his letter that you may judge of it, and would thank you to give me your opinion of the matter. Is he a proper person with whom to board the girl? if he is not, I would never think of it. I do not know whether or not the parents were of the Roman Catholic persuasion, or that the girl herself wishes to be brought up in that faith; but it occurs to me that this is likely, that this man is so anxious to get hold of her. I would thank you to inform me as to these things, with any other information you can give me, and also what sum weekly this man is willing to board her at. Has he a family of his own? When you write, please return Clark's letter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Morgan,* Inspector.

Mr. Aikman, Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Case of Girl O'Brien.

Dear Sir, Lanark, 8 March 1862.

I HAVE yours of the 6th instant, enclosing one from John Clark, labourer, residing at 76, High-street, Lanark; and in answer beg to say, that I think this girl should not be allowed to board in his family, for the following reasons: I consider that Clark is not in circumstances to enable him to pay attention to the girl, as he made application to me for temporary relief a few nights ago, in respect he could not find work, and as he is of intemperate habits. He was convicted of being drunk and guilty of a breach of the peace not long ago in this town. I offered to take the girl into the poorhouse, but he would not listen to it. I return you Clark's letter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Aikman,*
Inspector.

Mr. Wm. Morgan, Inspector of Poor,
West Linton.

Case of Mary O'Brien's Child.

West Linton, by Penicuick,
Dear Sir, 25 March 1862.

AFTER what you wrote to me in regard to the man Clark, I could not think of allowing the above girl to remain under his charge, and consequently would thank you to send her through to Biggar on Saturday next by the train arriving there at 12 o'clock noon. The carter, John Dickson, will be at the station to receive her; the guard or some other of the officials, however, had better be spoken to on the subject, in case of her being carried past. You had better tell Clark that I wanted her here, in order that she might be under my own eyes. On your sending me a note of any extra expense in the case, I will remit you the amount.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Morgan,*
Inspector of Poor.

Mr. Aikman, Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Case of Mary O'Brien's child.

Inspector of Poor's Office, Lanark,
26 March 1862.

Dear Sir,

Immediately on receipt of yours of Saturday, I called on Clark, and he and his wife most positively refused to part with the girl. He stated that at most she would get but 2 *d.* a day from the Board, and rather than part with her for such a sum, he would work himself for her support. He also said that she was daily attending the chapel (Catholic) school, and that he paid for her education.

I agree with you in thinking, that taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, it is a pity the girl should be brought up under the guardianship of Clark.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Aikman*, Inspector.

Mr. W. Morgan, Inspector of Poor,
West Linton.

Case of Mary O'Brien or O'Bryan, orphan.

33, Wellgate, Lanark, 8 April 1862.

Sir,

The Board of Supervision of the Poor in Scotland has lately issued a circular to Parochial Boards, requiring that they should board out Roman Catholic children for the purpose of receiving Catholic instruction and a Catholic education, when the said Boards have no means of giving them instruction in their neighbourhood. The mother of the child, Mary O'Brien, died here lately, and she expressed a wish that her child should be brought up in her own faith. In behalf of the Catholic priest here, I am requested to inform you, he considers himself guardian of this child, in regard to spirituals, but he is prepared to give account of the proper expenditure of any money that may be lodged with him, when he will be required to do so, for the maintenance of the child. He will lodge the child with some decent family, within easy reach of the school, and account to you how the money you will provide is expended. The ordinary sum in such cases as this is not less than 2 *s.* 9 *d.* a week. While the Catholic priest considers himself the guardian of the child, in regard to spirituals, he admits that the parochial Board of West Linton is guardian, in regard to temporals, and as such ought to supply the means of maintenance, and in such a place where the child may receive a Catholic education. In your reply, address me as above, at the head of this note, and I will lay it before the Catholic priest.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Bowie.*

Mr. W. Morgan, Inspector of Poor,
West Linton.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *Thomas Bowie*, Lanark.

11 April 1862.

Sir,

Referring to your letters dated 31st ult. and 2d instant, respecting the case of Mary O'Brien, I have to inform you that the inspector of West Linton stated that you had no right to asssume that he would board the girl with a Protestant family, and that he certainly would not do so in the face of the Board of Supervision's circular letter, No. 2, 1862.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VII.—Mr. *Thomas Bowie* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Mary O'Brien, orphan.

12 April 1862.

Sir,

I have a great desire that this case be settled. The circular lately issued by the Board of Supervision does not expressly provide for this case. In West Linton, where the inspector wishes the child to be removed to, there is neither priest, Catholic schools, nor Catholic church, nor is there for miles around; and if there be any Catholics in such a part, it is not for any spiritual or educational advantage for themselves or their children that they are there, but solely for the purpose of getting a bodily subsistence. Now, this child, if taken to West Linton, could not receive a Catholic education, even supposing it were boarded with a Catholic family, there being no Catholic priest, Catholic schools, nor Catholic church there, nor for miles around. In Lanark here, there are all these advantages. Be so good, then, as let me know if the Board of Supervision decides that the child Mary O'Brien, orphan, a Catholic child, should be sent to West Linton and kept there, or be boarded out where it can receive a Catholic education.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Bowie.*

West Linton, 1862.

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, West Linton.

Sir, 23 April 1862.

* No. VII.

I ENCLOSE a letter from Mr. Thomas Bowie,* which I will thank you to return with your observations, and to state where you propose to place the child Mary O'Brien, and what facilities she would have, when placed there, for religious instruction.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IX.—The Inspector of Poor, West Linton, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Mary O'Brien.

Sir, 26 April 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 23d instant, in reference to the above case, and in reply have to inform you that it is quite true we have no Roman Catholic priest or chapel here, the nearest priest residing in Peebles, distance 13 miles from this, but he sometimes comes here to visit the Roman Catholic people here; and it appears to me, that if the parents of this girl, while they lived here, were satisfied with the education given at an Episcopal school, no fault should consistently be found with the Parochial Board for giving her the same kind of education, and boarding her with a Roman Catholic family. But I am of opinion, to set the matter at rest, is for this man Bowie to apply for parochial relief for the girl to the inspector of Lanark, and let him have her boarded with some decent family there, and charge this parish for her maintenance in the usual way; and after that, I presume, we will hear no more of this matter.

Enclosed, I return you Bowie's letter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Morgan*, Inspector.

P.S.—I may add, that the only object I had in wishing her to be sent here, was to have her placed in a more respectable family than Clark, with whom she is at present, seems to be.

(initialed) *W. M.*

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, West Linton.

Sir, 1 May 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 26th ult.

I have written to Mr. Bowie, stating, in terms of your letter, that you are willing that he should apply for parochial relief for the girl Mary O'Brien to the inspector of Lanark, and to have her boarded there with a decent Roman Catholic family, at the charge of your parish.

You should intimate to the inspector of Lanark that you are agreeable that the case should be so dealt with.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XI.—Mr. *Thomas Bowie* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Mary O'Brien, orphan.

Sir, 28 April 1862.

ABOVE a week ago I wrote to you about this case, and asked a reply. The circular lately issued by the Board of Supervision applies only to children of Roman Catholic parents, and who are in the vicinity of Roman Catholic schools. The orphan, Mary O'Brien, belonging to West Linton, would, if living in West Linton, be far distant from any Catholic schools. Does the Board authorise that she should be sent to where she can receive a Catholic education? The inspector of West Linton says he awaits the decision. If I do not hear from you further, I will take it for granted that the Board authorises the removal of the child, to be boarded in a place that is near to Catholic schools and a Catholic church. I will do so, because I do not think there can be any valid objection to such a step.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Bowie.*

No. XII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *Thomas Bowie*, Lanark. West Linton, 1862.

Sir, 1 May 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th ult., respecting the case of Mary O'Brien.

In a communication which I have had from the inspector of West Linton on the subject, he states that he is willing that you should apply for parochial relief for the girl to the inspector of Lanark, and to have her boarded there with a decent Roman Catholic family, the parish of West Linton being chargeable with her maintenance.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

PARISH OF EDINBURGH.—1862.

Edinburgh, 1862.

CASE OF PETER M'GEE.

No. I.—PETITION of *Mary M'Gee.*

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland. The Petition of *Mary M'Gee*, presently in the City Poorhouse,—

Humbly Sheweth, 10 April 1862.

THAT your petitioner was deserted by her husband, whom she believes to be now dead, and on account of this, and of ill health, she and her two children are in receipt of parish relief. That the City Parochial Board placed her eldest child, Peter M'Gee, in the country with a Protestant family, to be brought up in the Protestant religion. That your petitioner, lately discovering that she had right to object to this, applied by letter to the inspector of the City parish on the 19th of March, begging him to place him as a Roman Catholic within reach of a Catholic church and school, but has received no answer, and, as far as she can learn, this has not been done.

Your petitioner therefore prays the Board of Supervision to order the placing of said Peter M'Gee, as a Catholic, within reach of a Catholic church and school, and to make such further order as the case may require.

(signed) *Mary* × *M'Gee.*
her mark.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 11 April 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed petition of Mary M'Gee, an inmate of the poorhouse, dated the 10th instant, respecting the religious instruction of her son, Peter M'Gee, for any observations you may have to offer, and I have to request you to return her petition.

I am, &c.
Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh, (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Inspector of the Poor, Edinburgh, to Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 12 April 1862.

IN answer to your letter of the 11th inst., enclosing petition of Mary M'Gee, I have to state that this Board, on the 19th ultimo, instructed me to have her child removed to Dalkeith or Carstairs, or other suitable place, where he might attend the Roman Catholic church and school, at the expiry of the time for which the present nurse was paid. I have accordingly arranged to have him removed on Friday next to Mrs. Mason's, near Dalkeith. I return Mary M'Gee's petition.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

Edinburgh, 1862.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Mary M'Gee.*

17 April 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your petition of the 10th instant, respecting the religious instruction of your son Peter M'Gee, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision; and I am directed, in reply, to send you the annexed copy of a letter,* received from the Inspector of Poor of Edinburgh on the subject.

* No. III.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Mary M'Gee, City Poorhouse.

CASE OF HELEN O'DONNELL.

No. I.—PETITION of *Rose Ann O'Donnell,* undated, received 8th May 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland. The Petition of *Rose Ann O'Donnell,* a Widow, residing at Mrs. *Gray's,* Mealmarket Stair, Cowgate, Edinburgh,—

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner was obliged to relinquish her daughter, Helen O'Donnell, to the custody of the City Parochial Board of Edinburgh about a year ago, being refused any other relief for her two children, whom she was quite unable to maintain. That she understands that her said daughter Helen has been boarded as a Protestant at West Linton, a distance of about 15 miles from any Catholic school or chapel. That your petitioner is a Catholic, and, as was well known to said Board, her children were both baptized and brought up in that faith; and had she known that she could have objected to her being otherwise educated, she would have done so before.

She therefore prays the Board of Supervision to take immediate steps for the removal of her daughter from West Linton, and for having her placed, as a Catholic, within reach of Catholic worship and instruction.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

Rose × *Ann O'Donnell.*

John M'Lauchlan, witness, Grassmarket.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 9 May 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed petition from Rose Ann O'Donnell, complaining that her daughter, Helen O'Donnell, has been boarded as a Protestant at West Linton; and I am to request you to furnish the Board with any observations which you may have to offer thereon at your earliest convenience.

Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh. (signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

No. III.—Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 27th May 1862.

IN answer to your letter of the 9th instant, transmitting petition from Rose Ann O'Donnell, complaining that her daughter, Helen O'Donnell, had been boarded in the country as a Protestant, I have to state that the girl Helen, at the time she was sent to the country, was upwards of 12½ years old, and above the age at which the Board usually sends children to the country; but as the mother was a person of dissipated character, and had entirely neglected the education of her girl, this Board proposed to send her to a good school in the country for 12 months, in order that she might receive some education before going to service. A good nurse at West Linton having a vacancy at the time, the girl was sent there; but she was not sought to be influenced in any way in regard to religion. When there, she, of her own accord, attended the Scotch Episcopal chapel, whilst her nurse attends a Presbyterian church. Her nurse quite understood she was a Roman Catholic, and treated her accordingly. The girl engaged herself as a servant to a family at West Linton, and went to her service on the 15th instant, and ceased to be chargeable to the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig,* Inspector.

I return the complaint.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 6 June 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th ultimo, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision. The Board have intimated to Rose Ann O'Donnell that her daughter Helen being now in service, and no longer a pauper, is not under the jurisdiction of the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell*,
pro Secretary.

Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Rose Ann O'Donnell.*

Rose Ann O'Donnell, Cowgate, 6 June 1862.

WITH reference to your petition, undated, received 8th May, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that your daughter Helen being now in service, and no longer a pauper, is not under the jurisdiction of the Board.

I am &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell*,
pro Secretary.

(1.)—COMPLAINT BY THE REV. G. BAMPTON.

No. I.—The Rev. *G. Bampton* to the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen, 15 May 1862.

I HOPE I shall be pardoned in claiming the protection of the Board of Supervision on behalf of the Roman Catholic children in the city poorhouse, whom it is my duty to visit and instruct. The enclosed tract, "The Banner of the Truth in Ireland," No. 86, which is only one of many of a similar character given, I am assured, to these children, will show the Board the nature of the influence to which they are exposed, and induce, I hope, the adoption of measures for its effectual repression. This tract was given to a boy eight years old, named John M'Donough; and, should the Board of Supervision think proper to investigate the matter, they will have no difficulty in ascertaining from him, and from the other children, by whom these books are put into their hands.

May I also claim the protection of the Board on behalf of these children against their being compelled to learn the Protestant catechism and read the Protestant version of the Holy Scriptures in the poorhouse school, which all of them who are sufficiently advanced are obliged to do, and punished on refusal. One of them—Sophia Wright—affirms that she was struck on the face about a month ago for objecting to this; and she is corroborated by Catherine M'Donough, who also states that she herself was struck on the knuckles on Monday the 12th instant, for refusing to accept a tract. I do not trouble the Board with less obnoxious tracts given me yesterday by three children—Mary M'Donough, Jane Mann, and Mary Clifton—who state that they were given to them last Monday, and which, although not directly attacking the Catholic religion, contain anti-Catholic doctrine. In consequence of these and other proselytising influences directed against the Catholic children, I consider both their faith and morals in the greatest danger. I might also very much complain of the pressing of tracts upon Catholic adults, even against their remonstrances, although I consider this as of much less importance than the efforts to proselytise the children. In justice, however, to these adults, to whom it is very annoying, I also bring it under notice of the Board.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Bampton.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Governor, City Poorhouse.

Sir, 16 May 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the accompanying letter from the Rev. George Bampton, complaining of the proselytising of Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse, and relative tract, for the observations of the house committee; and I am to request their immediate attention and reply.

You will be good enough to return the enclosures sent herewith.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*,
Secretary.

The House Governor, City Poorhouse, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, 1862.

No. III.—The Governor, City Poorhouse, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 27 May 1862.

With this I beg to return the enclosures accompanying your letter of 16th instant, $\frac{4363}{62}$; and in answer thereto, enclose a copy of the minute of house committee on the subject.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Board of Supervision. (signed) *Daniel Kemp.*

Enclosure in No. III.

Parochial Board of City Parish, Edinburgh.

Excerpt from Minutes of Meeting of the Committee on the Poorhouse and Children, held on the 26th day of May 1862.

Mr. Grieve in the Chair.

Read letter from the Board of Supervision to the House Governor, dated 16th instant, enclosing letter by the Rev. G. Bampton, complaining of the proselytizing of Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse and tract referred to, for the observations of the house committee. The committee having examined the teacher of the children in the house, who gave the tract, and the child who received it, whom they find cannot read, are fully satisfied that the tract in question was given to the child by Mr. Dickson, the teacher, inadvertently and without any intention to proselytize, and without the sanction or cognizance of the house committee. The committee have instructed the teacher not to give any books or tracts to any pupil in future without the sanction of the committee.

With reference to the charge against the teacher of enforcing by discipline the reading of the Bible and Protestant catechism in the case of Sophia Wright, the committee are of opinion, after examining witnesses and the teacher himself, that the circumstances are grossly exaggerated, the child Sophia Wright having been corrected for insolence and inaccuracy. The committee exceedingly regret that the Rev. G. Bampton should have complained to the Board of Supervision without first communicating with the house governor, as the committee feel assured that, had a proper representation been made to him, the complaint now made would have been rendered unnecessary.

Excerpted by,

(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision to the Governor, City Poorhouse.

Sir, 6 June 1862.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th ultimo, and its enclosure, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am directed to inform you that the Board are of opinion that Mr. Dickson acted most improperly when he put the tract referred to into the hands of a Roman Catholic child. The allegation that he did it inadvertently, would, if true, indicate culpable negligence on his part. It is plainly the duty of the Parochial Board to take measures to prevent the recurrence of any similar impropriety.

I am, &c.

Mr. D. Kemp, Governor, City Poorhouse. (signed) *Ord Graham Campbell*, *pro* Secretary.

No. V.—Secretary, Board of Supervision to Rev. *G. Bampton.*

Rev. Sir, 6 June 1862.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th ultimo, complaining of the proselytizing of Roman Catholic children in the city poorhouse.

The Board having had your complaint under their consideration, have intimated to the Parochial Board that they are of opinion that Mr. Dickson (the person who gave the tract) acted most improperly when he put the tract referred to into the hands of a Roman Catholic child. The allegation that he did it inadvertently, would, if true, indicate culpable negligence on his part. It is plainly the duty of the Parochial Board to take measures to prevent the recurrence of any similar impropriety.

I am, &c.

Rev. G. Bampton, 17 Lauriston-street. (signed) *Ord Graham Campbell*, *pro* Secretary.

PARISHES OF EDINBURGH AND ST. CUTHBERT'S.—1863.

(2.)—PROTEST OF THE REV. GEORGE BAMPTON.

No. I.—The Rev. *George Bampton*, to the Board of Supervision.

PROTEST to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

6 April 1863.

THAT on 15th May 1862, the undersigned presented a petition to the Board of Supervision,* complaining of the proselytising of Roman Catholic pauper children in the city poorhouse of Edinburgh. * No. I, page 157.

1. By giving to said children anti-Catholic tracts of the most offensive and ribaldrous character.

2. By giving them tracts not directly attacking the Catholic religion, but containing anti-Catholic doctrine.

3. By compelling them to learn the Protestant catechism, and to read the Protestant Bible, and punishing them on refusal, as also on refusal to accept tracts.

That the undersigned also complained in the same petition, of the pressing of tracts upon the Catholic adult inmates of the poorhouse.

That on 6th June 1862, the undersigned received an answer from said Board of Supervision, referring to the first only of the above grounds of complaint, and leaving the others entirely unnoticed: giving thereby to be understood that said Board declined to interfere with the proselytizing complained of, except so far as carried on by the giving of tracts of the most offensive and ribaldrous character, and also declined to interfere with the pressing of tracts upon Catholic pauper adults.

That, conceiving it to be vain and useless to appeal further to said Board of Supervision to protect the Roman Catholic children against the proselytism to which they are subjected in the city and in the St. Cuthbert's poorhouses, the undersigned nevertheless deems it his duty to make this solemn protest, both against the proselytism of which he has already complained in vain, and of the still more virulent efforts made in the St. Cuthbert's poorhouse to proselytise these children, even those who are registered as Catholics, being, it is believed, only a small proportion of the children of Roman Catholic parents in that poorhouse; and to place upon record the subjoined additional evidence of the proselytizing of pauper children of 6, 8, and 11 years of age, under the pretext of a right on the part of said children to exercise the option of attending or not attending Catholic religious instruction, and of a right to frequent Protestant worship in said poorhouse.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Bampton*,
Roman Catholic Clergyman attending the City and St. Cuthbert's Poorhouses.

Edinburgh, 6 April 1863.

COPY CORRESPONDENCE appended to preceding Protest.

COPY of a Letter of the Rev. *George Bampton* to Mr. *Thomas Dick*, Governor of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

Dear Sir, 17, Lauriston-street, 27 March 1863.

THE three boys named Riley, not having been present at the Friday instruction to Catholics in the W. C. poorhouse for the last three weeks, I have to make the formal request that they and all other Catholic children may be sent to the aforesaid institution on Fridays.

I have also to request that the boys Riley, as well as all other Catholic children, do not attend any Protestant services or prayers, and that they do not learn the Protestant catechism.

I have also to request that you will instruct the schoolmaster, nurse, &c., strictly to abstain from all interference with them on the part of religion.

Not being able to meet with you this morning I send you this note.

What I here request, I am entitled to by law, and it becomes my duty to uphold the rights of Catholics, especially of poor friendless children.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *G. Bampton.*

Mr. Dick, House Governor,
W. Ch. Poorhouse.

Edinburgh and St. Cuthbert's, 1863.

Copy of a Letter of Mr. *Dick*, to the Rev. *George Bampton.*

Office of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, Edinburgh,
1 April 1863.

Sir,

I received yours of date 27th ultimo, and in reply beg to state that in reference to the Rileys and every other Roman Catholic child or adult who are or may be inmates of St. Cuthbert's poorhouse, that I shall be guided by the rules and regulations of the Board of Supervision, which direct me to allow you access to them for the purpose of giving religious instruction, and, *if they desire it,* to make arrangements for them assembling in an apartment within the poorhouse, where religious instruction may be afforded them, apart from the other inmates. This I have done, and this is all that is required by these rules that I should do. You are at liberty to invite them to that apartment, and if they will not comply with your request, I certainly will not compel them to do so. The teacher and nurses have instructions to abstain from giving religious instructions to the Roman Catholic children, or to send them to the Protestant worship of the poorhouse, and I am not aware of any infringement of this order. With reference to the eldest of the Rileys (viz. John), he has voluntarily attended the worship of the poorhouse since the 10th ultimo, and I refer you to the following excerpt of minute of the house committee of the 9th ultimo for my warrant in permitting him to do so.

Excerpt of Minute of House Committee, held 9th March 1863.

"Mr. Brown then brought under the notice of the committee that the boy John Riley refused the instruction of the Catholic priest, and preferred attending the chapel with the other inmates. The committee directed the house Governor to put no obstacle in the way of the boy attending the chapel, if he so wished."

I am, &c.

Rev. G. Bampton, 17 Lauriston-street. (signed) *Thomas Dick,*
House Governor.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *George Bampton.*

Rev. Sir,

10 April 1863.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your protest, dated the 6th instant, respecting alleged proselytising of Roman Catholic pauper children by the Parochial Boards of Edinburgh and St. Cuthbert, which will be submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert.

Sir,

10 April 1863.

I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the accompanying protest by the Rev. George Bampton, against the proselytising of Roman Catholic pauper children, and to request the observations of the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert thereon, so far as the same has reference to that parish.

You will be good enough to return the protest.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

No. IV.—The Governor of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir,

7 April 1863.

Enclosed is a letter from the Rev. Mr. Bampton, Roman Catholic priest, sent to me on 27th ult., and my reply to said letter.* I have grounded my answer to his communication on articles 51 and 52 of the rules and regulations of the Board of Supervision, according to the literal reading of the articles. But if there be any other meaning implied in them than what is stated in my letter, or if there is any other instruction given by the Board of Supervision in reference to a governor's duties in cases of this kind, you will greatly oblige by informing me of it, as I wish to act in this, as in all the other duties of my office, in accordance with law. As our House Committee have their monthly meeting on the 13th current an early answer will oblige.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Dick,* Governor.

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* These enclosures form the correspondence, a copy of which is appended to Mr. Bampton's protest of 6th April—*See* No. I. of this Series.

Edinburgh and St. Cuthbert's, 1863.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 15 April 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 10th instant, transmitting accompanying protest by the Rev. George Bampton against the proselytising of Roman Catholic pauper children, and requesting the observations of this Board thereon, so far as the same has reference to this parish.

I shall submit the same to the first meeting of the acting committee of the Parochial Board, to be held on Friday first, the 17th current.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. VI.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 22 April 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of 10th instant, I have now to transmit—

1. Extract minute of meeting of acting committee; and,
2. List of children in poorhouse, referred to in above minute.

I beg also to return Mr. Bampton's protest; and

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

Enclosure 1, in No. VI.

EXCERPT from Minutes of Meeting of Acting Committee of the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert, held on 17th April 1863.

Sir James Gardiner Baird, Baronet, Chairman of the Board, in the Chair.

Inter alia, There was submitted and read a letter from the secretary of the Board of Supervision to the inspector, transmitting accompanying "protest by the Rev. George Bampton against the proselytising of Roman Catholic pauper children" in the poorhouse, and requesting the observations of the Parochial Board thereon, so far as the same has reference to this parish.

Thereafter, read said protest. On considering which, the committee find that it consists of—

1. A charge of proselytism generally of Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse, against which which Mr. Bampton states he has already complained in vain.
2. A charge of still more virulent efforts made in the St. Cuthbert's poorhouse to proselytise these children.
3. A charge of omitting to register, or of falsifying the registration of such children in the poorhouse—the following being the allegation: "Even those who are registered as Catholics being, it is believed, only a small proportion of the children of Roman Catholic parents in that poorhouse." And,
4. A special charge of proselytising three boys named Riley, of the ages of 6, 8, and 11 years, under the pretext of a right on the part of said children to exercise the option of attending or not attending Catholic religious instruction, and of a right to frequent Protestant worship in said poorhouse.

The committee have to state, in answer to the first charge, that no such thing as the proselytism of Roman Catholic children ever was attempted in the poorhouse. It is perfectly true that charges of such proselytism have been made, but they were made without truth, and never were attempted to be, and certainly never were substantiated. The committee regret that, in utter disregard of the want of anything like proof of such assertions, which were previously controverted, Mr. Bampton should continue to iterate them.

Mr. Bampton had it within his power to have produced proof, if he had any, in support of such allegations; and his re-assertion of them without such, and in the face of its absence, cannot be considered by the committee as aught else than a wilful misrepresentation.

The second charge, of still more virulent efforts made in the St. Cuthbert's poorhouse to proselytise these children, is untrue. The answer which the committee has made in answer to the first charge, they beg to repeat in answer to this, with the additional statement that, besides being untrue, this charge is made in a tone of offensiveness which the committee hope does not proceed from a spirit of malignity or of persecution, although it exhibits more than a lack of ordinary politeness or common charity, difficult otherwise to be accounted for.

The third charge the committee believe to have been made in a spirit of recklessness and want of knowledge as to whether it might be true. It has no foundation in fact. There is not one Roman Catholic child in the poorhouse not registered as such; and the committee are forced, by the painful want of accuracy and truth in this charge, to the

Edinburgh and St. Cuthbert's, 1863.

conclusion that the Roman Catholic clergyman complaining has in this instance shown that he has less desire for correct information than he has intemperate zeal to accuse the Parochial Board—truly or not.

The Parochial Board desire to keep their registers correctly, but they feel convinced that if their statements were made in these registers as recklessly as this charge has been made against them, that end would not be obtained. Along with this, a list is sent to the Board of Supervision of all children in the poorhouse, showing how they are registered, &c.; and into its accuracy the full inquiry of that Board is freely courted.

In reference to the fourth charge, of "the proselytising of pauper children of six, eight, and eleven years of age, under the pretext of a right on the part of said children to exercise the option of attending or not attending Catholic religious instruction, and of a right to frequent Protestant worship in said poorhouse," the committee take leave to make the following statement. The three boys alluded to are the boys named (Riley) Reilly. It is so stated in Mr. Bampton's letter, subjoined to his protest. They are the children of Mary M'Lauchlan and of John Reilly, with whom she has cohabited for more than 14 years. The mother became chargeable as a pauper in March 1856 (Reilly being then at Chatham), with her two children, John and Thomas. In answer to the question on the Schedule of Application, "What place of worship do you attend?" the answer was, "None." On their admission to the poorhouse on 20th March next year, she is likewise so registered. On re-admission, on 6th August 1857, she is registered "Established Church." Again admitted, on 6th January 1858, with John Reilly, with whom she cohabited, they are registered "Roman Catholic." On 10 subsequent occasions of admission, sometimes with and sometimes without Reilly, they are registered as of "no religious persuasion," till 9th November 1861, when John Reilly was admitted alone, and registered "Established Church;" and again, on admission 10th December 1861, "Established Church;" and on 2d January 1862 the mother was admitted, and registered as of "Established Church."

On 8th May 1862, the mother, Mary M'Lauchlan, in a petition to the Board of Supervision, stated that she was "a Roman Catholic, and, so far as circumstances allowed, instructed her children in that faith;" and she craved the Board to have her children brought under its influence.

On 20th May the inspector, in answer to the request of the Board of Supervision for his observations on said petition, sent particulars, of which the foregoing narration is an epitome; and there was also sent statement by Mary M'Lauchlan, or Reilly, dated 12th May 1862 (reference to which is here made), in which she affirmed that she had not been inside a Roman Catholic place of worship for 15 or 16 years; that a Roman Catholic clergyman never visited her; that she never instructed her children in the Roman Catholic religion; never sent them to school or chapel; that they could neither read nor write until they were placed under the charge of the Parochial Board of this parish; that for five years she had been frequently an inmate of the poorhouse. Knew that her children were sent to the country. Never asked them to be brought up in the Roman Catholic religion. Saw her son John (the eldest) six months before. Knew he was able to read; that he attended Protestant school and church, and that she had made no objection thereto. She stated that she had lived with John Reilly 14 years; he had not been inside any place of worship during that time. She knew where John was being educated by the parish, and made no objection. She added that she was not in communion with any church, but now wished, for the first time, that her children should be educated in the Roman Catholic faith.

On 23d May the Board of Supervision wrote, that "the mother of these illegitimate children having now for the first time intimated a desire that her children should be educated as Roman Catholics, the Board are of opinion that their Minute of 13th February 1862 (Circular Letter, No. 2, 1862) applies to the case of all these children."

On 3d June, the relieving committee of this Board instructed that Mrs. Reilly's children be handed over to her with an aliment. Mrs. Reilly was present, and stated that she would prefer that her children remain where they are at present; that she was aware they would, in these circumstances, be sent to a Protestant school and church, and that she "wished the children to attend these places." She said she withdrew entirely her application to have them brought up as Roman Catholics. The committee directed the inspector to "continue the children as at present," and on 6th June the Board of Supervision saw "no reason to object to the course taken by the Parochial Board."

On 13th January 1863, the relieving committee considered letter from the Board of Supervision, and accompanying petition by Mary M'Laughlan, or Reilly, complaining of the proselytising of her children, John, Hugh, and Thomas, by the Parochial Board.

The committee then directed that her children should be brought from the country and placed under the charge of their mother, with an aliment similar in amount to that which is granted to other paupers in the same circumstances. This was communicated to the Board of Supervision, who intimated that they saw no reason to interfere; and on 30th January she left the poorhouse along with her children, John, Thomas, Hugh, and Margaret, the whole being supplied with necessary clothing, and the mother receiving the aliment allowed in advance. On the 7th February these children returned to the poorhouse, and applied to be admitted, as their mother had deserted them. Before deserting them she had stripped John of his boots and stockings, and Hugh of his shoes, stockings, shift, drugget petticoat, and pinafore. A reward has been offered for her apprehension, with a view to punishment for theft.

The

The children have been since that time in the poorhouse, and neither the mother nor father have since been heard of.

In addition to the above short history, the committee beg to add a few excerpts from the books of the Board; viz.

"1858, Aug. 20. She is in gaol for 20 days.
"1861, Mar. 11. Children admitted to poorhouse, deserted by parents.
"1862, Jan. 4. Wife and child admitted to poorhouse, Reilly being sent to gaol for 15 days."

Such are a few of the incidents in this woman's life. She cohabits with a man to whom she was never married. Neither he nor she has been in a church since that cohabitation commenced; no Roman Catholic clergyman has been in their house; no instruction given her by any such clergyman; no instruction given by her to her children, either religious or secular. Twice she stated herself as being of no religion, once Established Church, once Roman Catholic; 10 times successively of no religion; three times thereafter successively as belonging to the Established Church. On the 8th of May last that she is a Roman Catholic; on the 12th May as being not in communion with any church; on 3d June she wishes her children to attend Protestant school and Protestant Church. Complains, on 13th January 1863, of her wish of 3d June previous having been gratified; and then, after having been once in gaol, and after having previously deserted her children, she, on 7th February last, escapes from the committee's sight by an unnatural desertion of her children, after heartlessly stripping them of their clothes. And in the face of all this, and of the Protestant education of her children for so many years, known and not objected to by their mother, who, not later than 3d June last year, specially wished the children to attend Protestant school and church, the committee are accused of proselytising them "under the pretext of a right on the part of said children to exercise the option of attending or not attending Catholic religious instruction, and of a right to frequent Protestant worship in said poorhouse."

It is sufficient, in answer to the charge of proselytism, to state these facts, and to aver, and to instance, in support of that averment, the opinion of the Board of Supervision, that parents deserting their children thereby abandon their natural right to conduct or direct the religious instruction of their offspring.

But, in addition, with reference to the boy John, who was 11 years old on 28th December last, the committee have to state that he positively refused to attend the instructions of the Roman Catholic priest; and he expressed a wish to attend at the same kind of school and church as those at which he first learned anything, and at which his mother (as has been shown) knew he was attending, without objection on her part, yea, at which, on 3d June 1862, she expressly wished he should attend. In these circumstances, the committee will not compel this boy to attend ministrations in a faith which he never knew, and does not want to know; nor will they debar him from attending the school and church in which he has been reared, and from which he does not wish to depart.

Enclosure 2, in No. VI.

LIST of Male and Female Children in St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse at 15th April 1863.

——	Age.	Boys.	Girls.	——	——	Age.	Boys.	Girls.	——
Charles Brisbane	9	1	–	Episcopal.	Joan Walker	2 weeks	–	1	Free Church.
John Brisbane	2	1	–	ditto.	Peter M'Kay	10 „	1	–	ditto.
					Margaret Bain	6 months	–	1	ditto.
Margaret Cummings	3	–	1	Free Church.					
James Cummings	2	1	–	ditto.	Robert Bell	4 „	1	–	Established Church.
Walter Cummings	1	1	–	ditto.	Margaret Bell	2½	–	1	ditto.
Thomas Reilly	8	1	–	Roman Catholic.	Charles Smail	5 months	1	–	ditto.
Hugh Reilly	6	1	–	ditto.	Walter Robb	6 „	1	–	ditto.
Margaret Reilly	16 months	–	1	ditto.					
Francis O'Neil	7	1	–	ditto.	Georgina Kinnmont	7	–	1	United Presbyterian.
					Margaret Kinnmont	5	–	1	ditto.
Robert Nimmo	6	1	–	Established Church.					
William Edmonstone	11	1	–	ditto.	Euphemia Fairley	5	–	1	Established Church.
Agnes Edmonstone	5	–	1	ditto.	Jane Liddle	4	–	1	ditto.
Mary Edmonstone	2	–	1	ditto.	Helen Gowans	10	–	1	ditto.
James Rae	5 months	1	–	Free Church.	Fanny Barr	7 months	–	1	Free Church.
					Margaret M'Kenzie	15 „	–	1	ditto.
Allan Laurie	4 „	1	–	Established Church.					
Robert Fairbairn	7 „	1	–	ditto.	Sarah Cairns	6 „	–	1	Roman Catholic.
					Elizabeth Cairns	2	–	1	ditto.
Alexander Greig	6 „	1	–	United Presbyterian.					
Marion Rupperty	3 „	–	1	ditto.	Janet Cruickshanks	2	–	1	Established Church.
Paul Hunter	3 weeks	1	–	ditto.	James Blyth	6 months	1	–	ditto.
Margaret Hunter	3 „	–	1	ditto.	Agnes Hunter	2	–	1	ditto.
					Alex. Scott	16 months	1	–	ditto.
Susan Miller	6	–	1	Free Church.					
William Miller	9 weeks	1	–	ditto.	Anbella Dingwall	15 „	–	1	United Presbyterian.
Christina Walker	2 „	–	1	ditto.	Martha Knox	2	–	1	Baptist.

(continued)

——	Age.	Boys.	Girls.	——
Bristo-street foundling.	6 months	1	–	Not known.
Catherine M'Call -	3	–	1	Established Church.
Margaret Robertson	8	–	1	- ditto.
Joan Gosford -	6	–	–	- ditto.
Herietta Calder -	3½	–	1	- ditto.
Mary Calder - -	1	–	1	- ditto.
William Thomson -	5	1	–	Protestant.
Janet Thomson -	3	–	1	- ditto.
Helen Baird - -	12	–	1	Established Chu
Jane M'Beath -	6 months	–	1	United Presbyteri
John Leonards -	14	1	–	Free Church.
John Brown - -	7	1	–	- ditto.
Park-street foundling.	1 month	1	–	Not known.
	TOTAL - - -	26	32	

Boys - - - - - - - - - -	26
Girls - - - - - - - - - -	32
	58

Established Church - - - - - - - - - -	24
Free Church - - - - - - - - - -	14
United Presbyterian Church - - - - - - - -	8
Episcopal Church - - - - - - - - -	2
Protestant Church - - - - - - - - -	2
Not known (foundlings) - - - - - - - - -	2
Roman Catholics - - - - - - - - -	6
	58

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert.

Sir, 18 May 1863.

WITH reference to the extract minute of meeting of the acting committee of the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert, of the 17th April, transmitted in your letter of the 22d April, I am to request you to inform the Board as soon as possible whether, at the date of Mr. Bampton's protest (6th April), any of the children named Reilly, therein referred to, were attending the instruction given in the poorhouse by Mr. Bampton; and if so, which of them.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

P.S.—Be so good as to state also whether any of these children are still attending Mr. Bampton's instruction.

No. VIII.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 20 May 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 18th instant, and in answer I have to state that the children Reilly were not attending the instructions given in the poorhouse by Mr. Bampton at the date of his protest, 6th April last.

The two eldest decidedly refused from the first to attend, when sent for by the priest; and they continued to refuse to attend until, on 13th instant, they absconded from the poorhouse by going over the walls. The two younger were both unwell at the date of Mr. Bampton's protest; the elder of these two is still unable to leave the ward, from sore eyes; and the other is only 16 months old.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. IX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 7 May 1863.

I ENCLOSE copy of a protest by the Rev. George Bampton against the alleged proselytising of Roman Catholic pauper children in the poorhouses of Edinburgh and St. Cuthbert; and I am to request you to furnish the Board with any observations thereon, so far as it relates to the City poorhouse, which the Parochial Board may have to offer, with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Edinburgh and St. Cuthbert's, 1863

No. X.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 14 May 1863.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, which I laid before this Board, and am instructed to say that this Board has no observations to make on Mr. Bampton's protest.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

No. XI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh

Sir, 15 May 1863.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, respecting the Rev. George Bampton's protest, and I am to call upon the poorhouse committee to state,

1. Whether, since the date of my letter to the house governor, of 6 June 1862, on the subject of Mr. Bampton's former complaint, referred to in the protest, anti-catholic tracts have been given to Roman Catholic pauper children in the poorhouse.
2. Whether, since the said date, tracts not directly attacking the Roman Catholic religion, but containing doctrine opposed to it, have been given to any such children.
3. Whether, since the said date, any such children have been compelled to learn the Protestant catechism and to read the Protestant Bible, and,
4. Whether, since the said date, any such children have been punished, either on their refusal to learn the Protestant catechism and to read the Protestant Bible, or on their refusal to accept tracts of the description above referred to.

You will be good enough to submit this letter to the house committee without delay, and I have to request that the committee may furnish the Board with the information desired, on or before Thursday the 21st instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. S. Anderson*, pro Secretary.

No. XII.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 20 May 1863.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, which I submitted to the house committee of this Board at their meeting yesterday, when I was instructed to say in answer to your queries, that,

1. Since the date of your letter of 6 June last, no anti-catholic tracts have been given to Roman Catholic children in the poorhouse.
2. Since said date, no tracts indirectly attacking the Roman Catholic religion, or containing doctrine opposed to it, have been given to any such children.
3. Since said date, no Roman Catholic child has been compelled to read the Protestant Catechism or the Protestant Bible. On the contrary, the teacher has prevented the Roman Catholic children, even when they wished, from joining in such exercise; and when in doubt as to the religion of a child wishing to join in the Bible class, has referred to the list of Roman Catholic children in the house governor's hands, to enable him to prevent any child entered in the books as a Roman Catholic from doing so. And,
4. Since said date, no Roman Catholic child has been punished, either on refusal to read the Protestant Catechism or the Protestant Bible; but, as above stated, these children have been prevented from reading either; and no such child has been punished on refusal to accept tracts of the description referred to.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

No. XIII.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, 22 May 1863.

Edinburgh and St. Cuthbert.—Mr. Bampton, after recapitulating under three numbered heads the grounds of his former complaint in his petition, dated the 15th May 1862, is understood now to intimate that, with one exception, the grounds of those complaints had not been removed, and therefore his complaint to the Board had been made in vain. The Board having inquired into the matter, find that the grounds of all these three complaints were effectually removed in consequence of the Board's Minute of the 5th June 1862, and have ceased to exist since that time.

With reference to Mr. Bampton's complaint regarding the case of the children Reilly, the Board, looking to the previous history of the case of Mrs. Reilly and her children, do not see sufficient reason why they should interfere.

Note.—The above Minute was communicated to the Rev. Mr. Bampton as the Board's reply to his protest of the 6th April 1863. The first paragraph of the Minute was also intimated to the inspector of Edinburgh as having reference to that parish, and the last to the inspector of St. Cuthbert's as having reference to St. Cuthbert's.

Edinburgh, 1862.

PARISH OF EDINBURGH.—1862.

CASE OF JANE TRAINER.

No. I.—Petition of *Jane Trainer*, undated, received 27th May 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of *Jane Trainer*, an Inmate of the City Poorhouse, Edinburgh.

Humbly showeth,

That your petitioner's daughter, Jane Trainer, is or was lately boarded by the City poorhouse in the parish of East Linton, where she is many miles distant from Roman Catholic worship and instruction, against the wish of your petitioner, who always professed the Catholic religion, and brought up her daughter in the same to the best of her ability. That had she known that she had a right to object to her being so placed, she would never have allowed it; and she prays the Board of Supervision to order the said Jane Trainer to be removed to Dalkeith, or anywhere in the vicinity of a Catholic chapel, and to receive Roman Catholic instruction.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

(signed) *Jane Trainer*, + her mark.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Jane Trainer. 27 May 1862.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your petition, without date, received this day, to the Board of Supervision, regarding your daughter Jane Trainer, which will be submitted to this Board at their next meeting.

I am, &c.

Jane Trainer, City Poorhouse. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 30 May 1862.

I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed petition of Jane Trainer, respecting the religious instruction of her daughter Jane, and to request you to furnish the Board with any observations thereon which you may have to make before Thursday next.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Jane Trainer.

Sir, 31 May 1862.

In answer to your letter of yesterday's date in reference to the case of Jane Trainer, I have to state that this girl was sent to board in the country by this Board in December 1853, by agreement with the mother, and at her request; she agreeing to pay out of her wages, as a nurse in the infirmary, 8 *s.* a month towards the expense. She was perfectly aware of the place to which she was sent, and visited her; and she never made any complaint as to the manner in which she was educated, or expressed any desire for a change. The girl is not now chargeable to the parish, having gone to service at the past term with Mrs. Edington, Belhaven.

I return Jane Trainer's complaint.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 6 June 1862.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st ultimo, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision. I am to inform you that the Board have intimated to Jane Trainer, that her daughter Jane being now in service, and no longer a pauper, is not under the jurisdiction of the Board.

I will thank you, however, to inform me what the age of the girl Jane Trainer is, as it is not stated either in her mother's petition or in your reply.

I am, &c.

Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Jane Trainer. 6 June 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you, in reference to your petition, that your daughter Jane being now in service, and no longer a pauper, is not under the jurisdiction of the Board.

I am, &c.

Jane Trainer, City Poorhouse. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Jane Trainer.

Sir, 7 June 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday; and in reply have to state, that it appears from my records that the above-named girl was born on the 21st November 1849.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

CASE OF JANE MACKAY.

No. I.—COPY Petition of *Catherine Mackay*, undated, received 27th May 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of *Catherine Mackay*, lately an Inmate of the City Poorhouse, Edinburgh, now residing at 42, Leith Wynd, with Mrs. *Purvis*.

Humbly showeth,

THAT your petitioner's daughter, Jane Mackay, is or was lately boarded by the city poorhouse at Carlops, where she is many miles distant from Catholic worship and instruction, against the wish of your petitioner, who always professed the Catholic religion, and brought up her daughter in the same to the best of her ability. That had she known that she had a right to object to her being so placed, she would never have allowed it; and she prays the Board of Supervision to order the said Jane Mackay to be removed to Dalkeith, or anywhere in the vicinity of a Roman Catholic chapel, and to receive Roman Catholic instruction.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

(signed) *Catherine Mackay*, + her mark.

(signed) *John Miller*, Witness,
49 George IV. Bridge.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Catherine Mackay*.

27 May 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, without date, received this day, to the Board of Supervision regarding your daughter, Jane Mackay, which will be submitted to the Board at their next meeting.

I am, &c.

Catherine Mackay, 42, Leith Wynd. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 30 May 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed petition of Catherine Mackay, respecting the religious instruction of her daughter Jane, and to request you to furnish the Board with any observations thereon which you may have to make before Thursday next.

I am, &c.

Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Edinburgh, 1862.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Catherine Mackay.

Sir, 31 May 1862.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing petition by Catherine Mackay, respecting the religious instruction of her daughter Jane; and in answer I have to state that this girl was sent to board at Carlops in January 1854; that her mother has visited her there on several occasions, and that she never complained of the manner in which she was educated, or expressed any desire for a change, till some months, when she intimated an opinion that the girl should now go to service. The girl was sent to service with a family at Carlops at the past term, and she is not now chargeable to the parish. I have to add, in regard to this case, that when this girl's father applied, he stated he was "a hearer of Mr. Davidson's Free Church," and the child Jane was attending a Protestant school at Greenside at her parents' instance prior to her being taken charge of by this Board. I return Catherine Mackay's complaint.

I am, &c.

W. S. Walker, Esq. (signed) *J. Greig*, Inspector.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Catherine Mackay.*

6 June 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you, in reference to your petition, that your daughter Jane, being now in service, and no longer a pauper, is not under the jurisdiction of the Board.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell,*

Catherine Mackay, 42, Leith Ward. pro Secretary.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 6 June 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 31st ultimo, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision. I am to inform you that the Board have intimated to Catherine Mackay that her daughter Jane, being now in service, and no longer a pauper, is not under the jurisdiction of the Board.

I will thank you, however, to inform me what the age of the girl Jane Mackay is, as it is not stated either in her mother's petition or in your reply.

I am, &c.

Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary of the Board of Supervision.

Jane Mackay.

Sir, 7 June 1862.

I HAVE to state, in reply to your letter of yesterday, that it appears from my records that the above-named girl was born in October 1848.

I am, &c.

W. S. Walker, Esq. (signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

St. Cuthbert's, 1862.

PARISH OF ST. CUTHBERT'S.—1862

EDUCATION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PAUPER CHILDREN.

No. I.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 10 February 1862.

THERE are at present in this poorhouse four young children, orphans, the offspring of Roman Catholic parents recently deceased.

The Rev. Mr. Bampton, a Roman Catholic clergymen, has applied to the Board to board these children out with nurses professing the Roman Catholic faith, and in the neighbourhood

neighbourhood of Roman Catholic schools; and he suggests the locality of Dalkeith or Carstairs as suitable for that end. St. Cuthbert's, 1862.

The other orphan children under the charge of the Board are boarded in various localities or districts, but there are none boarded either at Dalkeith or Carstairs.

I am directed by this Board to request information from the Board of Supervision whether it is the duty of the Parochial Board to board the children of Roman Catholic parents deceased in the houses of families of that persuasion, and to send them to be educated in Roman Catholic schools; or whether they are entitled, in the event of their deeming such a course more expedient, to board them in Protestant families, and educate them at the parish or other Protestant schools, or to board them in Protestant families, and send them to be educated in Roman Catholic schools.

In the event of the Board of Supervision resolving that it is the duty of the Parochial Board to board such children with Roman Catholic families, what course would be recommended for ascertaining who might be properly and suitably entrusted with their care.

The Parochial Board will feel obliged by receiving the early answer of your Board.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's.

Sir, 14 February 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed, in reply, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a minute, which the Board had previously passed on the subject to which your letter relates. *See* Minute of 13 February 1862, p. 4.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

(1.)—CASE OF THE CHILDREN TOPP.

No. I.—PETITION of *Leslie* and *Jane Topp*, dated 13th March 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of *Leslie Topp*, No. 26, School Hill, Aberdeen, and *John Topp*, in the employment of, and residing with *Robert MacIntosh*, Grocer, No. 173, Cowgate, Edinburgh,—

Humbly showeth,

THAT your petitioners became orphans by the sudden death of their father on 2d January 1862. That on the 7th of said month their brothers, James aged about 10 or 11, and William about six, and their sisters, Elizabeth aged about seven, and Mary about four, came under the custody of the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert's, and were taken to the West Church Poorhouse, where they now are, along with their brother George, aged about eight months, who was taken there lately.

That your petitioners' parents were Roman Catholics, and brought up all their children, so far as their ages allowed, in the Catholic religion, in which they were all baptized. That particular information of this was given to the authorities of said poorhouse by James M'Donald, No. 3, Hardwell-close, Pleasance, when he reported the case to those authorities; and this was repeated to the official who visited the children, and took down the particulars of the case at Mr. M'Donald's house.

That, nevertheless, as your petitioners are ready to prove, during the whole of their residence in said poorhouse, said children, so far as their ages will allow, have been, and continue to be, proselytised by said Parochial Board and its officials, and are compelled daily to learn the Shorter Catechism of the Church of Scotland, and to attend Protestant religious worship.

That the Roman Catholic clergyman who visits said poorhouse had previously inquired if there were any Catholic children, but was always informed that there were none; and it was only after his inquiring for them, and insisting on seeing them at your petitioner's request, that their brothers and sisters were produced to him, and have been subsequently visited and instructed by him. In counteraction, however, of this instruction, they have been regularly taught said Protestant catechism, compelled to attend Protestant worship, and educated in all respects as Protestant children.

That in proof of the greater part of the above statement, your petitioners refer to the accompanying certificate by the Rev. George Bampton, priest attending the West Church poorhouse, and are ready to prove the whole of said statement.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray the Board of Supervision immediately to inquire into, and put a stop to, this injury and outrage inflicted upon those Roman Catholic

St. Cuthbert's, 1862.

orphans by said Parochial Board and its officials, and suitably to punish those who have either inflicted it, or are responsible for it; and further, to order that said children shall be allowed to attend one or other of the Catholic schools and churches in Edinburgh.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(signed) For *Leslie Topp*, as per mandate,
A. C. Mackenzie, 24 Greenside-place.
John Topp.

Enclosure 1, in No. I.

Sir, 26, School-hill, Aberdeen, 10 March 1862.

UNDERSTANDING that a petition is about to be presented to the Board of Supervision in Edinburgh, complaining of the proselytising of my brothers and sisters by the West Church Parochial Board, I now wish to assure you that I willingly concur in the same, and authorise you to subscribe the same for me.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, Edinburgh. (signed) *Leslie Topp.*

Enclosure 2, in No. I.

I CERTIFY that in January last, in consequence of hearing that a brother of certain children of the name of Topp, in the West Church poorhouse, desired me to inquire regarding them, I asked the house Governor if there were no Catholic children of that name in the house. He said there were children of that name, but that he was not aware that they were Catholics. I had often inquired before of the house Governor if there were Catholic children in the poorhouse, but always was told that there were none. I was taken to the children, when they declared they were Catholics; and the eldest knew his catechism remarkably well. I desired the nurse not to send the children to the Protestant service or instructions, as they were Catholics. She said she would not. About three weeks or so after this, while I was instructing the two boys, the house Governor came to me, and, taking me aside, stated that my speaking to the nurse was irregular, and that any such directions must pass through him. I said that, understanding it was an undoubted right that Catholic children should not attend Protestant services, I had not thought it necessary to trouble him about what I thought a matter of course. He said it was necessary, however, to give all directions through him. I continued catechising the children, with his concurrence, and do so still. On Friday last (March 7th), while instructing as usual the boys James and William, it occurred to me to ask the eldest if he was learning no other catechism, on which he took from his pocket the Shorter Catechism of the Church of Scotland, and told me he was obliged to learn it daily; and, on my further questioning him, that he was obliged to attend the Protestant worship twice on Sunday. I have not yet questioned the girl Elizabeth on the subject. There are three boys and two girls of the Topp family in the poorhouse. Two of them are very young. I may add, that about a month ago, hearing that the children were to be sent to the country, I spoke to the inspector (Mr. Craig), told him they were Catholics, and begged him to send them to Dalkeith or Carstairs. He replied that there was *no answer* in the book to the question of their religion, but as he had no doubt on the subject, he would lay my request before the Board.

On Friday last, after this conversation with the boy James, I asked an explanation of the house Governor of their learning the Protestant catechism, and being sent to Protestant worship, and begged it might be stopped. He answered that it was an affair for the committee, not for him.

There can be no doubt that the effect of the instruction they have been receiving in the Protestant catechism, and attendance on the Protestant worship, must be highly prejudicial to these children, and tend to unsettle their minds in the belief of the Catholic faith.

I give this certificate in compliance with a request sent to me from John Topp, brother of the children referred to.

(signed) *George Bampton*,
Priest attending the W. Church Poorhouse.

17, Lauriston-street,
8 March 1862.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Governor of Poorhouse, St. Cuthbert's.

Sir, 14 March 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the accompanying petition of Leslie and John Topp, and relative enclosures, complaining that their brothers, James and William, and sisters, Elizabeth and Mary Topp, inmates of the St. Cuthbert's poorhouse, are being brought up as Protestants, notwithstanding that they were baptized as Roman

Roman Catholics, and information to that effect given to the authorities of the said poorhouse; and I am to request you to submit the same to the House Committee, and to furnish the Board with any observations thereon which they may have to make. St. Cuthbert's, 1862.

You will, at the same time, be good enough to return the documents sent herewith.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell*,
pro Secretary.

The Governor of the Poorhouse,
St. Cuthbert's.

No. III.—The Governor of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 24 March 1862.

I AM directed by the House Committee of the above poorhouse to transmit the enclosed statement to the Board of Supervision, relative to the petition of Leslie and John Topp, in the case of their brothers and sisters, inmates of the poorhouse. I also return said petition and relative letter, in accordance with your instructions of date 14th curt.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Dick*,
House Governor.

W. S. Walker, Esq.

Enclosure 1, in No. III.

EXCERPT from Minutes of Meeting of House Committee of the Parochial Board of the Parish of St. Cuthbert's, held 17th March 1862.

William Thomson, Esq., Convener of the Committee, in the Chair.

Inter alia, the house Governor submitted a letter from the Board of Supervision, dated 14th instant, relative to the education in the poorhouse of Roman Catholic children, inmates, of the name of Topp, enclosing petition from their brothers, Leslie and John Topp, and relative letter by Reverend Mr. Bampton, Roman Catholic priest, complaining that these children are being brought up as Protestants, notwithstanding that they were baptized as Roman Catholics.

The papers before referred to were then read, as follows:

1. Letter from Board of Supervision, dated 14th March 1862.
2. Petition to the Board of Supervision, by Leslie and John Topp, dated 13th March 1862.
3. Letter by Rev. Mr. Bampton, Roman Catholic priest.

Thereafter the house Governor read the following statement, viz.:—

"In answer to the charge made by Leslie and John Topp, in their petition to the Board of Supervision, relative to the proselytising of their brothers and sisters by the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert's and its officials, I have to state that the children, James, Elizabeth, William, and Mary Topp, were, as stated in the petition, admitted into the poorhouse on the 7th of January 1862. I was not informed of the religious persuasion of their parents, and I considered that from the tender age of even the oldest of them (viz. 10 years), they could have no religious persuasion of their own, or give reliable information as to the faith of their parents, I, therefore, left the space in the admission book blank, until accurate information could be obtained on the point; and after I learned from the Catholic priest that they were connected with his church, the insertion was made in the admission book. This will also account for him not receiving their names as Roman Catholic inmates on his first inquiry. In ignorance therefore of the children belonging to the Catholic Church, they were allowed, not compelled, as stated in the petition, to accompany the other children of the poorhouse in their attendance on the secular and religious instruction of the institution. On the priest intimating to me that they were Catholic children, at his first visit, he made no reference to their not attending our worship. I intimated, however, to the nurse, that as I had been told they were Catholics, she should do nothing to induce them to attend prayers; and I believe the two boys were kept in the ward for about two weeks during the service; and it was of their own accord they resumed their attendance. On the second visit of the priest, I did not see him; but I heard that he had called on Mr. Craig, the inspector, in reference to boarding the children with some Roman Catholic family in the country. I also learned that he had assumed an authority which I held to be beyond his province, by giving the nurse orders in reference to these children; and on his third visit I intimated to him that any communication he had to make in connexion with his visits to the poorhouse must be made to me, and not to the nurses, which he promised to do in future. On that occasion we had some conversation about the children being sent to school in the country. I stated to him that I understood the acting committee had had the matter under consideration, and referred him to the inspector, as I could give him no information in the case.

"On the 7th instant he again waited on me with a complaint that the boy James had a Protestant catechism in his pocket, which he stated was against law and rule. I replied

St. Cuthbert's, 1862. that it might be, but I had received no instructions in such a case; that no compulsion was used to make them attend the school; and that, as their religious adviser, he might forbid them. I also said that the House Committee would have a meeting on the 10th current, when I would bring his complaint before them, and communicate to him on the day following their decision. He did not call until the 14th current, when I read to him the minute on the case.

"The statement made in the petition, charging the Parochial Board and its officials with proselytising these children, by compelling them to attend the Protestant school and worship of the poorhouse, is utterly groundless and false; neither directly nor indirectly has any order been given to me or by me to any one under my charge, to compel or influence their attendance on the religious instructions of the poorhouse. Their attendance has been voluntary, and of their free will. As stated before, I cautioned the nurse against doing anything to bias their minds; and latterly, the teacher to avoid giving religious instruction to them. They have both stated to me since, that when the eldest boy was told by them that he was not to go to school or learn the catechism, unless he wished to do so, he expressed a wish that he might be allowed to come, and wept at the prospect of being compelled to remain away. The above statements are literally true, and any candid and unprejudiced mind must be convinced that this is not a case deserving the name of intentionally poselytising these children, or doing anything intentionally to unsettle their minds in the belief of the Catholic faith."

Thereafter, the committee examined the nurse of the boys' ward, and the boy James Topp, with refefence to the statements contained in the petition to the Board of Supervision, to the effect that the children were compelled daily to learn the Shorter Catechism of the Church of Scotland, and to attend Protestant religious worship; when both declared that no such compulsion had been used, and that the boy had attended the school as well as the chapel at his own expressed wishes.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's.

Sir, 4 April 1862.

WITH reference to a petition to this Board by Leslie and John Topp, which was recently transmitted to the House Committee of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse for their observations, and these observations, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to call upon you to state whether or not it was intimated to you, or to your assistant, for whom you are responsible, that the parents of the children Topp were Roman Catholics, and, if not, what steps were taken by you to ascertain the religious persuasion of the parents.

I am, &c.

Mr. Craig, Inspector, St. Cuthbert's. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 9 April 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 4th instant, relative to the orphan children Topps.

In answer, I have to state that it was not intimated to me that the parents of these children belonged to the Roman Catholic persuasion, until the Rev. Mr. Bampton called upon me, on 6th February last, requesting that they should be boarded with families of the same persuasion in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith or Carstairs. I then made immediate inquiry at the oldest boy. I also made inquiry at my assistant, who visited their home on the first application, when I was informed by him that on his visit he saw a party there, named M'Donald, who stated that their parents belonged to that persuasion. This was not reported to me until I made this inquiry. At the first meeting of the relieving committee of the Board thereafter, I reported that these children were the children of Roman Catholic parents, and that the Rev. Mr. Bampton had made the request above mentioned, and I craved the instructions of the committee thereanent. I was directed by the committee to write to you upon the subject, which I did upon 10th February, to which letter I now respectfully refer you. Your answer, sending minute of your Board, dated 13th February, I submitted to the first meeting of the Board thereafter.

After the receipt of your minute of 13th February, I felt it both a matter of duty and of anxiety to ascertain whether there were any of the children chargeable to the Parochial Board, in the poorhouse or boarded out, attending Protestant schools, who might be Roman Catholic children, and who would as such fall under the provisions of that minute. I accordingly made all possible inquiry, and, so far as can be ascertained, I now beg to report to you that there is none such either boarded out or in the poorhouse. I beg to enclose copies of written orders issued by me on this subject to my assistant in this department.

Previous to the receipt of your minute of 13th February, above referred to, no register was in use in this parish in which the religious persuasion of parties admitted to the poorhouse was entered, except the register directed by the rules for management of poorhouses, to

to be kept in the poorhouse: but I have since given instructions, and shall in future take care, that the religious persuasion of all parties admitted to the poorhouse, so far as as can be ascertained, shall be entered in the register of admissions kept by me, and also upon the order of admission itself. St. Cuthbert's, 1862

I am, &c.

W. S. Walker, Esq. (signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

Enclosure 1, in No. V.

Roman Catholic Children.

Edinburgh, 25 February 1862.

ASCERTAIN if there are any at present boarded out at the charge of the Board, and supply names and addresses.

Mr. Maxwell, Assistant Inspector. (signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

Enclosure 2, in No. V.

Roman Catholic Children.

Edinburgh, 25 February 1862.

WHEN children of the above persuasion are admitted to the poorhouse, the same must be reported to the committee at their first meeting thereafter for instructions.

Mr. Maxwell, Assistant Inspector. (signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Leslie* and *John Topp*.

17 April 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to acknowledge receipt of your petition of the 13th March, respecting the religious instruction of your brothers and sisters, viz., James, William, Elizabeth, and Mary Topp, in the St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, and to communicate to you the following Minute, passed by the Board at their meeting to-day, in reference to it: "The Board are of opinion that the omission of the assistant inspector to communicate to the inspector the intimation given to him that the parents of these children were Roman Catholics was a grave dereliction of duty; and they must hold the inspector responsible that in all cases the religious persuasion of the parents of children who become chargeable, shall, if possible, be ascertained and intimated to the house Governor of the poorhouse when such children are admitted to the house, in order that the same may be duly entered in the house register as enjoined by this Board.

"The Board are further of opinion that the house Governor, not having the information required to enable him to enter the religious persuasion of these children in the register, as it was his duty to do, ought at once to have applied for it to the inspector; and if he had done his duty in this respect there can be no doubt that he would have obtained the requisite information.

"The Board recommend that, in the meantime, the religious instruction of these children ought to be conducted exclusively by the clergymen of the religious persuasion of their parents who visit the poorhouse."

I am, &c.

Leslie and John Topp, (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.
Per Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, 24, Greenside-place.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's.

Sir, 17 April 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to communicate to you the following minute of the Board, passed at their meeting to-day, in reference to the petition of Leslie and John Topp:—

[Here follows the same minute as that embodied in preceding letter to Leslie and John Topp.]

I am, &c.

Mr. Craig, Inspector, St. Cuthbert's. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

St. Cuthbert's, 1862.

(2.)—CASE OF CHILDREN TOPP.

No. I.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Children Topp.

Sir, 12 April 1862.

An application by James Bisset, residing at 15, Forbes-street, Aberdeen, a maternal uncle of the above-named children, has been made to this Board, requesting that the three oldest, James, Elizabeth, and William, should be sent to him, he undertaking by his letter to "give the poorhouse no more trouble with them;" and a similar application has been made by Mrs. Elrick, the wife of an engineer residing in Leith, for the youngest of the children, Mrs. Elrick being, as she states, actuated to make the application on account of the friendship which formerly subsisted between her and the mother of the child.

There are two maternal uncles residing in Aberdeen, the one, Leslie Bisset, being, the Board is informed, of the same religious persuasion as the children, viz., a Roman Catholic, and the other, the applicant, James Bisset, who is stated to be a Protestant.

The children have two elder brothers, one, John, about 14 years of age, in Edinburgh, and the other, Leslie, about 17 years old, in Aberdeen, both of whom are believed to be Roman Catholics. The brother, whom I have seen on the subject, wishes his uncle James Bisset's request to be complied with.

I have been instructed by the Parochial Board to solicit the opinion of your Board, whether it would be legally competent, and not inconsistent with your rules, to comply with these applications.

I may add, that I have been informed that the applicant, James Bisset, is employed as a bathkeeper of Dr. Munro's hydropathic establishment in Aberdeen, and that his wife recently came into possession of some property.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. II.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 17 April 1862.

"*St. Cuthbert's.*—A letter from the inspector, dated 12th April, requesting opinion of Board of Supervision as to the competency of the Parochial Board delivering up the Roman Catholic children Topp to a maternal uncle resident in Aberdeen, and a Mrs. Elrick, resident in Leith, was submitted and directed to be circulated, with the documents and correspondence respecting the petition of Leslie and John Topp, and the minute of this date * in reference thereto."

No. III.—Excerpt Minute of Board of Supervision, 25 April 1862.

"*St. Cuthbert's.*—The letter of the inspector, dated 12th April, requesting opinion of Board of Supervision as to competency of Parochial Board delivering up the Roman Catholic children Topp to a maternal uncle resident in Aberdeen, and a Mrs. Elrick, resident in Leith, which was before the Board at last meeting, was again submitted and continued."

No. IV.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 21 May 1862.

"*St. Cuthbert's.*—The letter of the inspector dated 12th April, requesting the opinion of the Board of Supervision as to the competency of Parochial Board delivering up the Roman Catholic children Topp to a maternal uncle resident in Aberdeen, and a Mrs. Elrick, resident in Leith, which were before the Board on 25th April, were again submitted. The Board are of opinion that it is not competent to the Parochial Board to divest itself of its responsibility for the education of these Roman Catholic children, by handing them over to Protestant relations or friends who are not legally bound to maintain them."

[*Note.*—The above minute was intimated to the inspector on the 22d May.]

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* No. VI. of preceding series.

PARISH OF INVERURY.—1863.

Inverury, 1863.

(3.)—CASE OF CHILDREN TOPP.

No. I.—PETITION of the Rev. *John Sutherland*, Roman Catholic Clergyman, Aberdeen, to the Board of Supervision.

5 January 1863.

To the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland,

The Petition of the Rev. *John Sutherland*, of St. Mary's of the Assumption, Huntly Street, Aberdeen, in behalf of the Family *Topp*.

Humbly showeth,

THAT he has much room to complain of the manner in which certain orphan children, named Topp, have been and are still being treated by the Parochial Board of the parish on which they are chargeable, as will be seen from the following statement:—

1. That they, the said James Topp, aged 11; Elizabeth, aged 8; William, aged 6, and Mary, aged 4, having been removed by the parochial authority from St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, Edinburgh, to Aberdeen, were given in charge to Prostestant relations, whereby either directly or indirectly they are now being withdrawn from the Catholic religion, and brought up in the Protestant persuasion of those with whom they are boarded.

2. That James, who is 11 years old, was lately given to a Protestant uncle, who engaged him as errand boy to the manager of an hydropathic establishment, upon the express understanding that he would not be permitted to attend the Catholic church, but the services of a Protestant minister.

3. That Elizabeth, aged eight, has been entrusted to a maternal grandmother, who is now endeavouring to gain influence to retain her, in opposition to all law, that she may be reared a Protestant.

4. That William, aged six, and Mary, aged four, were entrusted to a Protestant aunt, who would do nothing to aid them in their religion, nor send them to the Catholic church or school.

5. That the Rev. John Sutherland, the Catholic clergyman in Aberdeen, knowing these children to be of Catholic parents, they having been formerly under his own spiritual charge, wrote on the 15th December to the Inspector of their parish (Inverury), complaining of this illegal treatment of these children, offering at the same time to provide suitable accommodation for them in Catholic families, or to receive them all into a Catholic orphanage in Aberdeen, at the lowest possible charge. The matter was referred to the Parish Board, and he received the following answer on the 18th December:—The managing committee "agrees to remove the children to their own parish, and I am instructed to communicate with the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Roman Catholic clergyman here, in regard to lodgings for the children, which I will immediately do."

6. That, notwithstanding this arrangement with which your petitioner expressed himself quite satisfied, all the four children aforesaid were left in charge of the same individuals above named, until certain arrangements said to be entered into between them and the Inspector of poor in the parish of Old Machar, Aberdeen, were implemented; and your petitioner is made aware that, in the meantime, various influential patrons of Protestant industrial schools and charitable institutions were applied to in regard to these children, with the intention, it is to be feared, of placing one or more of them into these institutions as was done formerly in regard to Ellen Watson, a Catholic child in the same circumstances, and at the time laid hold of by one of these institutions, and made a Protestant in spite of all her Catholic relations, who offered to board and educate her *gratis*.

7. That your petitioner having again remonstrated with the Inspector of the poor at this delay, and having pointed out the danger of proselytism in it, the case was again referred to the Parochial Board, and not until the 3d day of January this year did he receive an answer to the effect that, in regard to the boy James Topp, the managing committee did not consider themselves called upon to interfere; that in regard to the girl Elizabeth Topp, aged eight, the grandmother refused to give her up, and on that account they declined having anything more to do with the matter; that the two younger children were removed to their own parish.

8. That your petitioner begs humbly to submit that he regards it as just that the parish which received these children in charge at their parents' death, should become the legal and rightful parent of these children, and by the law of co-equal rights of religionists, that the parish should be bound to act as a good Catholic parent towards them, and that no Catholic parent would engage his children, at 11 years of age, in a situation where they should be called upon to act as Protestants, or even to lodge them with Protestants at that tender age.

9. That your petitioner humbly submits that it is unchristian that any parish should give up its children to any relation or stranger, irrespective of religion, for the mere purpose of saving expense as is done in this case; that it is a bartering of the souls of children; that it is the more inexcusable in this case, as there are Catholic relations and Catholic institutions

Inverury, 1863.

willing to take charge of these children, and that the grandmother cannot have the means of herself to support these children, without the charity of those who are conniving at proselytism.

10. That it is with grief that your petitioner understands that this is now the third time, in the course of 12 months, that the Board of Supervision has been referred to, to defend the religion of these same children; and now he begs that efficacious and immediate means be enforced to save these children from being led away from the religion of their parents, of their uncle, and brothers, and from the religion in which they themselves have hitherto been brought up.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

(signed) *John Sutherland*, C. C.

Aberdeen, 5 January 1863.

We, the uncle and brothers of the children referred to in this petition of the Rev. John Sutherland, sign our names, as concurring in his statements and prayer.

(signed) *Leslie Bisset*, Uncle of the Children.
Leslie Topp, Brother of the Children.
John Topp, Brother of the Children.

The Rev. John Sutherland, on the part of the family Topp, begs respectfully to request of the Board of Supervision a copy of the former proceedings against the Board of St. Cuthbert's parish, including the evidence of the Rev. George Bampton, of what took place in St. Cuthbert's poorhouse, for which copy he is willing to pay what the Board may require.

Aberdeen, 5 January 1863.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Sutherland*, Aberdeen.

Reverend Sir, 9 January 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of your letter dated the 5th instant, complaining of the proselytising of the Roman Catholic children Topp, which I shall submit to the Board of Supervision at their first meeting.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Sutherland*, Aberdeen.

Reverend Sir, 16 January 1863.

I HAVE submitted your petition of the 5th January, complaining of the proselytising of the children Topp to the Board of Supervision, and in reply I am to communicate to you the following minute of the Board passed at their meeting yesterday:—

"The Board having taken the opinion of counsel were advised that a provision for education enters as a legal element into the amount of parochial relief to be afforded to pauper children, whether directly to themselves or indirectly to their parents." In their circular letter of 13th February 1854, they intimated "that in accordance with that opinion the Board of Supervision will, in future, consider the provision made for education as an element in judging of the adequacy of relief."

It is only on the grounds stated in that opinion that the statute gives to the Board any power or authority to determine whether the education provided by the Parochial Board for a pauper child is or is not adequate in the circumstances of the case. That question stands on precisely the same footing as questions regarding the adequacy of the relief afforded for maintenance, or the adequacy of medical relief, and the Board must require that every complaint to this Board that the relief afforded to a pauper child is inadequate, because of the character of the education given, shall be transmitted in the form prescribed for complaints of inadequate relief.

It is the duty of every inspector to give, and if required, to fill up a schedule complaining of inadequate relief on that ground in the same form and manner as if the complaint were on any other ground.

The Board will thus be enabled to deal with such complaints in the same manner as with all other complaints of inadequate relief, and if in any case the ground of complaint should not be removed, to issue a minute, declaring that the pauper has, in their opinion, a just ground of action against the Parochial Board in the Court of Session.

I am also to state that the inspector of the poor of the parish in which the children reside, will supply them, or any one applying to him on their behalf, with a copy of the schedule referred to in the preceding minute.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Inverury, 1863.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Inverury.

Sir, 16 January 1863.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the Parochial Board of Inverury, the enclosed petition from the Rev. John Sutherland, Roman Catholic clergyman, Aberdeen, respecting the Roman Catholic children named Topp, and I have to request that Mr. Sutherland's petition may be returned to me with these observations.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. V.—The Rev. *John Sutherland* to the Board of Supervision, 20 January 1863.

To the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of the Rev. *John Sutherland*, of St. Mary's of the Assumption, Huntly-street, Aberdeen,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner has the honour to receive a letter from the Board, dated the 16th instant,* stating that the Board will not interfere with the removal of James and Elizabeth Topp to their legal parish to save them from being proselytised, otherwise than under a complaint of the inadequate relief of these children. That as your petitioner understands that this is the first instance ever known of this form of craving redress being deemed applicable to a case of proselytism, and as it may be many months before the action in the Court of Session, if authorised by the Board, can be concluded, your petitioner humbly craves the interim order of the Board to restore the children to their parish, and to educate them in the meantime in the religion of their parents; it being obvious that otherwise they will be thoroughly proselytised before redress can be obtained.

* No. III.

Your petitioner would with deference submit to the consideration of the Board whether there be no other remedy against the proselytising of orphan children than one which, until this time, was never applied to such a case; and whether the instructing of Catholic children in the Protestant religion, and sending them out of their parish for that purpose, was meant by the Legislature to be treated as an inadequate amount, so easily remedied afterwards, of ordinary school education or of sufficient food; from the want of which, if any evil occurred, the parochial officers would be punished as criminals.

He humbly submits that the proselytising of these children is the infliction upon them of a positive injury and wrong, no more to be confounded with an inadequate supply of ordinary education or other relief than would be the maiming of those who are subjected to it, and as little to be remedied, if not stopped by immediate interference before the injury is consummated.

In the event, however, of the Board refusing any other remedy, he begs humbly to be informed, with the least possible delay, in whose name or names the complaint must be brought, and the action, if permitted, instituted, as the injured orphans themselves are in the hands of their proselytisers, and the form of complaint furnished by the Board of Supervision gives authority only for a complaint from the pauper who complains.

Your petitioner has examined the usual schedule of application in cases of inadequate relief, and he can find no opening for the expression of his complaint, as it is not the want of education, but the nature of the education, that is found fault with. He begs also to know whether it be from the children's own parish, or from the parishes in which they reside (they being in two different parishes), that the schedule is to be obtained, and whether it be to the inspector of their own parish or of the parishes in which they reside, that the schedules have to be returned. The inspector of St. Nicholas, in which one child resides, has already declared that he knows nothing of the family, and can have nothing to do with the case.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

(signed) *John Sutherland.*

Huntly-street, Aberdeen.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Sutherland*, Aberdeen.

Rev. Sir, 23 January 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th instant, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to inform you in reply that the Board have not objected to receive and consider a complaint of inadequate relief in the prescribed form, filled up in the name of an orphan child, by any person taking an interest in the child.

I am further to state, that the schedule will be obtained from the inspector of the parish in which the pauper resides, and that the schedule, when filled up on behalf of the pauper, should be transmitted to the inspector of the parish of settlement, for his remarks.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Inverury, 1863.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, Inverury, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 21 January 1863.

I AM directed by the managing committee of the Parochial Board of Inverury to transmit to you the following minute:—

"With reference to the petition of the Rev. John Sutherland, Roman Catholic clergyman, Aberdeen, to the Board of Supervision, against the Parochial Board of Inverury, the Board has to state that Articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the petition relate to the arrangements made for the lodging of the children, immediately on their being removed from the parish of St. Cuthbert.

"When they were brought from Edinburgh and placed with the uncle, grandmother, and aunt, complained of by Leslie Topp, one of the concurrents in the petition, the present arangement, which is alone competent ground of petitioning respecting the condition of the children, is as follows: The two youngest children are lodged in Inverury, the supporting parish, in a family recommended by the Roman Catholic priest in Inverury. The two elder are no longer paupers, an uncle having undertaken the maintenance of the boy, and a grandmother that of the girl; and the Parochial Board does not conceive it to be its duty to continue a child a pauper when those bound for its support offer to support it. While the Parochial Board had to support these children in Aberdeen, the inspector gave instructions that the Roman Catholic priest at Aberdeen should be allowed free access to them; and no ground whatever is known to the Board for the petitioner's allegations as to the agents of Protestant institutions or others seeking to convert these children."

I am, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Hopkins*, Inspector.

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Inverury.

Sir, 23 January 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 21st instant, respecting the petition of the Rev. John Sutherland, in the case of the children Topp.

With reference to the two elder children, I annex hereto an excerpt from the minutes of this Board of the *21st May last, at which time the children Topp were chargeable to the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert; and I have to request that you will submit that minute to the managing committee of the Parochial Board of Inverury, and furnish me with any observations on the subject which they may have to make, on or before Thursday next.

* *See* page 174.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IX.—The Rev. *John Sutherland*, Aberdeen, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 26 January 1863.

I HAVE made application to the inspector of the poor of Old Machar for schedule of appeal in the case of James Topp, and I have been positively refused it, although I intimated to him that I did so by the instructions of the Board of Supervision. I obtained one from the inspector of the poor of St. Nicholas on behalf of Elizabeth Topp, and I have endeavoured to make my complaint known by it. I understand that the inspector of St. Nicholas never had any charge of the girl, although placed in his parish. She was under the protection of the inspector of Old Machar. May I request, if my application by schedule be still necessary in the case of James Topp, that you give instructions that I be supplied with one. The inspectors here seem not to know whether they or the inspector of Inverury should remark upon the case.

May I repeat again my request, made in my first petition, but not answered, that I might be favoured with the papers and evidence brought forward at the Board of St. Cuthbert anent these same children. Any expense incurred will be defrayed by me, or, if necessary, I shall commission a clerk to copy them, to save you all trouble.

In conclusion, may I request immediate attention to my case, as delay is regarded by me as much against my cause.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Sutherland.*

Inverury, 1863.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Sutherland,* Aberdeen.

Rev. Sir, 28 January 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th instant, and I enclose herewith a form of complaint to this Board for the use of James Topp.

I also annex, in compliance with your request, a copy of the minutes of the Board of 17th April and 21st May 1862, in reference to the cases of the children Topp.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

COPY MINUTE of 17th April 1862.

THE Board are of opinion that the omission of the assistant inspector to communicate to the inspector the intimation given to him that the parents of these children were Roman Catholics, was a grave dereliction of duty, and they must hold the inspector responsible that in all cases the religious persuasion of the parents of children who become chargeable shall, if possible, be ascertained, and intimated to the house governor of the poorhouse when such children are admitted to the house, in order that the same may be duly entered in the house register, as enjoined by this Board.

The Board are further of opinion that the house governor, not having the information required to enable him to enter the religious persuasion of these children in the register, as it was his duty to do, ought at once to have applied for it to the inspector; and if he had done his duty in this respect, there can be no doubt that he would have obtained the requisite information.

The Board recommend that, in the meantime, the religious instruction of these children ought to be conducted exclusively by the clergymen of the religious persuasion of their parents who visit the poorhouse.

COPY MINUTE of 21st May 1862.

St. Cuthbert.—The letter of the inspector, dated 12th April, requesting the opinion of the Board of Supervision as to competency of Parochial Board delivering up the Roman Catholic children Topp to a maternal uncle, resident in Aberdeen, and a Mrs. Elrick, resident in Leith, which were before the Board on 25th April, were again submitted. The Board are of opinion that it is not competent to the Parochial Board to divest itself of its responsibility for the education of these Roman Catholic children, by handing them over to Protestant relations or friends who are not legally bound to maintain them.

No. XI.—The Rev. *John Sutherland,* Aberdeen, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 28 January 1863.

I AM happy to be able to inform you that the Inspector of the Poor Board of Inverury has placed the girl, Elizabeth Topp, under Catholic guardianship; and although he has not as yet been authorised by the Board to implement the arrangements proposed by him and accepted by me in regard to her board and education, yet I hope that they will be acceded to, and therefore I withdraw, in the meantime, my appeal to the Board of Supervision, in as far as it referred to Elizabeth Topp; nor do I send on the schedule of appeal, which I have by me, filled up for transmission to Edinburgh. But I am debarred from further procedure in the case of James Topp, because I cannot obtain from the inspector of the parish of Old Machar, where the boy resides, the schedule which the Board of Supervision requires that I should receive from him. I consider this the greater grievance, because those who withhold him from us now rest their plea upon his age (to which they add) and upon the Protestant principles with which he has been imbued. I hope, therefore, that the Board of Supervision will see the necessity of either causing me to be supplied immediately with a schedule, or of giving me some other means of obtaining redress.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Sutherland.*

Inverury, 1863.

No. XII.—The Inspector of Poor, Inverury, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 28 January 1863.

No. VIII. With reference to your letter of the 23d current,* and the minute of the Board of Supervision thereunto annexed, the Parochial Board of Inverury have to submit the following observations.

At the time when these children were sent to Aberdeen from Edinburgh, this Board did not consider that they were Roman Catholics, knowing, as the Board did, that their parents were married by the Free Church Minister in Inverury, and that before their marriage, and for some years afterwards, they continued to be Protestants. This Board did not, therefore, feel themselves called upon to prevent the relations in Aberdeen from taking care of the children. As soon, however, as the Roman Catholic clergyman applied to the Board about them, the Board made inquiry as to their parents' religion, and on finding that their father was a Roman Catholic at the time of his death (the mother had died some years previously), they applied to the relations about them. They removed the two youngest children, who had been boarded with an aunt, to Inverury, and placed them in lodgings recommended by the Roman Catholic clergyman there, and they have since been under his charge. The girl Elizabeth, who had gone to her maternal grandmother (her only grandparent alive), with whom she had occasionally resided before her father went to Edinburgh, the grandmother refused to part with, but expressed her willingness to allow the complainer, Mr. Sutherland, to take charge of her religious education. The Board communicated this to Mr. Sutherland. Since receiving your letter, the inspector has again seen the grandmother, and got her to consent to let the girl be put to the Orphan Asylum in Aberdeen, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. This, Mr. Sutherland said would satisfy him. Nothing more, therefore, need be done as to Elizabeth.

As to the boy James, he has not been chargeable to this Board since he came to Aberdeen. The following are the facts ascertained by the inspector as to this boy, viz.:—

Instead of being only 11, he is about 13 years of age. The clergyman who baptised him, the Rev. Fergus Ferguson, of the Evangelical Union, Aberdeen, did not keep a register of his baptisms, but he has the register of the members, and the father of the boy became a member of that church and church officer in March 1848, and he continued a member for about three years, which would make the date of his ceasing to be a member 1851. The boy's aunt, Mrs. Langland, says that she knows, by the ages of some of her own children, that the boy will be 13 in March next. His uncle James, with whom he resides, also says he is between 12 and 13, and the boy himself says that is his age. This boy's uncle, James Bisset, is a bathman at the Hydropathic Establishment at Lochhead, Aberdeen, belonging to Thomas H. Meikle, M. D.; and a day or two after the boy came to Aberdeen this uncle got him employment there as errand boy, and he has continued in that employment since. With reference to the statement of Mr. Sutherland, that the boy engaged upon the express understanding that he should not attend the Roman Catholic church, the Board have made inquiry, and the uncle (James) says that he not only made no such condition, but that he did not even mention, not having been asked, what was the boy's religion, or what church he would attend. Dr. Meikle corroborates this. He says he never inquired about the boy's religion, and that he does not even yet know what church he attends. His establishment is open to persons of all denominations. The inspector has also seen the boy James himself, and examined him as to his wishes on the subject of his religion, and he expressed a decided preference to be a Protestant, and said firmly that he did not wish to attend the Catholic Church. He also expressed his satisfaction with his present situation, in which he is comfortable. He attends at the establishment all day, getting his meals there, and sleeps in his uncle James's house. His uncle is a member of John Knox's (Established) Church. He does not take the boy there. The boy attends at the Hydropathic Establishment on Sundays, and he says himself that he goes sometimes with the cook to the Free West Church, Aberdeen, and sometimes, along with George Cheyne, another boy, who is a servant to Dr. Meikle, to Mr. Dickie's United Presbyterian church. He says he went once to the Catholic church with his uncle, Leslie Bisset, but he decidedly declines to go again to it.

With reference to the statement in Mr. Sutherland's complaint, that there are Catholic relations willing to take charge of these children, the Board beg to observe that their relations are all Protestant, except their uncle, Leslie Bisset, and the two brothers, Leslie Topp and John Topp, who concur in the petition, and who are respectively about 17 and 15 years of age. The children's grandmother, their only living grandparent, is Protestant. Their three uncles, James, George, and John Bisset, are all Protestant, and the children's parents were themselves Protestant until about 1852 or 1853. Leslie Bisset, the only uncle who is Catholic, on being asked whether he was willing to keep the children, said he was not; that he would have nothing to do with them; and their brothers, Leslie and John, who are in Edinburgh, are unable to do anything for them. Moreover, Leslie Bisset says he knows nothing of the truth of the complaint of Mr. Sutherland; that he did not read it when he signed it; that he just signed it as he was asked to do so by the Roman Catholic teacher in Aberdeen, who called on him with it.

This Board never sanctioned, and are not aware of any attempt to proselytise the children; and if Mr. Sutherland had applied to the Board about them, on their coming to Aberdeen

Aberdeen in September, there could have been no opportunity for his even suspecting anything of the kind. He did not, however, apply to this Board about them until 15th December, and the Board were thus in the belief that all parties were satisfied with the way the Board had dealt with them. Inverury, 1863.

Mr. Sutherland, as is stated above, has now been satisfied as to the disposal of the girl Elizabeth; and as to the boy James, this Board do not think that they are entitled to interfere. He is able to earn, and is earning his own subsistence, and is not chargeable to the Board. And as to his religion, he is of an age when his own sentiments upon that subject ought to be, so far at least, respected; and, as above stated, he decidedly refuses to put himself under the charge of Mr. Sutherland. But, of course, this Board will be glad to have the advice of the Board of Supervision as to this boy.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Hopkins*, Inspector.

No. XIII.—The Rev. *John Sutherland*, Aberdeen, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 31 January 1863.

I BEG leave to enclose schedule of appeal to Board of Supervision on behalf of James Topp. You will see from the remarks of the inspector that we have already suffered a great injury in the delay occasioned in our appeal. When I first undertook the matter, he was in the Catholic church, saying his prayers as attentively as any boy. Even his present sentiments are expressed under the influence of his keepers; and at his engagement it was expressed that he was to attend the services of the establishment where he is. Of course, we do not regard his opinion so expressed. The aunt, who now says he is going 12 years, is the same who, before we made application for the children, stated, in writing, that he was only 11.

I wait the opinion of the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Sutherland.*

Enclosure in No. XIII.

FORM of Application for Paupers complaining of Inadequate Relief.

To the Board of Supervision.

I, REV. JOHN SUTHERLAND, on behalf of James Topp, one of the poor on the roll of the parish of Inverury, complain that the relief afforded to him is inadequate; and I pray the Board of Supervision to investigate the nature and grounds of my complaint, and, in the event of my complaint being ascertained to be well founded, and not removed by the Parochial Board of the said parish, then to declare by a minute that I have a just cause of action against the said parish.

Signature or mark of Applicant, *John Sutherland*,
on behalf of James Topp.

If the Applicant cannot write, the signature by a mark must be attested by a Witness in the following form:—"The above is the mark of ———."

Attestation _____

Signature of Witness _____

Dated 29th of January 1863.

N. B.—The Applicant must fill up the answers to the queries on the next page. The Inspector is bound, if required, to write down the answers for him. The Schedule, when filled up, must be left with the Inspector, who is directed, within 24 hours, to fill up the column for his remarks, and either return the Schedule to the Applicant, or transmit it to the Board of Supervision, as the Applicant may desire.

Inverury, 1863.

Questions.	Answers of Applicant.	Inspector's Remarks.
1. Present residence?	James Topp, boards at Hydropathic Establishment at Lochhead, and lodges with his maternal uncle, 63, Maberly-street, Aberdeen.	
2. Age?	Declared by the aunt to be 11. No register kept by clergyman who baptised him.	Declared by Mrs. Langlands, his paternal aunt, to be 13 in March next, who was present at his birth. Refer to my letter of 28th January.
3. Whether single or married?		
4. Number of children or dependants (if any) living in family?		
5. Names and ages of such children or dependants?		
6. Employment and earnings of such children or dependants?		
7. If parents alive, and in what circumstances?	Both dead.	
8. Names, employment, and earnings of children not living in family?		
9. Present occupation of applicant?	Errand boy.	
10. Occupation previous to first receiving relief?		
11. How long has Parochial Relief been received?	Since 6th January 1862, till he was taken possession of by his maternal uncle.	
12. Amount of present Parochial Relief in money, clothing, or of any other kind?		
13. Whether wholly or partially disabled, and from what cause?		
14. Does Applicant pay any, and what rent for house or room now occupied?		
15. Has Applicant any other means or resources besides Parochial Relief, and to what amount?	Receives board and clothing at the above establishment, and lodges with his maternal uncle. Has no other means of support.	
16. What is the amount of Relief now claimed by Applicant?	Education in conformity with the Roman Catholic faith, and to be placed where he shall be taught that religion in its doctrines and practices, including removal from where he is now being proselytised.	
17. State any other circumstances which may seem material?	James Topp's parents were both Catholics, and he himself was educated as such. He was sent down, at the expense of the parish, from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, where he was given in charge to a maternal uncle, a Protestant, and through him engaged as errand boy at Lochhead, and since that time has been prevented from attending either Catholic church or school.	James states that he has liberty to go to any church or school he pleases, and that he is not being proselytised.

Signature of Applicant, *John Sutherland*,
Huntly-street, Aberdeen.

Signature of Inspector, *Joseph Hopkins*, Inspector.

No. XIV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *Falconer*, General Superintendent of Poor.

Sir, 5 February 1863.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the accompanying documents, as per inventory annexed, regarding the alleged proselytising of Roman Catholic children named Topp, belonging to the parish of Inverury; and I have to request that you inquire and report to this Board—(1.) As to the age of James Topp. (2.) As to whether James Topp entered upon his present employment, and went to lodge with his uncle, with his own consent; or whether he was compelled to enter said employment, and lodge with his uncle, against his inclination. (3). As to whether he is properly treated in his present employment. (4). As to whether he is properly treated in his uncle's house. (5). As to whether it was made a condition of his present employment or lodging that he should not attend Roman Catholic worship, or attend Protestant worship. (6). As to whether his wages are sufficient for his maintenance, stating their amount, and to whom they are paid. And (7), as to whether, in his present places of abode and employment, he is either debarred from attending Roman Catholic worship, or compelled to attend Protestant worship.

You will be good enough to return the documents now sent you, when you forward your Report.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

INVENTORY.

1. Letter, Rev. J. Sutherland to Mr. Walker, 5th January 1863.
2. Copy letter, Mr. Walker to Mr. Sutherland, 9th January 1863.
3. Copy letter, Mr. Walker to Inspector of Inverury, 16 January 1863.
4. Copy letter, Mr. Walker to Mr. Sutherland, 16 January 1863.
5. Letter, Mr. Sutherland to Mr. Walker, 20 January 1863.
6. Copy letter, Mr. Walker to Mr. Sutherland, 23 January 1863.
7. Letter, Inspector to Mr. Walker, 21 January 1863.
8. Copy letter, Mr. Walker to Inspector, 23 January 1863.
9. Copy letter, Mr. Walker to Mr. Sutherland, 28 January 1863.
10. Letter, Mr. Sutherland to Mr. Walker, 28 January 1863.
11. Letter, Inspector to Mr. Walker, 28 January 1863.
12. Application complaining of inadequate relief by Rev. J. Sutherland, for James Topp, dated 29 January 1863.

No. XV.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, 4 February 1863.

Cases of Paupers complaining of Inadequate Relief.

(49). Rev. John Sutherland, for James Topp, Inverury. The Board continued this case for Mr. Falconar's Report.

No. XVI.—REPORT by Mr. *Falconar*, General Superintendent of Poor.

Case of *James Topp*, Lochhead, Aberdeen.

Sir, St. Andrew's, 16 February 1863.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of 5th instant, $\frac{1665}{63}$,* I visited the parishes of Aberdeen, Old Machar, and Inverury, on 10th, 11th, and 12th instant, making a special inquiry into charges of proselytism in a memorial (of date 5th January)† and into a complaint of "inadequate relief,"‡ addressed to the Board of Supervision (29th January) by the Rev. John Sutherland, Roman Catholic clergyman, Aberdeen, on behalf of a lad, James Topp, now employed as errand boy in the Hydropathic Establishment at Lochhead, Aberdeen.

The circumstances of James Topp's family seem to have been as follows: The parents were married by a Free Church Minister at Inverury; they afterwards joined the Evangelical Union Church, Aberdeen, the father being church officer to the Rev. Fergus Ferguson. On his dismissal, for misconduct, they adopted the Roman Catholic faith, and both parents died in that communion.

On his death (which was mysterious), by falling from a window of a house in Edinburgh, six children survived him. The two eldest were self-supporting; the four youngest, James,

* No. XIV. † No. I. of this series. ‡ No. XIII.

Inverury, 1863.

James, Elizabeth, John, and Mary, were received into the poorhouse of St. Cuthbert, until the parish of settlement could be ascertained.

By the usual course of removing children, under defined regulations, from a crowded poorhouse to the parish liable for their support, they were sent to Old Machar, which parish was soon after relieved by admission of liability on the part of Inverury.

On arrival in Aberdeen, James, the subject of this inquiry, was at once received into the family of a Protestant uncle, James Bisset, who was employed as bathman in the Lochhead establishment, and was, through that influence, engaged there as errand boy.

On examining "the record of applications for relief," in the office of the Parochial Board of Old Machar, application is registered on behalf of the three youngest children. No mention is made of James; hence the hesitation by the inspector of Old Machar to give to the Rev. J. Sutherland a schedule complaining of inadequate relief on behalf of a lad who was not a pauper.

COMPLAINT against Inspector of Old Machar by the Rev. *J. Sutherland.*
28 January 1863, No. 10.

ELIZABETH has been placed in the Orphanage Institution, Aberdeen, with the approval of Mr. Sutherland; and the two youngest children I have seen in Inverury with a respectable Roman Catholic family, selected by the Roman Catholic clergyman there.

I have seen Mr. Gordon of Manar, the Chairman, and having met the managing committee of the Parochial Board of Inverury, I have received a most satisfactory denial of any proselytising wish on their part. Believing that they have fulfilled their duty to these orphan children, I have been requested to express their readiness to receive the instructions of the Board of Supervision.

The evidence which has been taken is hereto attached. The witnesses were all of a highly respectable class, giving evidence readily and without reserve.

Inquiry in the case of James Topp was specially made under the following heads:—

1. As to the age of James Topp.

Mrs. Langlands, who lived in the same house at the time of James' birth, fixes his age to be 13 years in March or April next. She is supported by the evidence of James Bisset and his wife.

Their calculation seems to be reasonable, from the number of years in which they occupied particular houses. Mrs. Lawrence, widow of the landlord whose house was said to have been rented for 12 years, had laid away the rent-books of her late husband, but knew that the Topps lived there for many years.

2. As to whether James Topp entered upon his present employment, and went to live with his uncle, with his own consent; or whether he was compelled to enter said employment, and live with his uncle, against his inclination.

James' declaration that he lodges with his uncle's family, and entered upon his present employment, of his own accord, cannot be doubted.

He sleeps in a clean bed, in an airy bedroom, with the children of his uncle, who, with his wife, seem kind to the youth. Having been a shoemaker by trade, he mends James' boots and shoes without charge.

3. Whether James is properly treated in his present employment.

His treatment is excellent. His work is suitable, being errand boy in the Lochhead Establishment; he carries a letter-bag to the post-office three times daily. He is well fed, and associates with about 12 other servants, by whom he is much liked.

4. Whether he is properly treated in his uncle's house.

I have no doubt that James is well treated by his uncle and Mrs. Bisset, who seem to have taken the lad into their family without mercenary motive.

5. Whether it was made a condition of his present employment or lodging, that he should not attend Roman Catholic worship, or attend Protestant worship.

The belief expressed by the Rev. J. Sutherland, and by the boy's uncle, Mr. Leslie Bisset, that James had been "proselytised in the Lochhead Establishment," and "that it was a condition of his present employment that he should not attend Roman Catholic worship," &c., is not supported by evidence. It is denied by the parties who made the engagement for and with James, that his religious principles were to be interfered with.

If persuasion was used at all to withdraw him from the Roman Catholic Church (which is denied in evidence), he does not appear to have been led to the Church attended usually by those who had influence over him. Dr. Meikle, head of the establishment, Mr. Cook, managing house steward, and his uncle, James Bisset, attend respectively Mr. Dickie's United Presbyterian Church, St. Paul-street, Mr. Gilfillan's Independent Church, and John Knox's (Established) Church. The boy attends the Free West Church.

6. As to whether his wages are sufficient for his maintenance; what their amount; and to whom they are paid.

The engagement with the boy is that he shall be fed and clothed, and have 1*s.* per week. The money is not paid to himself, but is left in the keeping of Mr. Cook, house steward, to meet the expense of his clothing.

James

James receives occasionally money gifts from the visitors in the establishment for going errands; he places his money in Mr. Cook's hands; he has lately bought for himself a new Glengarry cap; he is very prudent, and has money for his reasonable wants.

7.—Whether in his present Places of Abode and Employment James is debarred from attending Roman Catholic worship, or compelled to attend Protestant Worship.

It is distinctly denied, by all parties who have been examined, that influence has been used to withdraw James from attending the Roman Catholic Church. He attends the Free West Church with Mary Anderson, cook at Lochhead. She, a very trustworthy evidence, states that she was attached to the youth from observing "his good intents." He frequently attends evening service with another lad, George Cheyne, who is not connected with the establishment. He attends the evening Sabbath-school of the Rev. Mr. Dickie.

I have entered at some length into the details of this case, which is of much interest. Patients of all denominations enter the Lochhead Hydropathic Establishment. The servants are engaged without any religious test, and are freely permitted to attend the church of their choice. One rule only bears upon religious worship; viz.:

"Worship immediately after breakfast, and in the evening at nine o'clock."

James is not expected to attend evening prayers; he goes home at eight p.m.

His early education has not attracted him to the Roman Catholic Church, which, with much decision, he now refuses to attend. When questioned on that point, he becomes alarmed and reserved. He is an intelligent and careful youth, fairly competent to express his wishes in his own way.

In the establishment he is well cared for. Though his uncle, Leslie Bisset, considers the boy's time to be wasted where he is, not being instructed in a useful trade, he in his present employment is placed with respectable associates; he is trained to habits of regularity, economy, and self-reliance. I attach the letter of Mr. Skene, inspector of poor, Old Machar, showing that the lad has been self-supporting since September 1862.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Falconar*,
General Superintendent of Poor.

W. S. Walker, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Note.—A letter was addressed by me on 7th instant to the Rev. John Sutherland, signifying my intention to hold this inquiry at Aberdeen, on 10th instant, without acknowledgment.

A second letter was written on the 10th, expressing my wish to receive his evidence on the following day. He met me, and gave the replies to questions which were addressed to him.

The witnesses under examination gave evidence with great readiness. I did not consider evidence on oath to be called for. Mrs. Langlands entreated that an oath should not be imposed upon her, as she had never appeared in a court of justice in her life. She was quite willing, so far as known to her, to speak the truth.

St. Andrews, 16 February 1863. *G. F.*

Case of Topp's Children.

Office of Parochial Board of the Parish of Old Machar,
St. Machar-place, Aberdeen;
13 February 1863.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 12th instant anent this case.

Annexed you have copy letter which was sent to the inspector of poor, St. Nicholas, respecting the children named above.

In respect they were residing in my parish, Mr. Wallace handed them over to me on the 2d October last, which is the date in my "record of applications."

No application was ever made here for relief, directly or indirectly, for the boy James Topp at Lochhead.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Skene*, Inspector.

G. Falconar, Esq.,
General Superintendent, &c., St. Andrews.

Topp's Family.

Sir,

Inverury, 27 September 1862.

YOU will be so good as pay Mrs. Langlands, of 33, Maberly-street, Aberdeen, 6*s.* per week from Thursday first, the 2d day of October, being board for Elizabeth, Mary, and William Topp, at 2*s.* per week each. I paid for them up to the first Thursday of October, at which time Mrs. Langlands will call upon you; for which charge this parish.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Hopkins*, Inspector.

Mr. James Wallace,
Inspector of Poor, St. Nicholas, Aberdeen.

Inverury, 1863.

No. XVII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert.

Sir, 18 February 1863.

REFERRING to the case of the children, James, William, Elizabeth, and Mary Topp, which was the subject of correspondence with you in the months of March, April, and May last year, I will thank you to inform me of the history of the case subsequent to my letter to you of date the 22d May 1862,* so far as the same is known to you.

It appears that the children were removed to Aberdeen or Old Machar at some period between May and September last year, and that the parish of Inverury ultimately admitted liability for them.

I should wish to be informed how, and by whom, and on what grounds these children were removed to Aberdeen or Old Machar, and to whose charge they were entrusted there.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XVIII.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Topp's Family.

Sir, 18 February 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date's date.

After your letter of 23d May last year, it was resolved to aliment these children in the poorhouse until their parochial settlement could be determined.

The parish of Inverury admitted liability on 26th August. On 30th August I intimated to the inspector of Inverury that these children were Roman Catholics. On 9th September the inspector sent payment of my account, and added, "if possible, I will send for the children on Thursday the 11th or Friday the 12th."

On 11th September Leslie Topp brought me a letter, which is as follows:—"Inverury, 9th September 1862. Dear Sir,—Be so good as give the bearer, Leslie Topp (he is brother of Topp's family), in charge—he is to bring them to this parish—and oblige, (signed) Joseph Hopkins, inspector." Addressed "Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert, Edinburgh." In terms of these instructions, I handed the children to the inspector's messenger, taking a receipt in the following terms: "Edinburgh, 11 September 1862. Received from James Craig, inspector of poor of St. Cuthbert's parish, the children of the deceased John Topp; viz. James, Elizabeth, William, and Mary, to be conveyed to Inverury. (signed) Leslie Topp." On the same day I wrote the inspector of Inverury, per post, saying,—"I have, agreeably to the instructions contained in yours of 9th current, handed the children (John Topp's children) over to their brother Leslie, to be conveyed to your parish.

I have not since had further correspondence regarding these children, nor am I aware how they were disposed of after 11th September last, as mentioned above.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. XIX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Inverury.

Cases of Paupers complaining of Inadequate Relief.

Sir, 20 February 1863.

I AM to state that the Board of Supervision has continued the case of James Topp, complaining of inadequate relief.

It appears that in this case the four children Topp, including James, were delivered as Roman Catholic paupers to their brother Leslie Topp, by the Inspector of St. Cuthbert, on the 11th September 1862, in terms of your instructions as inspector of their parish of settlement, in order that they might be conveyed to Inverury.

I have to call upon you to state how it happened that these children were not at that date conveyed to Inverury, but were lodged in Aberdeen—the date of their arrival in Aberdeen—where they were respectively lodged in Aberdeen, and by whose authority and at whose suggestion they were so lodged; and the date at which James Topp obtained employment in Dr. Meikle's hydropathic institution.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. S. Anderson*,
for Secretary.

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* *See* Note, No. IV, p. 174.

Inverury, 1863.

No XX.—The Inspector of Poor, Invurary to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 23 February 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th instant, and in answer to it I have to state, first, as soon as it became known to the relations that the children Topp were admitted paupers by this parish, James Bisset, the uncle, applied for James Topp, offering to get him into Dr. Meikle's institution, and to relieve the Board of all future aliment for him. And a few days before the children were to be removed from St. Cuthbert to Inverury, Mrs. Langlands, the aunt, applied for William and Mary, and Widow Bisset, the grandmother, for Elizabeth, for which they were to receive 2*s.* per week for each child, with shoes and clothing, this Board considering that the children would be better cared for with their own relations in Aberdeen than with strangers in Inverury; and their own brother, Leslie Topp, willingly undertook to bring the children from Edinburgh, and place them safe with their relations in Aberdeen. Leslie Topp reported nothing as to the children having been delivered over to him as Roman Catholic paupers, nor did he make any objection to lodging them with James Bisset, Mrs. Langlands, and Widow Bisset. This is the reason why the children were not conveyed to Inverury, but lodged in Aberdeen. The children arrived in Aberdeen on the 12th September 1863, and were lodged respectively, James Topp with his uncle, James Bisset, 33, Maberly-street, Aberdeen; William and Mary Topp with their aunt, Mrs. Langlands, 33, Maberly-street, Aberdeen; and Elizabeth Topp with her grandmother, Widow Bisset, 26, Harriet-street, Aberdeen; by the authority of the Parochial Board, and at the suggestion of the relations who applied for them.

James Topp obtained employment in Dr. Meikle's institution on or about the 18th September 1862.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Hopkins,* Inspector.

No. XXI.—EXTRACT Minute of the Board of Supervision, 26 February 1863.

Inverury.

THE documents respecting the children Topp, which were before the Board at last meeting, were again submitted, with a further letter from the inspector, dated 23d February thereanent (*see* complaint of inadequate relief, No. 49, 1863), and directed to be circulated.

No. XXII.—The Rev. *John Sutherland,* Aberdeen, to the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen, 5 March 1863.

IT was on the 24th November 1862 that I first engaged in my conscientious duty of liberating the four pauper children Topp from the proselytism to which they were subjected. Owing to the hindrances put in my way by the inspectors of the poor, and by the requirements of the Board of Supervision as to form of application, I was unable to forward my petition on behalf of James Topp until the 29th January 1863. The first notice I received regarding the appeal was intimation on the 8th February that the general superintendent would be in Aberdeen on the 10th February. On the 11th I was called to see him, and the concluding evidences in the case were that day transmitted to the Board of Supervision. It is now the 5th March, and as yet I have received no answer to my appeal. This delay is the more troublesome to us, as it is known that James Topp is still under the influence of proselytism, and that his Protestant friends are endeavouring to belie their first statements as to his years, and to declare him to be within a short time of an age at which his parish may think itself justified to withdraw from the charge of him. This delay therefore forces itself upon us as very significant and painfully convincing of connivance on the part of the Board, the more especially if the antecedents be considered. More than a year ago, endeavours were made in the parish of St. Cuthbert to pass the family of the Topps as Protestant. The inspector of the poor of that parish was then found guilty on that account of a "grave dereliction of duty" by the Board of Supervision. Again, in answer to an application to the Board of Supervision by the inspector "as to the competency of delivering up the Roman Catholic children Topp to a maternal uncle, resident in Aberdeen, and a Mrs. Elrich, resident in Leith, which was before the Board on the 25th April, and again submitted, the Board are of opinion that it is not competent to the Parochial Board to divest itself of its responsibility for the education of these Roman Catholic children, by handing them over to Protestant relations or friends who are not legally bound to maintain them;" yet, in defiance of this decision, the boy James Topp was delivered to a maternal uncle, resident in Aberdeen, and the younger children, as is well known to the Board, were given in charge to Protestant friends not legally bound to support them, and that too without any notice being given to their Catholic friends or Catholic clergyman of their change of residence.

I place this before the Board of Supervision, and I call upon it to make inquiry into the case, and if it be found that the inspector of St. Cuthbert, or any other inspector, has

Inverury, 1863.

so acted in direct opposition to the Board of Supervision, and so successfully, to the perversion of a pauper child from the religion of his parents, I beg leave to submit that such inspector cannot be regarded as a fit administrator of equal rights, and that Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects cannot have confidence in his services.

Hoping that the Board of Supersion will see the justice of immediately restoring James Topp to his rights and to the advantages of his religion, and of punishing those who have so grievously injured him.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Sutherland.*

No. XXIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Sutherland*, Aberdeen.

Rev. Sir, 9 March 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant.

The case of James Topp is under the consideration of the Board, and as soon as a decision is arrived at, it will be intimated to you.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXIV.—EXTRACT MINUTE of the Board of Supervision.

12 March 1863.

Inverury.—THE documents respecting the case of the Topp family, which were before the Board on 26th February, were again submitted, the same having been circulated among the legal members of the Board, with an additional letter from the Rev. John Sutherland, dated 5th March. (*See* complaint of inadequate Relief, No. 49, 1863.) The Board continued consideration of this subject.

No. XXV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Sutherland*, Aberdeen.

Rev. Sir, 27 March 1863.

WITH reference to your letters, dated the 5th, 20th, and 28 January, and 5th March, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that the Board are satisfied with the manner in which the children Elizabeth, William, and Mary Topp have been disposed of, and they decline to interfere in the case of James Topp, on the ground that he is not now in receipt of parochial relief.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXVI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Inverury.

Sir, 27 March 1863.

REFERRING to your letters dated the 21st and 28th January, I am directed to inform you that the Board are satisfied with the manner in which the children, Elizabeth, William, and Mary Topp have been disposed of; and they decline to interfere in the case of James Topp, on the ground that he is not now in receipt of parochial relief.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXVII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Sutherland*, Aberdeen.

Cases of Paupers Complaining of Inadequate Relief.

Rev. Sir, 27 March 1863.

I AM directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision has refused the application of James Topp complaining of inadequate relief, in respect that James Topp is not in receipt of parochial relief. Application may be made to the sheriff.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXVIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Inverury.

Cases of Paupers Complaining of Inadequate Relief.

Sir, 27 March 1863.

I AM directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision has refused the application of the Rev. John Sutherland, for James Topp, complaining of inadequate relief in respect that James Topp is not in receipt of parochial relief.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXIX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Old Machar.

Cases of Paupers Complaining of Inadequate Relief.

Sir, 27 March 1863.

I AM directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision has refused the application of the Rev. John Sutherland, for James Topp, complaining of inadequate relief, in respect that James Topp is not in receipt of parochial relief.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXX.—The Inspector of Poor, Inverury, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 6 April 1863.

I BEG to enclose letter from the Rev. John Sutherland, Roman Catholic Clergyman, Aberdeen.

On receiving this letter, I went to Aberdeen and asked Widow Bisset to allow me to take the girl back to the Orphanage in Aberdeen, or to take her to Inverury, and place her with her brother and sister.

This, Widow Bisset positively refused to do, and stated to me that she would keep the girl in defiance of either the priest or the Parochial Board, and that she wanted nothing from either of them for the girl.

What would the Board of Supervision advise this Board to do in this case.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Hopkins*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XXX.

Sir, Huntly Street, Aberdeen, 5 April 1863.

I BEG leave to inform you that Widow Bisset has laid hold of Elizabeth Topp who was placed in our Orphanage by you, and that she has positively refused to return her.

I have reason to believe that this has been done by her at the instigation of those who wish to proselytise her. I require, therefore, your immediate interference, either to cause her to be returned to our Orphanage, or to be placed elsewhere, according to the Minute of the Board of Supervision, 13th February 1862.

I hope you will now see that religion has much to do in this case, and that the design of people is to pervert her.

I hope you will favour me with an immediate answer as to what is to be done.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Sutherland.*

Mr. Hopkins, Inspector of Poor, Inverury.

No. XXXI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Inverury.

Sir, 10 April 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 6th instant, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision; and I am directed to inquire what relation the Widow Bisset referred to, is to the child Elizabeth Topp, and what means she possesses to enable her to maintain the child without parochial relief.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Inverury, 1863.

No. XXXII.—The Rev. *John Sutherland,* Aberdeen, to the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen, 9 April 1863.

On the 28th March I had the honour to receive your decision in the case of James Topp, which was, that you could not interfere in it, but that I might apply to the sheriff. It may be easily understood that I am not in a position to enter into legal proceedings to protect every child that Protestants may choose to lay hold of; and, therefore, no sooner was your decision announced, than the result I apprehended followed. The girl Elizabeth Topp, aged eight, was placed, with the approval of the Board of Supervision and the parish, in our Catholic Orphanage here. She was not to be confined more than any other child, nor hindered from visiting her friends. I have now to inform you that the grandmother has laid hold of her, and refuses to give her up either to the parish or the Orphanage. In this she acts, as I have reason to believe, at the instigation of some proselytising individuals who are to contribute a certain sum for her maintenance. This is evidently done to make her a Protestant, and ultimately to place her in some charitable institution. I regard it as the natural result of the Board's decision in the case of James Topp. If the parish be not regarded as chargeable with a child whom any person may choose to lay hold of, and support voluntarily or by subscription, all children of pauper parents are to be regarded as free property to any one, be he Jew, Protestant, or Infidel, who may choose to relieve the parish of them. I protest against such treatment of pauper children. It is nothing more nor less than selling them. The parish is the parent or guardian of these children, and cannot dispose of them in any way it may think fit, nor to any one who may choose to keep them for nothing. It is well known that the grandmother is quite unfit to support the child, and, therefore, not legally bound to maintain the child. The parish would not pass its right to us, but reserved the power to withdraw the child from our charge whenever it thought fit. Why will it not exercise that power now?

At the same time I urge that it is the natural result of the decision of the Board of Supervision in the case of James Topp, who, though given away on pretence that he was no longer chargeable upon the parish, should not be so regarded, any more than this child Elizabeth or any other who may be laid hold of by those who are ready to spend their wealth to purchase Catholic children, or make them run errands, and so proclaim them as able to support themselves and no longer chargeable upon the parish.

I beg leave to say that it is not we, but the natural guardians (the parish) that ought to prosecute for these children, and that it is the Board of Supervision's part to cause this to done.

I am, &c.

To the Board of Supervision. (signed) *John Sutherland.*

XXXIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Sutherland,* Aberdeen.

Rev. Sir, 10 April 1863.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, respecting the children James and Elizabeth Topp, which I shall submit to the Board at their next meeting.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

No. XXXIV.—The Inspector of Poor, Inverury, to the Secretary Board of Supervision.

Sir, 11 April 1863.

* No. XXXI. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant.* Widow Bisset is the maternal grandmother of Elizabeth Topp.

I asked Widow Bisset on the 6th instant what means she possessed to enable her to maintain the child. She stated to me that she had no relief from any Parochial Board; that it was by her own industry, with the assistance she got from a son she has in London, that she made her living.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Joseph Hopkins,* Inspector.

No. XXXV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Inverury.

Sir, 15 April 1863.

With reference to your letters of the 6th and 11th instant, I am directed to inform you that the only surviving grandparent of Elizabeth Topp having taken charge of her with the girl's own concurrence, and being legally liable for her maintenance, the Board are unable to suggest any legal course of proceeding by which the grandmother could be compelled by the Parochial Board to surrender the girl, who is not in receipt of parochial relief.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

Inverury, 1863.

No. XXXVI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Sutherland*, Aberdeen.

Rev. Sir, 15 April 1863.

I HAVE submitted your letter, of the 9th instant * respecting the cases of James and Elizabeth Topp, to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to inform you that, previous to the receipt of your letter, they had been consulted by the Parochial Board of Inverury as to the course they should pursue in the case of Elizabeth Topp under the circumstances in which it at present stands, and the Board have intimated to the inspector of Inverury, in reply, that the only surviving grandparent of Elizabeth Topp having taken charge of her with the girl's own concurrence, and being legally liable for her maintenance, the Board are unable to suggest any legal course of proceeding by which the grandmother could be compelled by the Parochial Board to surrender the girl, who is not in receipt of parochial relief.

* No. XXXII.

With reference to your observations upon the decision of the Board in the application on behalf of James Topp, complaining of inadequate relief, which I communicated to you in my letter of the 27th ultimo, I am to explain that the Board's jurisdiction extends only to persons in receipt of or offered parochial relief (8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, s. 74), and that the power to take cognizance of a case in which relief is neither given nor offered, rests exclusively with the sheriff (8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, s. 73). The Board, therefore, had no power to decide otherwise than they did in the application on behalf of James Topp.

The application to the sheriff under the 73d section of the statute, may be made without expense, and either by personal application or by letter.

The case of Elizabeth Topp is now brought by circumstances over which neither the Parochial Board nor the Board of Supervision have any control, into the same position as that of James Topp; and the Board of Supervision no longer possess any jurisdiction in the case.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXXVII.—The Rev. *John Sutherland*, Aberdeen, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 1 May 1863.

ACCORDING to the directions of the Board of Supervision, in its letter to me, dated 15th April 1863, we applied to the sheriff on behalf of the children Topp, who are now subjected to proselytism of the most evident nature. I was told by the Board that "the application to the sheriff under sect. 73 of the statute may be made without expense, and either by personal application or by letter." In the first instance, the sheriff refused to receive our application except through the sheriff clerk, which he said at the same time would bring on expense. When I quoted the above sentence o fthe Board he still refused to read our statement, and, making some inquiries about the case, said that he would have nothing to do with it; that it was a case entirely for the Board of Supervision, and that we should apply again to it. I now do so, according to his direction.

Certain it is that these children are paupers; that they were entrusted to the parish as such; that the parish acknowledges them as such; that the parish has nevertheless permitted them to be taken possession of by Protestants, whose only interest in them is to proselytise them; and that the Board of Supervision is the court appointed by Government to see to the rights of the poor. I am surprised that the Board should have said in its reply to me that Elizabeth was removed from our Orphanage with the child's own concurrence. Such a declaration in regard to a child eight years of age is indeed silly.

I could state a case in which a child, taken possession of under the same circumstances, is now detained in a Protestant institution, debarred from visiting her Catholic friends, and is permitted only to go to a house of bad fame; and what guarantee have we that these children may not be treated in the same way, if parishes are to be permitted to hand over their pupil children to any one who may choose to feed and clothe them for any purpose?

Hoping to be informed by the Board of Supervision what now is to be done,

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Sutherland.*

No. XXXVIII.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, 7 May 1863.

Inverury.—A LETTER from the Rev. J. Sutherland, dated 1st May, respecting the children James and Elizabeth Topp, and the Board's Minute of 14th April, was submitted and continued.

Inverury, 1863.

No. XXXIX.—Extract Minute of the Board of Supervision, 14 May 1863.

* Nos. XXVII. and XXXVI.

Inverury.—The Board, in their letters of the 27th March and 15th April 1863,* informed Mr. Sutherland that if a pauper had been improperly struck off the roll of the parish or was refused relief, being by law entitled to it, the proper course would be to apply to the sheriff, who is the only person entrusted with the power to order relief in such cases. Mr. Sutherland now states that he did accordingly apply to the sheriff on behalf of James and Elizabeth Topp, but that the sheriff refused to consider the application, stating that it was a case for the Board of Supervision. Mr. Sutherland does not say in what terms the application was made; but had it been purely for relief, on the ground that the persons on whose behalf it was made had been refused relief to which they were legally entitled, it is very improbable that the sheriff could either have refused to consider the application, or could have considered it a case for the Board of Supervision, which has no jurisdiction in such cases. But if, in the application to the sheriff, the question of the right of relief was mixed up with other questions not within the jurisdiction of the sheriff, he would very probably, and naturally, decline to consider the application. In any case, the Board have no authority to review the decision of a sheriff; and any appeal from the judgment of the sheriff substitute must be to the sheriff depute, and not to the Board of Supervision.

Mr. Sutherland seems to be under the impression that children who have once become paupers must continue to be paupers, even after they have obtained employment suited to their years, by which they are able adequately to maintain themselves; or after relations who are legally bound to maintain them are actually fulfilling that obligation. The boy James Topp is engaged as a servant with persons by whom he is kindly treated, and at a rate of remuneration which affords him not only an adequate, but apparently a comfortable maintenance. The girl Elizabeth Topp, both parents being dead, is residing with her grandmother, her only surviving grand-parent, who is not only legally bound to maintain her, but who actually does maintain her without parochial relief. Mr. Sutherland, however, is of opinion that, even in such circumstances, both the boy and the girl are still paupers, and ought to be maintained by the parish, because they had previously been chargeable to the parish as paupers. Mr. Sutherland, if he will impartially consider the matter, cannot fail to perceive that parochial relief is intended only for the destitute, and that a parochial Board can have no right to tax the ratepayers for the maintenance of persons who have sufficient other means of subsistence. He appears, indeed, to suspect that the employment referred to has been obtained for the boy, and that the means of maintaining the girl have been furnished to her grandmother by persons whose motive is proselytism; but a little consideration must satisfy him, that however desirous the Board may be to discourage attempts to make proselytes of pauper children, either Roman Catholic or Protestant, it is entirely beyond their province to institute an inquiry into the motives by which his relatives may have been influenced in obtaining for the boy suitable and respectable employment; or into the sources from which the grandmother obtains, honestly, the means of maintaining herself and her granchild, whom she is by law required to maintain if she can.

Mr. Sutherland says it is "indeed silly" in the Board of Supervision to speak of a child of eight years of age having been removed from the Orphanage to her grandmother's "with her own concurrence." He cannot mean that it would have made no difference in the character of the proceeding if she had been removed by force against her will; and yet the Board are unable to attach any other meaning to his animadversion.

With reference to Mr. Sutherland's inquiry as to what is now to be done in the cases of James and Elizabeth Topp, the Board can only repeat that they are unable to suggest any legal proceeding by which the grandmother can be compelled to surrender the girl; and they may add, that they are unable to suggest any legal proceedings by which the boy, who is now maintaining himself by his own industry, can be compelled to revert to pauperism. Both of them, having ceased to receive relief, have ceased to be under the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervision, or of the Parochial Board.

There is a statement in Mr. Sutherland's letter on which the Board would be obliged to him for more distinct information. He says, "I could state a case in which a child taken possession of under the same circumstances is now detained in a Protestant institution, debarred from visiting her Catholic friends, and is permitted only to go to a house of bad fame; and what guarantee have we that these children may not be treated in the same way, if parishes are to be permitted to hand over their pupil children to any one who may choose to feed and clothe them, for any purpose." The Board would desire to know the name of the individual referred to, and of the Protestant institution in which she is stated to be detained, and apparently to be employed in the infamous manner alluded to. If it be true that there is a Protestant institution that panders to profligacy, the whole community are interested in knowing what Protestant institution it is.

Inverury, 1863.

No. XL.—The Rev. *John Sutherland*, Aberdeen, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 18 May 1863.

I HOPE that you will return to the Board of Supervision my sincere thanks for the lengthened answer condescended to my last letter, and that you will be pleased to submit the following as my reply:

1. The sheriff could not have refused to take the case of the Topp family into consideration on account of any irrelevant matter in the representation of the case, because he would not so much as look at the petition. The simple facts of the case were stated to him in answer to his questions, and upon them he decided that it was a case for the Board of Supervision, and gave his advice to apply to it. It may bear upon the case, that it was to this same Sheriff Watson's schools that the girl was sent when first she was laid hold of, and to them she will in all probability be sent again.

2. I have no wrong impression that children once upon the parish should be always upon the parish; but I am authorised by the Board of Supervision to think that religious education enters as an important part into the adequate relief which the parish is bound to afford to a pauper child. Upon this fact I am expressly told to act by the Board of Supervision. Consequently when the parents of these children died, the law committed to the parish the charge of these children, their religion as well as their bodies. If the parish finds that the children committed to its charge are sufficiently cared for by others in both these respects, then I consider that the parish may divest itself of the responsibility of these children; but when the parish can obtain for these children committed to it the fulfilment only of the minor part of the duty laid upon it, namely, the maintenance of the body, and that too at the evident sacrifice of the religious education of the children, which the Board of Supervision allows to be the duty of the parish, then, I say, that these children are not adequately provided for, and that they have a right to fall back upon the parish for the fulfilment of that part of adequate relief which is their due, and is of more importance than that granted to them. Now the case is, that these children are sufficiently clothed and fed, but they are not adequately educated, and the parish therefore had no right to pass them except to one who could and would adequately support them. The parish acquires the rights and duties of deceased parents, and must adequately educate and support their children, or see it done. I ask for these children only what the rights of their dead parents, the rights of these children themselves, and the laws demand for them, that they be not only clothed and fed, but adequately educated. I never can be satisfied, nor can any Catholic be satisfied, so long as such an outrage is committed against the dead as to deprive their children of their religion, their best inheritance, for the little pittance required to feed them. The parties who undertake to feed them may be Turks or immoral men, and yet the Board says that there is no redress. What a feeling is this for poor parents to die with!

3. It is not upon mere suspicion of motives that I complain of proselytism, it is upon notorious facts. The children are made to act in all things as Protestants, and are hindered from having any intercourse with Catholic friends.

4. It cannot be said that it was with or without the consent of the child that she was taken from our orphanage. She was honorably permitted by us to visit her Protestant friends, and then kidnapped; nor do I see that the law could in either case take into consideration the will of a child of eight years, whom a sugared cake would move in any direction.

5. But the Board of Supervision seems ever to evade the point of my complaint: may I therefore again state it in plain words. I complain that the Board of Inverury Parish, having been legally charged with orphan children of Catholic parents, permits them, while yet in their pupilage, to be laid hold of by those who, though feeding and clothing them, yet neglect and oppose the most important duty of adequately educating them; thereby sacrificing their religion to save the expense of their maintenance. This I think a sufficiently serious charge against any parish; and to whom am I to apply for redress if not to the Board of Supervision? And will the Board of Supervision consider the parish exculpated, because it may say that, finding individuals willing to feed and clothe those children, but determined to sacrifice, nay, actually sacrificing their religion, it is authorised to divest itself of their charge. The parish cannot part with a child who should be only fed and not clothed, neither can it part with a child who should be only fed and clothed, and not adequately educated. If the Board advance that the girl is under her legal guardian, I simply say, with the Board of Supervision, that she is her legal guardian if she be able to maintain her; but no law will bind a grandmother to maintain a grandchild, when she herself is dependent upon charity, and therefore the Board of Supervision justly says, "she is required to maintain *if she can*." Nor can the parish look upon her as a suitable guardian when she will not and cannot do for the child what the parish would be bound to do. The parish therefore did wrong in giving up the children.

6. As for the case of the other child under similar circumstances, referred to in my letter, the fact of her being under similar circumstances makes it uncalled for in the Board to make further inquiries; as such cases, according to the Board's own decision, are beyond its jurisdiction, and it makes it also unsuitable in me to produce further statements to the Board of Supervision, until it acknowledges its jurisdiction. The case, however, will

Inverury, 1863.

be of good use in its proper time and place, and before a court that will not only acknowledge its right of interference, but force the duty of interference upon others, or at all events enact a law, if it do not already exist, to prevent such outrages to the feelings of poor parents, and such injustice to orphan children.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Sutherland.*

No. XLI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *John Sutherland.*

Rev. Sir, 23 May 1863.

I HAVE received your letter of the 18th instant, in answer to mine of the 15th instant, and relative minute (of the 14th instant) respecting the children James and Elizabeth Topp, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision, and the Board have directed me to acknowledge the receipt of it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

St. Cuthbert's, 1862.

PARISH OF ST CUTHBERT.—1862.

(1.)—CASE OF JOHN, HUGH, AND THOMAS REILLY.

No. I.—PETITION of *Mary M'Lauchlan* or *Reilly*, undated, received 8th May 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland,

The Petition of *Mary M'Lauchlan* or *Reilly*, residing with Ann Smith, Bell's Close, Canongate, Edinburgh,

Humbly Showeth,

THAT three of your petitioner's children, John, Hugh, and Thomas Reilly, have been boarded in different parts of the country by St. Cuthbert's parish as Protestants, and are all beyond the reach of access to any Roman Catholic school or chapel: That your petitioner is a Roman Catholic, and, so far as circumstances allowed, instructed her children in that faith, and is very desirous that they should be brought within its influence, and also, if possible, near to one another, so as not to become entirely strangers to each other; and earnestly prays the Board of Supervision to interfere on her behalf to that effect.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

(signed) *Mary M'Lauchlan.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's.

Sir, 9th May 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed petition received from Mary M'Lauchlan or Reilly, complaining that her children, John, Hugh, and Thomas Reilly, have been boarded in different parts of the country as Protestants, and I am to request you to furnish the Board with any observations thereon which you may have to offer at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Mr. Craig, Inspector, St. Cuthbert's.

No. III.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Mary M'Lauchlan or Reilly's Children.

Sir, 20 May 1862.

I HAD the honour to receive your letter of 9th instant, with petition from Mary M'Laughlan or Reilly, complaining that her children have been boarded as Protestants, and requesting my observations thereon.

I beg leave to refer to my letter to you, dated 23d April 1862,* in which the following statement

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* *See* No. VII., p. 218.

statement appears:—" I have to report concerning the first three cases, John, Hugh, and Thomas Reilly, that they are the children of Mary M'Lauchlan or Reilly and John Reilly, with whom she had cohabited prior to first chargeability for seven and 9-12th years. The first chargeability took place in March 1856, when she received relief for herself and two children, John and Thomas, she being then destitute, and Reilly, whom she called her husband, being at Chatham. On 24th March of that year she subscribed the usual schedule, from which the following is an excerpt:—

" Query 19.—What place of worship do you attend? How long have you done so, and are you a communicant?

" *A.*—None.

" On the admission of the said Mary M'Lauchlan or Reilly, and two children, John and Thomas, on 20th March 1857, the answer in the column for religious persuasion of inmates in the house register is 'none.'

" On 6th August 1857, she and child Hugh were admitted, and entered in house register as of the Established Church.

" 6th Jan. 1858.—John Reilly and said Mary M'Lauchlan or Reilly admitted to house, entered 'Rom. Cath.'

" 9th June 1858.—John, wife, and child Hugh admitted.			Religion none.
" 13th June 1858.—Wife and child Hugh	- ditto	-	ditto.
" 14th Sept. 1858.—Children, John and Thomas	ditto	-	ditto.
" 18th Oct. 1858.—Wife, John, Thomas and Hugh,	ditto	-	ditto.
" 10th Nov. 1858.—John Reilly (father)	- ditto	-	ditto.
" 27th May 1859.—Wife and three children	- ditto	-	ditto.
" 29th Aug. 1860.—Wife and child George	- ditto	-	ditto.
" 21st Dec. 1860.—Child John	- - - ditto	-	ditto.
" 9th Jan. 1862.—Wife and child George	- ditto	-	ditto.
" 12th Feb. 1861.—John Reilly, wife, and George,	ditto	-	ditto.
" 9th Nov. 1861.—John Reilly (father)	- ditto	-	Estab. Church.
" Dec. 1861.—John Reilly (father)	- - ditto	-	ditto.
" 2d Jan. 1862.—Wife and child Margaret	- ditto	-	ditto."

I have now, in addition to the above, to transmit herewith a statement given by Mary M'Lauchlan or Reilly on 12th instant. I beg to (add) thereto—

In regard to the statement that the children are boarded at different parts of the country, I have to state that John and Thomas (the elder two) were, prior to December 1860, boarded together in the house of Mr. Stewart at Meadowmill, near Tranent. In December 1860, in consequence of John having been found pilfering, he was removed for a short time to the poorhouse, and afterwards, as it was not considered advisable to send him back among his old associates, he was boarded at Paradykes. The child Hugh (aged five years) was not boarded out till 24th May 1861, when he was sent to the country on account of sore eyes and weak health. He was placed at Old Pentland, which is not more than 200 or 300 yards from Paradykes, where his brother John is.

I may here take the opportunity of stating that, so far as such is practicable, the children of each family are boarded together.

I return Mary M'Lauchlan or Reilly's petition, and I shall be glad to submit to this Board any instructions which the Board of Supervision may be pleased to issue.

I have not, in the meantime, submitted your letter to the Parochial Board, as it appears to be more particularly meant for myself as statutory officer, and I shall be glad to receive your instructions anent this.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

Enclosure 1, in No. III.

STATEMENT by *Mary M'Lauchlan* or *Reilly*. 12th May 1862.

I WAS brought up as a Roman Catholic, but I have not been inside a Roman Catholic chapel or place of worship for the last 15 or 16 years. I have not had a Roman Catholic clergyman in my house during all that time. I have never during that time received any instruction from any Roman Catholic clergyman, but I have taken my children—John, when he was three years old, and Hugh and Thomas when they were infants—to the priest's house to be baptized. I never took them to the priest's house on any other occasion. I never instructed my children in the Roman Catholic religion. I never sent them to a Roman Catholic school or chapel. None of my children could either read or write until they were placed under the charge of the Parochial Board of the parish of St. Cuthbert. I have been an inmate frequently during the last five years of St. Cuthbert's poorhouse. I knew that my children were sent to the country. I never asked the inspector, nor any official connected with the parish, to have them brought up in the Roman Catholic religion. I saw my son John about six months ago; he was then able to read; I knew he was educated at a Protestant school, and attended a Protestant church. I expressed no dissatisfaction therewith, nor did I make any remark upon the subject to any official of the parish.

St. Cuthbert's, 1862.

I have lived with John Reilly during the last 14 years, and he has never to my knowledge been inside any place of worship, Roman Catholic or other, during that time. He saw his son John on one occasion, above referred to, and knew that he was able to read, and that he had been educated in the Protestant school. He made no remark, or expressed any wish on this subject. I recollect of having on one occasion when I was admitted to the poorhouse, stated that I belonged to the Established Church. I am not in communion with any church. I now wish my children to be educated in the Roman Catholic faith. This is the first occasion on which I have expressed such a wish to the inspector, or any other official of the Board of St. Cuthbert's parish.

I have given this statement freely, fully, and voluntarily.

(signed) *Mary M'Lauchlan* or *Reilly.*

Alex. F. Ross, Witness.
John Ferrier, Witness.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 23 May 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th instant, regarding the petition of Mary M'Lauchlan or Reilly, respecting her children, John, Hugh, and Thomas Reilly

I have submitted your letter to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to inform you that the mother of these illegitimate children, having now for the first time intimated a desire that her children should be educated as Roman Catholics, the Board are of opinion that their minute of 13th February 1862, transmitted in circular letter No. 2, 1862, applies to the cases of all these children.

I am, &c.

Mr. Craig, Inspector, St. Cuthbert's. (signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Mary M'Lauchlan* or *Reilly.*

23 May 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, undated, received 8th May, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to state, in reply, that the Board have informed the inspector of St. Cuthbert's that you, having now for the first time intimated a desire that your children, John, Hugh, and Thomas Reilly, should be educated as Roman Catholics, they are of opinion that their minute of the 13th February 1862 applies to the cases of all these children.

I am, &c.

Mary M'Lauchlan or Reilly, Bell's Close, Canongate. (signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

No. VI.—Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Mary M'Lauchlan or *Reilly.*

Sir, 3 June 1862.

I RECEIVED and submitted your letter of 23d ultimo, along with previous correspondence on the subject, to the relieving committee of this Board.

The committee instructed that Mrs. Reilly's children be handed over to her with an aliment, and Mrs. Reilly herself appeared before the committee to-day to learn their decision.

The following is an extract of their minute of meeting to-day:—"The chairman having stated to Mrs. Reilly that her children would be handed over to her with an aliment, she stated that she would prefer that her children remain where they are at present; and, on being asked if she was aware that they would, in these circumstances, be sent to a Protestant school, and attend a Protestant church, she stated that she was quite aware of that, and wished the children to attend these places. She also stated that she withdrew entirely her application to have her children brought up as Roman Catholics. The committee directed the inspector to continue the children as at present, and to communicate with the Board of Supervision."

I shall be glad to be favoured with instructions from your Board on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Craig,* Inspector.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's. St. Cuthbert's, 1862.

Sir, 6 June 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3d ultimo, respecting the children of Mary M'Lauchlan or Reilly, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am to intimate, in reply, that, in the circumstances stated, the Board see no reason to object to the course taken by the Parochial Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell*,
Pro Secretary.

Mr. Craig, Inspector, St. Cuthbert's.

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Mary M'Lauchlan* or *Reilly*.

6 June 1862.

WITH reference to my letter to you of 23d May, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the inspector of St. Cuthbert's, dated the 3d June, and to inform you that the Board have intimated to the inspector that, in the circumstances stated, they see no reason to object to the course taken by the Parochial Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell*,
Pro Secretary.

Mary M'Lauchlan or Reilly,
Canongate.

PARISH OF ST. CUTHBERT.—1862-63.

St. Cuthbert's, 1862–63.

(2.)—CASE OF JOHN, HUGH, AND THOMAS REILLY.

No. I.—PETITION of *Mary M'Lauchlin* or *Reilly* to the Board of Supervision; undated (received 24th December 1862).

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of *Mary M'Lauchlin* or *Reilly*, presently residing in *M'Diarmid's* Lodgings, No. 90, Grassmarket, Edinburgh,

Humbly showeth,

THAT in the month of May last, your petitioner appealed to the Board of Supervision to interfere on behalf of her three children, John, Hugh, and Thomas Reilly, boarded by St. Cuthbert's parish in different parts of the country, as Protestants, and beyond the reach of access to any Catholic school or chapel. That an answer was received by your petitioner, which was accidentally destroyed by the lodging-house keeper, and your petitioner about the same time was desired to attend at the poorhouse. That she was there told that there were no places near Catholic chapels to which it was convenient to the Board to send her children, but that if she pleased she might take them to herself; and was given to understand that if she did so, she would receive some assistance, but, to the best of her understanding, all that she was to receive would not have been more than sufficient to maintain one of the children. That, burdened as she is with the support of a child, and in poor health and miserable employment, she is quite unable to support these others. That, supposing her case to be hopeless, and being ignorant how to proceed, your petitioner delayed further steps for some time. She now understands that it is altogether untrue that the children cannot be boarded in the vicinity of many Catholic schools and chapels, or in a Catholic orphanage, with equal convenience as in the distant villages where they now are. She therefore prays the Board of Supervision to order their immediate removal to St. Cuthbert's poorhouse, until arrangements can be made for their being placed within reach of access to a Catholic church and school.

(signed) *Mary M'Lauchlin*, or *Reilly*.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert.

Sir, 26 December 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert's, the enclosed petition by Mary M'Lauchlin or Reilly, complaining of the treatment of her children, John, Hugh and Thomas Reilly, by the Parochial Board of that parish; and I have to request you to return the petition.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

St. Cuthbert's, 1862-63.

No. III.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 29 December 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th instant, transmitting, for the observations of the Parochial Board, petition by Mary M'Lauchlin or Reilly, complaining of the treatment of her children.

I shall lay the same before the first meeting of the acting committee, which will be held on the 16th proximo, and I shall thereafter communicate with you.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 17 January 1863.

I AM now instructed to forward the enclosed excerpt from Minutes of meeting of the Relieving Committee of this Board, as the observations of the Parochial Board on the petition of Mary M'Lauchlin or Reilly, complaining of the treatment of her children.

I return also the petition itself.

From the Minute you will perceive that I am directed to hand the children to the mother, after hearing from you. I shall in the meantime, therefore, not interfere with them until I shall have your instructions.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. IV.

EXCERPT from Minutes of Meeting of Relieving Committee of the Parochial Board of the Parish of St. Cuthbert, held 13 January 1863.

James Hardie, Esq., Convener of the Committee, in the Chair.

Inter alia.—The inspector submitted and read letter from the secretary of the Board of Supervision, sending, for the observations of the Parochial Board, relative petition by Mary M'Lauchlin or Reilly, complaining of the treatment of her children, John, Hugh, and Thomas Reilly, by the Parochial Board. Read also said petition.

The Committee having considered the petition, directed a copy of their minute of 3d June last (1862) to be sent to the secretary of the Board of Supervision, as embodying a correct report of the circumstances referred to in said petition.

The following is a copy of said minute:—

"The chairman having stated to Mrs. Reilly that her children would be handed over to her, with an aliment, she stated that she would prefer that her children remain where they are at present; and, on being asked if she was aware that they would in these circumstances be sent to a Protestant school, and attend a Protestant church, she stated that she was quite aware of that, and wished the children to attend these places; she also stated that she withdrew entirely her application to have her children brought up as Roman Catholics. The Committee directed the inspector to continue the children as at present, and to communicate with the Board of Supervision."

The Committee, at same time, directed that the attention of that Board should be drawn to their secretary's letter, dated 6th June 1862, in which it is stated that that "Board see no reason to object to the course taken by the Parochial Board."

The committee, however, taking the whole case into present consideration, after mature deliberation, resolved that Mary M'Lauchlin or Reilly should be placed in the same position as other paupers of the parish are in, viz., that her children should be removed from the country and placed under her own charge, with an aliment similar in amount to similar cases on the roll. By this course the committee devolve the responsibility of the education of her children upon their primary and natural guardian, the mother. Direct the inspector to communicate a copy of this minute to the Board of Supervision, and, after hearing from that Board, to hand the children to the mother accordingly.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

The above was approved and adopted by the acting committee of the Parochial Board at its meeting held to-day, 16th January 1863.

(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

St. Cuthbert's, 1862-63.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Mary M'Lauchlin* or *Reilly*.

23 January 1863.

With reference to your petition, undated, received at this office on the 24th ultimo, respecting the treatment of your children by the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert's, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert's have now resolved that you should be placed in the same position as other paupers of the parish are in, viz., that your children should be removed from the country and placed under your own charge, with an aliment similar in amount to similar cases on the roll, by which course the responsibility of the education of your children is devolved upon you, their primary and natural guardian.

I am, &c.

Mary M'Lauchlin. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's.

Sir, 23 January 1863.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th instant, and relative documents, respecting the petition of Mary M'Lauchlin or Reilly, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision; and I am to inform you that the Board see no reason why they should interfere. They have intimated to the petitioner the resolution of the committee, as contained in their minute of the 13th instant.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

PARISH OF ST. CUTHBERT.—1862.

St. Cuthbert's, 1862.

CASE OF LAURENCE FITZPATRICK.

No. I.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 21 May 1862.

The above named is the son of John Fitzpatrick, an inmate of this house, a Roman Catholic. He is referred to in my letter of 23d ultimo.

See p. 219, lines 24 to 34 from top inclusive.

Laurence was sent to board at Kippen by the Parochial Board about eight years ago. He has all along attended a Protestant school and a Protestant church. He is now nearly 14 years of age, and was brought into Edinburgh about 10 days ago, with the view of being sent to apprenticeship. The boy is, however, small for his age, and slightly deformed in the feet; and the committee have agreed to board him for another year in the country.

Laurence is anxious to get back to his nurse at Kippen, and also to the school and church which he has hitherto attended; and he expresses abhorrence at being compelled to learn the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church. His father, on the other hand, has now expressed to the relieving committee of this Board, and also to myself, a desire that he should attend a school and church of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and an objection to his son going to Kippen.

The relieving committee examined the boy personally. They have considered the case, and have instructed me to place him with his former nurse, and at former school, &c. at Kippen.

The committee at same time directed me to state the circumstances of the case to your Board. I shall in the meantime carry out the instructions I have received; but I shall be ready to submit any communication from you on the subject without delay to the Board.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's.

Sir, 6 June 1862.

The Board of Supervision having had under their consideration your letter of the 21st May, respecting the case of Laurence Fitzpatrick, I am directed to state, in reply, that

St. Cuthbert's, 1862.

as the boy has for about nine years been educated as a Protestant, without objection on the part of his father, and as the boy is now nearly 14 years of age, and has the greatest repugnance to be subjected to instruction in the Roman Catholic tenets, the Board are of opinion that they ought not to interfere for the purpose of compelling him to receive such instruction.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell,*
Pro Secretary.

Mr. Craig, Inspector, St. Cuthbert's.

Canongate, 1862.

PARISH OF CANONGATE—1862.

CASE OF MARY CLARK.

No. I.—Complaint of *Charles Clark*, dated 26th March 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of *Charles Clark*, Apprentice to Messrs. *Milne & Sons*, Brassfounders and Engineers, Milton House, Canongate, and living with Mrs. *Dolan*, Cant's Close, High-street;

Humbly showeth,

That your petitioner, with his sisters Mary, Elizabeth, Anne, and Margaret, entered the Canongate poorhouse in 1856, and Margaret, who will be seven years of age in July (next) 1862, is still there.

That your petitioner and his sisters were well known by the present and former inspector of the Canongate parish, and by all connected with the poorhouse, to be the children of Catholic parents; but every effort has been used to convert them to the Protestant religion; and Margaret Clark has, up to the last Sunday inclusive, been taken to the Canongate parish church, is made to attend Protestant worship twice every day in the poorhouse, is taught the shorter Catechism of the Church of Scotland and Protestant hymns, and in all respects brought up as a Protestant child. That, although the present application regards Margaret Clark alone, your petitioner thinks it right to add, that while he was in the poorhouse he twice received corporal punishment for objecting to learn the Shorter Catechism. That he was afterwards boarded with a Mrs. Muir in Crosscauseway, who compelled him, by instructions of the Board, to attend the church of a Rev. Mr. Johnstone, against his earnest entreaties to be allowed to go to mass. That his sister Anne was placed, when 10 years old, and before having been taught even the rudiments of writing, with a Mr. Matthew Elder, a weaver in Strathmiglo, Fifeshire, and employed all the week in winding bobbins, attending only a Cameronian Sunday school, and learning the hymns that were sung at certain Morrisonian revival meetings held in that place; and but for the interference of a remote connection, who has been prevailed upon by Mary Clark, her sister, to rescue her and pay for her at the United Industrial School in Edinburgh, she would have grown up uneducated and proselytized to the Protestant religion. That Mary Clark, your petitioner's eldest sister, alone of all the family, was, during the latter part of her residence in said poorhouse, allowed to go to mass, and this not until she had suffered amputation of her leg, and made an appeal to the Board in a manner that they were unable to resist. That she afterwards applied in vain to have her sister Anne removed from Strathmiglo, and was threatened to be placed in the hands of the police if she ever went to see her a second time.

That in the meantime your petitioner makes this application on behalf of Margaret Clark, in regard to whom the recent admonition of the Board of Supervision, that orphan children shall be brought up in the religious tenets which their parents professed, has been, and continues to be, entirely disregarded.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays the Board of Supervision to examine into the facts above set forth, and to make immediate order that Margaret Clark shall no longer be taken to the Canongate church, or to Protestant worship in the poorhouse, or be taught the catechism or hymns above set forth; but that such measures shall be taken as will prevent her being farther proselytized; and in particular, that the violation of the law above set forth, and the disregard of the admonition by the Board of Supervision, shall be suitably punished, so as to prevent a repetition of this injustice towards her in time to come. And your petitioner will ever pray.

(signed) *Charles Clark.*

Edinburgh, 26 March 1862.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Charles Clark.*

Sir, 28 March 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, dated 26th March, complaining that your sister, Margaret Clark, is being brought up in the poorhouse of Canongate as a Protestant.

The Board will make inquiry into the subject, and I will again communicate with you.

I am, &c.

Charles Clark, Messrs. Milne & Sons, Brassfounders, Canongate. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Seretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Canongate.

Sir, 28 March 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed petition from Charles Clark to the Board of Supervision, complaining that his sister Margaret is being brought up in the poorhouse of Canongate as a Protestant; and I am to request you to furnish the Board with any observations thereon which you may have to make with as little delay as possible.

You will at the same time return the petition.

I am, &c.

Mr. Thomson, Inspector, Canongate. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Canongate.

Sir, 7 April 1862.

I HAVE to remind you that your observations upon the petition of Charles Clark, called for by my letter to you of the 28th ultimo, have not yet been received. I trust to receive these observations in time to submit them to the Board at their meeting on Thursday.

I am, &c.

Mr. Thomson, Inspector, Canongate. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, Canongate, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 8 April 1862.

I HAVE received your letter of the 7th yesterday, in reference to the petition by Charles Clark, and in answer to inform you that I submitted it, along with your letter, to the acting committee at their meeting on the 1st instant, who remitted the petition to the House Committee. That committee will meet on Monday evening, and you will receive their observations immediately thereafter. The charges made against the committee are of the most gross character; but Clark is merely a machine in the matter, and I do not think that the committee will take any steps with the view of punishing him. It is to be deplored that any individual or body of individuals should commit themselves so far by compelling a youth to sign such a document as the one in question, based as it is upon falsehood; but where Catholics are interested, there need be no expression of surprise at anything they say or do.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Thomson*, Inspector.

No. VI.—The Inspector of Poor, Canongate, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 8 May 1862.

I NOW beg to return you the petition and complaint by Charles Clark, accompanied by the observations of the House Committee in regard thereto.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Thomson*, Inspector.

Canongate, 1862.

Enclosure in No. VI.

OBSERVATIONS by the House Committee of the Parochial Board of Canongate on the Petition and Complaint of *Charles Clark* to the Board of Supervision, to the effect that he and his sisters were, and his sister *Margaret*, still in the Poorhouse, is now being brought up by the Board in the Protestant religion.

1st. IT is admitted that the petitioner, Charles Clark, and his sister are, and have been, well known to the committee and the inspectors, and that they have, since the period of their becoming chargeable as paupers, been claimed by the Roman Catholics as belonging to that body.

2d. It is denied that any attempt ever was made to bring them up in the Protestant religion; or that the girl Margaret, who is still in the poorhouse, is taught the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, or any of the hymns used by Protestants; but it is admitted that she is allowed to go along with the other children of the poorhouse to the usual meetings in the hall, and to attend the parish church with them once every Sunday. This the visiting clergyman of the Catholics is aware of, and has never offered any objections to it, since it was explained to him that it would be very improper to leave so young a girl as she is in the ward by herself, and that, being so young, she could not possibly be affected in her religion by being allowed to attend with the other children either in the hall during week-days, or at the parish church once every Sunday.

3d. It is not within the knowledge of the committee whether the petitioner received corporal punishment twice from the schoolmaster, during his residence in the poorhouse, for not learning the Shorter Catechism; but it is more than likely he did not, as he now admits that Mrs. Muir, with whom he was boarded after leaving the poorhouse, did not compel him to attend the Rev. Mr. Johnstone's church. Certainly she had no instructions from the committee to that effect; all that she said to him when he went to her was, that he must attend some church on Sundays, but it did not matter to her whether it was a Catholic or a Protestant church.

4th. The girl Anne was born, as appears from the books here, on 24th March 1848; and consequently when she left the poorhouse on the 26th October 1859, and went to Mr. Elder, Strathmiglo, as a servant, she was upwards of eleven years and seven months old; and if it was the fact that she was not so far advanced in her education when she left the poorhouse as some of the other girls who had been brought up in it from their infancy, this may have arisen from want of capacity, or from neglect in her education before becoming chargeable to the parish of Canongate in the latter end of 1856.

5th. Mr. Elder, to whom the said Anne was sent as a servant, is a highly respectable man, and was very kind to her while with him. Moreover, no complaint was ever made that he had treated her otherwise, or that he had ever made any attempt to convert her to the Protestant religion. Certainly he had no instructions from the committee to that effect.

6th. The sister Mary, when she appeared before the committee for the purpose of getting Anne removed from Strathmiglo, made no mention of any attempt being made to convert her to the Protestant religion; her only object, as she stated, in bringing her to Edinburgh, was that she might get a situation for her.

7th. It is not true that the said Mary was threatened with the police by the committee when she appeared before them. They only made her aware that if she took her sister Anne away from her situation in Strathmiglo without having the means of supporting her when in Edinburgh, she would be liable to punishment if the young girl was again thrown destitute.

8th. The committee cannot enter into any explanation as to whether the said Mary Clark was at any time refused liberty to attend mass, or whether she remonstrated with the managers on the matter; if this liberty was denied her on any occasion, it very likely would be by the advice of the house surgeon, in consequence of her leg not being in such a state as to enable her to walk.

9th. It has been the invariable practice of the committee, when application is made by any of the inmates to be allowed to attend their own church, if able to do so, to grant permission, on being satisfied that they are members, and will really attend, and not abuse the privilege.

10th. The committee exonerate themselves entirely from all blame in having made any attempts whatever to proselytize this or any other family belonging to the Catholic religion; and that they cannot help regretting that the petitioner and complainer, Charles Clark, whether of himself or by advice, should have made such misrepresentations, knowing well as he does the care and attention that was bestowed on both himself and sisters while chargeable as paupers on this parish, especially on his sister Mary, both prior and subsequent to the amputation of her leg. During the time she was chargeable she was under the special care of the medical officer, whose unwearied attention to her, apart from any other thing, should have called up some feeling of gratitude on his part, and made him carefully reflect before he adhibited his signature to the document in question.

11th. In conclusion, the committee have respectfully to state that they will not enter into any further explanation or discussion in regard to these children, who have ceased to be chargeable to the parish; for this reason, that if cause for complaint ever existed,—and it

is

is denied it ever did,—it ought to have been made at the *time* and not *now*. The only question they can now consider is any one arising in regard to the child Margaret, still chargeable, and the committee will be guided entirely by the recommendation of the Board of Supervision.

All which is submitted in name of the committee, by

(signed) *John Hunter*, Chairman.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Canongate.

Sir, 9 May 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 8th instant, and its enclosure, respecting the petition of Charles Clark, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am directed to request that you will furnish the Board with the name of the visiting Roman Catholic clergyman in the poorhouse, and state how often he visits the poorhouse for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the Roman Catholic inmates, and the average length of time occupied by each visit.

I am, &c.

Mr. James Thomson, Inspector, Canongate. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Canongate.

Sir, 21 May 1862.

I HAVE to direct your immediate attention to my letter to you of the 9th instant, respecting the petition of Charles Clark, and to remind you that it still remains unanswered.

I am, &c.

Mr. James Thomson, Inspector, Canongate. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IX.—The Inspector of Poor, Canongate, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Charles Clark's Petition.

Sir, 21 May 1861.

I DULY received your letter of the 9th instant, in reference to the above; and I have just received also your letter of this date in regard thereto.

I have difficulty in ascertaining the average length of time occupied by the visiting clergyman of the Catholics in giving religious instruction to the inmates of that body, and I am anxious to be as correct as possible before answering your letter; hence the cause for delay, which I regret, but you will hear from me definitely in the course of this week.

I have, &c.

W. S. Walker, Esq. (signed) *James Thomson*, Inspector.

No. X.—The Inspector of Poor, Canongate, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Charles Clark's Petition.

Sir, 29 May 1862.

I HAVE now to inform you, in answer to your letter of the 9th instant, in reference to Charles Clark's petition, that we have not always adult Catholic inmates in the poorhouse; but during the last six months and upwards, Peter M'Neil, of Catholic persuasion, has been an inmate, and the clergyman, Rev. Mr. Gascoigne, has visited on an average once every three weeks. He does not appear to have conducted any religious service, merely a short conversation; but probably he does not consider such necessary, as Peter is allowed on Sundays to attend chapel.

In regard to the petitioner's sister Margaret, the clergyman has not always seen her on his visits, and any time he has seen her he seems not to have considered it necessary to give her religious instruction.

I have, &c.

W. S. Walker, Esq. (signed) *Jas. Thomson*, Inspector.

Canongate, 1862.

No. XI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Charles Clark.*

Sir, 20 June 1862.

With reference to your petition of the 26th March, respecting the religious education of your sister Margaret in the Canongate poorhouse, I am directed to communicate to you the following minute of the Board, passed at their meeting yesterday: "The Rev. Mr. Gascoigne having undertaken to give to the children of Roman Catholics in the poorhouse instruction in the poorhouse at least once a week, to send a competent person for the same purpose on two other days of the week, and to provide the children with a trustworthy escort to the Roman Catholic chapel on Sunday, and back to the poorhouse,* the Board are of opinion that the religious instruction of such children ought to be left exclusively to the Rev. Mr. Gascoigne to be conducted in the manner which he proposes, and that the children should not attend any place of Protestant worship, or receive Protestant religious instruction.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Charles Clark,
Mrs. Dolan's, Cant's Close, High-street.

No. XII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Canongate.

Sir, 20 June 1862.

With reference to the petition of Charles Clark, respecting the religious education of his sister Margaret in the poorhouse, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to communicate to you the following minute of the Board, passed at their meeting yesterday.

[Here follows the minute contained in letter of 20th June to Charles Clark.]

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

COMPLAINT BY THE REV. F. GASCOIGNE.

No. I.—The Rev. Mr. *Gascoigne* to the Board of Supervision.

Sir, and Gentlemen, 22 May 1862.

Attending the Roman Catholic inmates of the Canongate poorhouse in capacity of their clergyman, I beg to lay before you the following case, and to beg that you will give it your earliest consideration. There are at present in the Canongate poorhouse two acknowledged Roman Catholic children, the girls Owens and Clark.

1st. These children attend Protestant domestic prayers.

2d. Are taken to Protestant service on Sunday; never sent to their own place of worship.

3d. Owens, the eldest, informs me that she is instructed in Protestant catechism.

4th. Having given two Roman Catholic catechisms to the matron for the use of the children, they have been withheld from them.

5th. That I have protested to the governor of poorhouse that I could not in conscience permit these children to attend public or private worship, not Catholic, and no notice has been taken or amendment made.

I therefore hereby protest to you, Sir, and the Board of Supervision, against the instruction in Protestant catechism, the withholding of their own, and the attendance under any circumstances of these Catholic children at Protestant worship.

Trusting that justice may be done,

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Gascoigne*,
St. Mary's, Broughton-street, Edinburgh.

To Sir John M'Neill,
and the Board of Supervision.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *F. Gascoigne.*

Rev. Sir, 26 May 1862.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22d instant, which I shall submit to the Board at their next meeting.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*,
Secretary.

Rev. F. Gascoigne,
St. Mary's, Broughton-place.

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* *See* Mr. Gascoigne's Letter of 18th June, No. 6, of next series, page 205.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, the House Governor, Poorhouse, Canongate.

Sir, 26 May 1862.

I ANNEX copy of a letter from the Rev. F. Gascoigne, complaining of the religious instruction given to the girls Owens and Clark, Roman Catholic inmates of the Canongate poorhouse, and I have to request you to furnish the Board, before Thursday next, with any observations that you may have to offer thereon.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*,
Secretary.

The House Governor, Poorhouse, Canongate.

No. IV.—The Governor, Canongate Poorhouse, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Dear Sir, 28 May 1862.

I RECEIVED your communication of the 26th current.

In reply, I have to state that the two girls Clark and Owens have been in the habit of coming, along with the rest of the children, to worship in the house; but no influence or compulsion has been used to make them attend. They come of their own free will. Would it, I ask then, be right for me, as a Protestant, to say to these children, You must not attend our worship? Would your Board in these circumstances ever require me positively to prohibit them?

As to these children, who are under the care of the matron on the afternoon of Sabbath, I believe they have gone along with the rest of the children to the parish church; but, so far as I know, no influence or compulsion has been employed in making them attend. They could not be sent alone to their own place of worship, as they are mere children, and would require some person to take charge of them.

In my absence, two catechisms were left by the priest who calls here, to the care of the matron; but certainly it devolved upon the clergyman, not upon me, to give them to the children. As to the girl Owens being taught the Shorter Catechism, the information given is incorrect. She is at school, but has not been taught any catechism by me. She came in only on the 23d April 1862, and can read very little. She is not able to read any catechism, having to spell most of the words she reads.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *James Brown*, House Governor.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *F. Gascoigne*.

Rev. Sir, 6 June 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 22d ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the inspector of Canongate of the 29th ultimo,* and to request you to state what amount of attendance you can undertake to give at the poorhouse for the purpose of imparting religious instruction to the Roman Catholic children who are inmates.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell*,
Pro Secretary.

Rev. F. Gascoigne,
St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Broughton-place.

No. VI.—The Rev *F. Gascoigne* to the Board of Supervision.

Sir, and Gentlemen, 18 June 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th June, permit me to say that I do not at all understand the enclosure of a letter from the inspector of the Canongate touching some petition of Charles Clark, with which I have never had anything to do.

2d. No answer has been sent to my requests, viz., that the children should not be permitted to be sent to Protestant public worship; that they should not be taken to Protestant private or domestic prayers; that they should not be made to learn Protestant catechism. Whilst these things are permitted to continue, I feel that instructions or visits on my part are simply useless to the end of bringing up these children in the Catholic faith and practice of their religion. I am, however, willing, as long as there are Catholic children capable of religious instruction in the Canongate poorhouse, to give them such instruction personally, at least once a week, and by some other competent teacher twice a week; also to provide for them every Sunday a proper and trustworthy escort to take them to their own place of worship.

With regard to the averaging of my attendance by Inspector Thomson, permit me to remark that I do not consider it fair or just. My visits have been regulated by circumstances. When there was only one old man or old woman, or a young child incapable of religious instruction, I did not consider that frequent visits were necessary so long as they came

* *See* papers in petition of Charles Clark, No. X., p. 203.

Canongate, 1862.

came to chapel, where I had an opportunity of seeing them. When the adults were unwell, I visited them daily, or every other day, as long as I judged such attendance necessary. When a child capable of being instructed was sent to the workhouse, I have immediately put myself in communication with you, that I might, with some prospect of success, form a class of religious instruction, which could not be so long as they are daily sent to different worship, never permitted to attend their own, taken on Sunday to worship and sermons calculated to alienate them from the faith of their parents, in which I have understood it was the wish of the Board they should be educated.

I have, &c.

To Sir John M'Neill and the Board of Supervision.

(signed) *F. Gascoigne,*
St. Mary's, Broughton-street.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *F. Gascoigne.*

Rev. Sir, 20 June 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th instant. The Board of Supervision having considered that letter, together with your previous letter of the 22d ult., have directed me to communicate to you the following minute, passed at their meeting yesterday in regard to them:—

"The Rev. Mr. Gascoigne having undertaken to give to the children of Roman Catholics in the poorhouse instruction in the poorhouse at least once a week, to send a competent person for the same purpose on two other days of the week, and to provide the children with a trustworthy escort to the Roman Catholic chapel on Sunday, and back to the poorhouse, the Board are of opinion that the religious instruction of such children ought to be left exclusively to the Rev. Mr. Gascoigne, to be conducted in the manner which he proposes, and that the children should not attend any place of Protestant worship, or receive Protestant religious instruction."

I am, &c.

Rev. F. Gascoigne, St. Mary's, Broughton-place.

(signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Governor, Poorhouse, Canongate.

Sir, 20 June 1862.

REFERRING to your letter of the 28th ult., respecting the complaint of the Rev. Mr. Gascoigne, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to communicate to you the following minute of the Board, passed at their meeting yesterday.

[Here follows the minute contained in the immediately preceding letter.]

I am, &c.

Mr. James Brown, Governor, Poorhouse, Canongate.

(signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

Lesmahagow, 1862.

PARISH OF LESMAHAGOW—1862.

CASE OF MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM.

No. I.—The Inspector of Poor, Lesmahagow, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 12 May 1862.

I HAVE been requested by the committee of the Parochial Board of this parish to enclose to you the accompanying two documents relative to an orphan boy, Michael Cunningham, who has for some years been in the parochial lodging-house of this parish.

I may observe that the boy, who is now between 12 and 13 years of age, was, shortly after the death of his father and mother by fever in 1854, given over to his maternal uncle, Peter Nugent, mentioned in Mr. Bowie's letter; but the Parochial Board soon found that the child was not at all properly cared for, and he was again brought back to the parochial lodging-house. The boy is now of such an age that he might be expected to be able to do something for himself; but in consequence, it is believed, of the treatment he received while under the charge of the said uncle, he is so stinted in his growth that the Parochial Board have allowed him to continue his attendance at the parish school.

I may further observe, that the boy has expressed a decided preference to be left where he is at present, and will on no account agree to be handed over to his *uncle* or to the Catholic priest. The sister is equally pressing that the boy be not removed.

In these circumstances, I have been requested to submit the case to the Board of Supervision for their advice and instructions.

I am, &c.

(signed) *George Scott,* Inspector.

Enclosure 1, in No. I.

Lesmahagow, 1862.

Mr. *Thomas Bowie* to Inspector of Poor, Lesmahagow.

Case of Boy Michael Cunningham.

Sir, 10 May 1862.

I APPLY to you for the delivery up of the boy Michael Cunningham. I have the authority for so doing from the Catholic clergyman here, and from the boy's uncle and aunt, Mrs. Morgan and Peter Nugent of Kirkfield Bank. As I said before, the boy's nearest living relations are all Catholics, except a sister, who has forsaken the Catholic faith. These relations, with this exception, all approve of the boy being removed from Lesmahagow poorhouse, in order to be boarded in Lanark, and to receive their instruction in the Catholic religion, and to attend the Catholic church. I am asking nothing but a reasonable thing, and what is sanctioned by the Board of Supervision; and the boy is not yet at an age to judge for himself in regard to religion. So you will please return me a reply, saying, if you are willing to give up the boy to his lawful spiritual guardians, that he may be instructed in the Catholic religion, the Parochial Board of Lesmahagow still continuing to be the boy's guardians in temporals.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Bowie.*

P.S.—Two shillings and sixpence a week for maintenance, and 3*d.* a week for school fees, is the common allowance for children boarded out. This does not include clothes.

Enclosure 2, in No. I.

Dear Sir, Kirkfield Bank, 6 May 1862.

I, MARY CUNNINGHAM or M'Lay, I wish you to keep my brother, Michael Cunningham, under your charge as long as you think proper, or until he be able to judge for himself.

(signed) *Mary Cunningham.*
William M'Lay.

Rev. Mr. J. Burns, Minister, Lesmahagow.

No. II.—Mr. *Thomas Bowie* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Michael Cunningham, Orphan.

Sir, 16 May 1862.

THIS boy is at present living at the poorhouse, Lesmahagow. His parents were Catholics, and died several years ago. His uncle, aunt, and older brother are Catholics also. His elder sister, who married a Protestant, and seems to be one herself, got him into the poorhouse some years ago, and wishes to keep him there, although he learns there nothing of his religion. The priest who has jurisdiction over the boy, his uncle, and aunt, and brother, wish the boy to be instructed in his religion, but the authorities of the parish of Lesmahagow refuse or delay to give him up for instruction. Now the boy is only between 11 and 12 years of age, and is incapable of judging in matters of religion; but his parents having been Catholics, and his surviving relations, with the exception of one sister, being all Catholics, it is but just that the boy should be instructed as a Catholic. If the boy, when he comes to age, thinks fit to change his religion, then that will be his own act; but others meantime ought not to interfere to warp the boy from the religion which claims him from his infancy and his first use of reason. Your best attention to this case as soon as possible will oblige,

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Bowie.*

W. S. Walker, Esq.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *T. Bowie*, Lanark.

Sir, 17 May 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 16th instant, respecting the case of Michael Cunningham, an orphan boy, which I shall submit to the Board of Supervision when the matter is under their consideration.

The Inspector of Lesmahagow had already applied to the Board of Supervision for advice in this case, and the Board are making inquiry into the facts.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

Mr. T. Bowie, 33, Wellgate, Lanark.

No. IV.—REPORT of Visiting Officer of Board of Supervision as to Case of *Michael Cunningham*, Parish of Lesmahagow.

I MADE inquiry as to this case on 12th June, and have to report as follows:—

Michael Cunningham will be 12 years of age in August. On his parents' death he was placed in the parochial lodging-house, but was subsequently boarded with his maternal

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uncle. In consequence, however, of the inattention paid to him when under his uncle's roof, he was again removed on 21st March 1854 to the lodging-house. At that date he would be in his fourth year, and from that time until now he has resided continuously in the parochial lodging-house. His parents were Roman Catholics, but Michael has received no instruction in the Roman Catholic religion. On the contrary, he has attended the parish school, and received the usual Protestant religious instruction imparted to children there. He has also regularly attended the Protestant Sabbath-schools every Sunday evening; he has not, however, been in the habit of attending any Protestant place of public worship.

His residence and treatment must have been perfectly well known to his relations, but no one made any remonstrance as to the religious instructions which he was receiving, until Mr. Bowie, a shopkeeper in Lanark, but who is no relative, called attention to the case in the beginning of May, demanding that Michael should be boarded so as to be within reach of instruction in the Roman Catholic religion. The Parochial Board Committee, on 7th May, denied Mr. Bowie's authority to interfere in the case, or to dictate to them in their treatment of the boy. On 10th May, Mr. Bowie renewed his demand, giving as his authority the Roman Catholic clergyman at Lanark, the boy's aunt, Mrs. Morgan, and his uncle, Peter Nugent; but ignoring the boy's married sister, Mrs. M'Lay, his nearest natural guardian, on the ground that she had forsaken the Catholic faith. The boy himself is most unwilling that he should be again sent to reside with his relations, or that he should be brought up as a Roman Catholic, preferring to remain where he is, and to be allowed to attend the Protestant schools as heretofore; and his married sister is indifferent as to the religion he may be taught, and is opposed to his being again placed with his uncle or removed from the parochial lodging-house.

Reported by

14 June 1862. *W. A. Peterkin,* Visiting Officer.

No. V.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, 19th June 1862.

Lesmahagow.—The letter of the inspector, dated 12th May, respecting the case of Michael Cunningham, an orphan boy, which was before the Board on 15th May, was again submitted, with a report by Mr. Peterkin, dated 14th June, thereanent, and a letter of Mr. T. Bowie, dated 16th May, on the same subject. The Board directed these documents to be circulated to the legal members.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision to the Inspector of Poor, Lesmahagow.

Sir, 11 July 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th May, and its enclosure, respecting the case of Michael Cunningham, an orphan boy chargeable to the parish of Lesmahagow; and to transmit to you in reply the enclosed copy of a minute* passed by the Board at their meeting yesterday.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell,*
Pro Secretary.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *T. Bowie,* Lanark.

Sir, 11 July 1862.

REFERRING to your letter of 16th May respecting the case of Michael Cunningham, an orphan boy chargeable to the parish of Lesmahagow, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a minute* passed by the Board at their meeting yesterday.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell,*
Pro Secretary.

No. VIII.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, dated 10th July 1862.

Lesmahagow.—The Board resumed consideration of a letter from the Inspector of Lesmahagow, dated 12th May, with two enclosures; also, a letter from Mr. Thomas Bowie, dated Lanark, 16th May; and the report, dated 14th June 1862, of the visiting officer, who had been directed by the Board to proceed to Lesmahagow for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances.

These documents all relate to the case of Michael Cunningham, an orphan boy, nearly 13 years of age, who is chargeable to the parish of Lesmahagow, and whose parents were Roman Catholics.

It

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* *See* No. VIII. on this page.

Lesmahagow, 1862.

It appears that the boy and his brother had become chargeable as paupers, on the death of their father in March 1854; that soon after, his mother having also died, the boy Michael was placed by the Parochial Board with his maternal uncle, Peter Nugent, a Roman Catholic; but finding that the child was not properly cared for, and that his health suffered in consequence, the Parochial Board removed him on the 21st March 1854 to the parochial lodging-house, where he has continued to reside since that date, and where he still is. During the eight years that he has been in the lodging-house he has regularly attended the parochial school and a Sabbath-school, in both of which he received the same religious instruction as the children of Protestants. His place of residence, and the fact that he attended those schools must have been perfectly well known to his Roman Catholic relations; but it appears that during eight years none of them stated to the Parochial Board any objection; that none of them ever went to see him at the lodging-house, and that he has never received instruction from any Roman Catholic clergyman.

In May 1862, Mr. Bowie, a greengrocer in Lanark, who is not a relation of the boy, verbally demanded that he should be given up to his Roman Catholic relations, with a view to his being removed to Lanark, where there is a Roman Catholic clergyman and Roman Catholic school, in order that he might be instructed in the Roman Catholic religion. On the 10th May he renewed this demand in a letter to the inspector, in which he states that for so doing he had the authority of the Roman Catholic clergyman at Lanark, of the boy's uncle, Peter Nugent, and of his aunt, Mrs. Morgan, both of whom reside in the neighbourhood. But it appears that Michael has a married sister, Mrs. M'Lay, also residing in the neighbourhood. She is the only one of his relations who has taken any interest in the poor boy for eight years,—the only one of them to whom he is indebted for any kindness since the death of his parents; and she would thus be his nearest natural guardian. Mr. Bowie, however, seems to set her aside, as she is stated by him to have married a Protestant, and to have "forsaken the Catholic faith." This sister, Mrs. M'Lay, says she is indifferent whether her brother becomes a Protestant or a Roman Catholic, but strongly objects to his being given up to his Roman Catholic relations, and wishes him to remain in the parochial lodging-house, where he is contented and well cared for; the boy himself is decided in objecting to be brought up as a Roman Catholic, and in his desire to be a Protestant.

The question which the Board have to consider is, whether this orphan boy, the son of Roman Catholic parents, having been removed, for sufficient reasons, from the house of his uncle in March 1854, to the parochial lodging-house, and having from that time been educated in the parochial school and the Sabbath-school, in the same manner as the children of Protestants, without any objection having been intimated either by his Roman Catholic relations or by any one else, and with the concurrence of his sister, is now, after having for eight years been so educated as a Protestant, to be compelled, notwithstanding his own strong repugnance to the change, to receive instruction in the Roman Catholic tenets.

The Board are of opinion that in these circumstances they are not called upon to interfere for the purpose of promoting an attempt to convert Michael Cunningham, against his will, from the faith in which he has been brought up from his 4th to his 13th year, to that of the Roman Catholic Church, which he regards with aversion.

It is not alleged that there was in the parish of Lesmahagow in 1854, or that there is now, any Roman Catholic school to which the boy could have been sent; the demand is, that he should be removed to Lanark, in order that he may be within reach of such a school. Neither is it alleged that the parochial authorities impeded in any manner the visits of Roman Catholic clergymen for the purpose of imparting religious instruction, but no attempt to impart such instruction to the boy appears to have been made. The Parochial Board seem, therefore, to have been justified in sending Michael Cunningham to the parochial school, as he would otherwise have remained without instruction, and this may account for the tacit acquiescence of his Roman Catholic relations in the course pursued by that Board.

On other grounds it is of the utmost importance to the welfare of orphans that great caution should be observed before giving them into the custody of relations who have utterly neglected them until they have arrived at an age when their labour may be turned to account, and who then came forward to demand their custody.

No. IX.—*Mr. T. Bowie* to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Orphan Boy, Michael Cunningham.

Sir, 16 July 1862.

I RECEIVED yours of the 11th instant, with the minute of the Board of Supervision regarding this case. I have to say that the historical statements are erroneous, and the inference drawn from facts is incorrect. In the first place, the boy is not yet 12 years of age; the Board says in the minute he is about 13. The visiting officer obtained the most, if not the whole, of his information from our opponents; he never called upon myself, nor upon the Catholic clergyman here, and of course our opponents would give a one-sided view of the case. There have been changes of the priests in this place, and the present priests here do not understand the history of the case so well, but the priest who was here six or eight years ago could give you full information. His name and address are,—Rev. John Black, St. Vincent of Paul's, Duke-street, Glasgow. I hope the Board will send

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the visiting officer to this last-named gentleman, and to the other parties who wish the boy removed from where he now is.

In the second place, it is not our intention to board out the boy with any of his relations. If the boy were given up to us, the parish of Lesmahagow would still be liable for the support of the boy in temporals; and it might have the choice it pleased of the Roman Catholic family he should board with. In the third place, we have the best reason for not interfering more in this case for six or eight years. We did not know of any method for finding redress. We never heard, or heard but little, of a Board of Supervision till lately, and the only resource we had was to bear up under our wrong in silence. Besides, as I said before, there have been changes of the clergymen here, and some of them knew little about the case. But the present priests, though they do not know from their own experience the history of this case, have authorised me (whom the Board calls a greengrocer, which I am not) to look well into the case, and, if possible at all, to obtain redress. Therefore I hope the visiting officer will not hesitate to call upon me or the priest when he comes to Lanark. Had it not been for quarrels and bad feeling between the relations of the boy, he would never have come into the power of the Lesmahagow Parochial Board to be educated as a Protestant. But these relations are all desirous, with the exception of the boy's sister, Mrs. M'Lay, that the boy should be educated a Catholic. But Mrs. M'Lay is a person who has deserted the Catholic religion; it is believed she frequents no place of worship whatever. She has two or three children, four, five or six years of age, who have not been baptized; so that she has not only given up the Catholic religion, but she has given up Christianity altogether. I mention this last circumstance in sorrow, but, at same time, to show to the Board how little her testimony should be valued. Hoping that fuller information will be sought for by the Board, and that they will reconsider the case,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Bowie,*

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *T. Bowie,* Lesmahagow.

Sir, 18 July 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 16th instant, respecting the case of Michael Cunningham, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am to inform you, in reply, that the Board cannot resume the examination of this case, and see no reason to depart from their former deliverance.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell,*
Pro Secretary.

Edinburgh, 1862.

PARISH OF EDINBURGH.—1862.

CASE OF MARY BLACK.

No. I.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Mary Black.

Sir, 24 June 1862.

I AM instructed by this Board to submit the enclosed excerpt from the minutes of the House Committee of the Board, in reference to the above case, to the notice of the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig,* Inspector.

Enclosure in No. I.

EXCERPT from MINUTES of Meeting of the Committee on the Poorhouse, &c., of the Parochial Board of Edinburgh, held on Wednesday, 18 June 1862.

Mr. *Grieve* in the Chair.

THE house governor reported that the Rev. G. Bampton, Roman Catholic clergyman, now attending the Roman Catholic inmates of the house, had, on the 28th ult., baptised the illegitimate child of Mary Black, in the probationary ward of the house, who had declared, on being admitted to the house, that she was single, and a member of the Established Church, and who is accordingly so entered in the register of admissions; and that Mr. Bampton, in doing so, had neither communicated with him nor referred to the house register; that when he (the house governor) questioned Mary Black on the subject, she denied that there had been any baptism at all; and that on the following Saturday, when he spoke to Mr. Bampton about it, the latter at once admitted that he had baptized the child,

child, justifying his having done so on the ground that he was told the father of the child was a Catholic, and that the mother was about to leave town in a day or so, and that, under the circumstances, he considered that it was his duty to baptize the child.

The committee instruct the inspector to send an excerpt of this minute to the Board of Supervision.

No. II.—The Governor of City Poorhouse to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 24 June 1862.

Last Wednesday evening, the 18th instant, I reported to the house committee the fact, that the Rev. G. Bampton, Roman Catholic clergyman, now visiting the Catholic inmates of this house, baptized the child of Mary Black, a pauper inmate, entered in the register as single, and belonging to the Established Church, and that he did so without referring to the house register in order to ascertain the religious profession of the mother of the child, or communicating with myself or any officer of the establishment. Although this fact may have been already reported to the Board of Supervision in a more formal way by the inspector, I trust you will excuse my also directing your attention to it; and I do so that I may remind the Board that this is not the first or only occurrence of the kind. The same thing was done in 1858 by the Rev. J. Donahoe, the Roman Catholic clergyman then visiting the house. In the summer of that year, he had baptized the children of several Protestant inmates before it came to my knowledge; but on one occasion, I went to one of the wards and found him so engaged; when I intimated to him that I considered such interference with Protestant inmates highly improper, and begged he would confine his ministerial service to those of his own persuasion. It is rather a strange coincidence, that the only two Catholic clergymen who have acted in this way should have equally distinguished themselves by the loudness of their complaints about the alleged interference of Protestants with the Catholic inmates. I can never resist the impression that the outcry raised by the Catholics, after the above facts came to the knowledge of the Edinburgh Parochial Board, was intended to cover the retreat of Mr. Donahoe from the false position which he had taken up.

While I am writing, I beg to inform the Board that their decision on the petition of Mr. Campbell, in regard to our not carrying out Rule 52 of the Rules and Regulations for Poorhouses, approved by the Board of Supervision, is a dead letter. A separate room is at the service of the Roman Catholics, for the purpose of their having Divine worship in it; but it has never been once used on a Sunday by them. In this separate room the Roman Catholics meet their clergymen twice during the week, but never on the Sunday; and although the fact was not allowed to come out on the occasion of the inquiry into the allegation contained in Mr. Campbell's petition, I beg distinctly to inform the Board, that the separate room was used as above, on two days each week, long before that date. Since the decision of your Board on that subject, I have not ceased to press upon all the Catholic clergymen visiting the Catholic inmates here, the propriety of meeting their people on a Sunday in the room set apart for them, but with no result. Their doing so would save their own consistency, conserve the discipline of the house, and relieve me from the necessity of making selections in regard to those who are allowed to attend Divine worship out of the house on the Sabbath day. Instead of taking the course suggested, and adopting the position they so earnestly sought, they prefer that, as to the Sabbath, things should remain as they were before the inquiry was instituted; while they are ready enough to make complaints, the ground for which they have it in their own power thus far to remove any day they choose.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Daniel Kemp*, House Governor.

No. III.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 26 June 1862.

Edinburgh.—A letter from the inspector, dated 24th June, enclosing excerpt minute of poorhouse committee as to baptism by the Rev. G. Bampton, Roman Catholic clergyman, of the illegitimate child of Mary Black, a Protestant inmate of the poorhouse, and a letter from the house governor, dated 24th June, on the same subject, were submitted and read.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPRESENTATION BY ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY OF EDINBURGH AND ITS VICINITY, AND LETTER OF BISHOP GILLIS.

No. I.—Representation by the Roman Catholic Clergy of Edinburgh and its Vicinity to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

Edinburgh, 13 March 1862.

We, the undersigned Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh and its vicinity, having seen a recent minute of the Board of Supervision for relief of the poor in Scotland on the

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subject of the education of pauper children of Roman Catholics, expressing the desire of said Board to protect these children against proselytism, and to secure to them education in the religion of their parents, most respectfully beg to make the following representation to the Right Honourable Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., the chairman, and to the other members of said Board:—

1. That the expression of this desire on the part of said Board must be vain and nugatory, taken in conjunction with the fact that, in many villages in this and other counties of Scotland, there are numbers of pauper Roman Catholic children, either beyond the reach of any Roman Catholic clergymen, or boarded with Protestants instructed to take care that they are brought up in the Protestant religion; and that said Board of Supervision has never taken any step to put a stop to the proselytizing of these children.

2. That the expression of this desire on the part of said Board must be vain and nugatory as long as the Parochial Boards are not required to make returns of the names of Roman Catholic children under their custody, and to state where they have been placed, and what schools and churches they attend.

3. That the expression of this desire is also rendered vain and nugatory by the failure on the part of said Board ever to dismiss any inspector of the poor or other official convicted of the proselytizing of Roman Catholic children.

4. That the expression of this desire is also rendered vain and nugatory by the decision of said Board of Supervision confirming the placing of a Catholic child at a distance of 13 miles from Catholic worship and instruction; and by the entire course of decisions pronounced by said Board on complaints of the proselytizing of Catholic children, which cannot have failed to assure the Parochial Boards and their officials, that, excepting a few words of occasional censure and admonition, they have nothing to fear from said Board of Supervision in carrying out the proselytizing of said children.

5. That the expression of this desire must further continue vain and nugatory until access is permitted to the poorhouse registers to any respectable person, either gratuitously or on making a reasonable payment, in order to ascertain that Roman Catholic children are not falsely registered Protestants, and to learn how they have been disposed of by the Parochial Boards.

The undersigned think it right to make this representation, to prevent its being supposed that they can recognise said expression of desire as equivalent to any protection of Roman Catholic children from proselytism by said Board, or as likely to have any effect in deterring the Parochial Boards from persevering in it; and further, to show the obligation under which they are placed of exhorting their people, and all who disapprove of the perversion of the Poor Laws of Scotland to the proselytizing of these children, to endeavour to obtain a Parliamentary investigation into the bygone administration of these laws, and such redress as may secure protection to these children in time to come.

(signed) *Henry Johnson Marshall*, D.D., St. Patrick's.
James O'Reilly, R.C.C., St. Patrick's.
Edward J. Hannan, R.C.C., St. Patrick's.
Alexander O'Donnell, Greenhill, Edinburgh.
William Downie, R.C.C., St. Mary's.
Frederick Gascoigne, St. Mary's.
James Henry Corry, Church of the Sacred Heart.
George Bampton, Church of the S. Heart.
Wm. T. Amherst, Sacred Heart.
Robt. Whitty, St. David's, Dalkeith.
John Doherty, St. David's, Dalkeith.
John Noble, St. Mary's, Leith.
Edward J. Bradshaw, St. Mary's, Leith.
William D'Arcy, St. John's, Portobello.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. Dr. *Marshall*.

Rev. Sir, 28 March 1862.

WITH reference to the representation, dated the 13th instant, transmitted to the Board of Supervision by you and others of the Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh, I am directed to request that you will inform the Board of the names and residences of the Protestants referred to in the paragraph of the representation numbered 1, who have been instructed to take care that Roman Catholic children boarded with them are brought up in the Protestant religion, and the names of the children so boarded, and the parishes to which they belong.

I am further directed to request that you will state what case is referred to in paragraph 4 of the representation, in which you complain that the decision of the Board confirmed the placing of a Roman Catholic child at a distance of 13 miles from Roman Catholic worship and instruction.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*,
Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Marshall, St. Patrick's Catholic Church,
260, Cowgate.

No. III.—The Rev. Dr. *Marshall* to the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen, 2 April 1862.

Your letter of the 28th of March, which I have the honour to receive, contains two questions, to the second of which, as the most simple, I address myself first. The Board requests me to "state what case is referred to in paragraph 4 of the representation, in which you complain that the decision of the Board confirmed the placing of a Roman Catholic child at a distance of 13 miles from Roman Catholic worship and instruction."

The case referred to by the clergy is the case of Rose Ann Reilly or Gillon, a widow, who presented a petition to the Board of Supervision "to order the immediate removal of the said Elizabeth Gillon" (her daughter) from Elsrickle, in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, "and either her restoration to your petitioner, or her consignation to the United Industrial School; or at all events to order her removal to such a locality as may afford her the means of access to Catholic instruction and worship." This petition was brought before the Board of Supervision in July 1858, and I subjoin their judgment:—

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58 "Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, 3 September 1858.

"With reference to your petition regarding your daughter, Elizabeth Gillon, dated 24th July last, I have to inform you that the Board of Supervision, after inquiry, see no reason why they should interfere with the course pursued by the Parochial Board of Edinburgh in the case. But they are of opinion that a religious instructor of the faith professed by the child's parents cannot be denied access to the child at reasonable and convenient times.

"I am, &c.
(signed) "*R. S. Anderson*, for the Secretary."

"Rose Ann Gillon,
"24, Long Close, Pleasance, Edinburgh.

I hope I am not incorrect in adding, that, along with this petition, the Board of Supervision received two letters from the Rev. John Black, Catholic priest at Lanark, stating that he had travelled 13 miles—not by railroad—to the village of Elsrickle, where he found the little girl with a Mrs. Janet Bell, by whom she was being "trained up a Protestant, learning the Protestant catechism, and every Sunday attending the Protestant church;" that "the old woman with whom she is lodged refused me an opportunity of speaking privately to the girl, so that I was obliged, in the presence of several persons, to tell Elizabeth Gillon that she must not attend the Protestant church. Janet Bell, in whose house she is, then said, 'She will go to the Protestant church while she is here.'"

I am asked by the Board, in their other question, to inform them of "the names and residences of the Protestants referred to in the paragraph of the representation numbered 1, who have been instructed to take care that pauper Roman Catholic children boarded with them are brought up in the Protestant religion, and the names of the children so boarded, and the parishes to which they belong."

In answering this question, I think it right to notice that the words "instructed to take care that pauper Roman Catholic children boarded with them are brought up in the Protestant religion," may be construed to mean more than is stated in the representation. I do not know that even the instructions to Janet Bell were exactly so worded, and wish to avoid being met perhaps by the evidence of her and others, that the Roman Catholic religion was not named to them, nor were they told that any children sent to them belonged to it. Assuming the Board, however, not to mean more than is said in the representation, I hope to be able, in a very few days, to furnish a list of pauper Roman Catholic children, boarded as there stated, and of the persons with whom they are boarded. I shall thus answer the Board's question to the best of my ability; but, I am sorry to say, most inadequately, as the great bulk of the children so disposed of are too carefully concealed to allow of more than a small fraction of them being traced out by the Catholic clergy. My list will consequently contain only a very small proportion of the cases referred to in paragraph 1 of the representation. Sometimes, indeed, we find out the children without discovering the names or residences of the Protestants to whom they are sent; and my list will contain the names of three Catholic children recently sent to somewhere in the vicinity of John O'Groat's House, to be brought up Protestants, but that is all we know.

I should gladly furnish a much more complete list; but by referring to paragraph 5 of the representation, in which the clergy point out the inconsistency of expressing a desire to protect our poor children from proselytism, while debarring them from the means of knowing who they are and how disposed of, the Board must see that this is impossible. The clergy have had access to the registers of only one parish in the east of Scotland, the City Parish of Edinburgh, through two members of that Parochial Board, and even this ceased about 18 months ago. This, however, has been the means of making them acquainted with the particulars of a considerable number of cases of the description given in paragraph 1 of the representation; and by great vigilance they have detected a certain number of others as they occurred. I guarantee, of course, the accuracy of the cases that will appear upon this list as at the dates that will be given. The shifting of these children from one guardian to another, and other changes regarding them, perhaps of very recent

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date, may be such as to make it easy to fasten unfairly a charge of inaccuracy upon any list that could be furnished. The changes, so far as known, will be annexed.

As the Board does not ask me to give proof of the instructions alleged by the clergy to be given to the guardians of the children, nor of any other part of the statement in the paragraph 1, beyond what will be furnished by the list referred to, I do not of course lay such proof before the Board.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. J. Marshall*, D. D.

No. IV.

Names and Addresses of certain of the Pauper Roman Catholic Children of Edinburgh now or lately boarded with Protestants instructed to take care that they are brought up in the Protestant religion, with the Names of those with whom they have been boarded, and other Particulars, so far as known.

Abstract of Inspector's Report of 7th May 1862, with a few Additional Particulars.

From City Parish.

	Names of Children, and Date when Boarded out; with Remarks.
Peter Morgan, boarded with Allan Law, Star, Markinch, Fife.	1. Peter Morgan, 16 May 1859.—Deserted by both parents. Nothing to show that they were known to be, or even that they were, Roman Catholics. Peter is not now chargeable. Understood to be working in a spinning-mill in Fife.
Henry Wauchan, known to be with James Beveridge, Star, Markinch, Fife, in 1860; with whom now unknown.	2. Henry Wauchan, 26 April 1859.—Parents Roman Catholics; both in gaol; of bad character. Father had been very often in gaol; child had been apprehended by the police. A reformatory school case.
William Millie, known to be with said James Beveridge in 1860, and with John Ramsay, shoemaker, Kettle, Fife, in 1861. Presumed to be still with the latter. Andrew Millie, his brother, with William Oliver, Howgate, Pennicuick.	3. William Millie; 4. Andrew Millie, 7 May 1859.—Mother had died in August 1853. Father, a Roman Catholic; had married, in October 1854, in the United Presbyterian Church, Portsburgh, Margaret Reid (supposed to be of that persuasion), and had deserted her and his children by his first marriage. William is not now chargeable; working as a shoemaker. *Note.*—Mr. R. Campbell, advocate, a Roman Catholic, and then a member of the committee, appears to have been present at the meeting on the 26th April 1859, when these four cases were disposed of, and to have taken a particular interest in the two Millies, who, it is stated, were removed to Carstairs, where there is a Roman Catholic school, by his desire; were returned to him from thence as unmanageable; and were ultimately separated and placed elsewhere, with his concurrence, by the Parochial Board.
Helen Glen, with Marion Fraser, Howgate, Pennicuick, in 1860; with whom now unknown. Mary Anne Glen, her sister, with said Marion Fraser in 1860; with whom now unknown.	5. Mary Glen; 6. Helen Glen, 3d December 1859.—Illegitimate. Their mother did not answer the question on the schedule as to her religious persuasion, or the place of worship she attended; but in October, and again in December 1861, she is entered in the poorhouse register as Roman Catholic. She stated to the committee before whom she appeared in December 1860, that at the request of Mr. Campbell and another gentlemen, who had called upon her for that purpose, she had put her mark to a petition, of which she did not know the contents. She did not wish her children removed from the nurse with whom they had been placed in the country, but wished to go to see them; which request being granted, she withdrew the petition.
Elizabeth Carruthers, with James M'Gilchrist, in Brae Face, Carlops. Helen Carruthers, her sister, with said James M'Gilchrist.	7. Helen Carruthers: 8. Elizabeth Carruthers, 28 September 1858.—Both parents repeatedly registered as of the Established Church, till July 1861, when the father is registered for the first time as Roman Catholic. The mother declared, 17th August 1860, that she had not been married to Carruthers (as she had previously alleged), but had cohabited with him for many years; and insists that her children shall be brought up as Protestants, and not as Roman Catholics. They were baptized in St. Mary's Roman Catholic chapel. (If they are, as she has declared, illegitimate, her right to have them brought up as Protestants can hardly be disputed).
Peter M'Ghee, with Eliza Smith, Loanhead.	9. Peter M'Gee, 12 June 1858.—Illegitimate; reputed father in gaol; mother idle and drunken. Child Peter now boarded out at Quarryside, Bonnyrigg, and attends the Roman Catholic school at Dalkeith.

Names and Addresses—continued.	Abstract of Inspector's Report—*continued.*
Mary Gillon, with Elizabeth Lawrie, in Causewayside, in 1860 and 1861. Presumed to be still with her.	10. Mary Gillon.—*See* Minute of Board of Supervision, 28 November 1861.
Francis Millons, with Archibald Stewart, Howgate, Pennicuick.	11. Frances Millons or Mullins, 12 January 1857.—Illegitimate. Mother had declared herself to be of the Church of Scotland, and was so considered till, on the 20th October 1860, she declared herself to be a Roman Catholic, when, at her request, her child was given up to her; but on 5th February 1861, at her request, her child was sent back to its former nurse. She said she wished it to be a Protestant, as she wished to have nothing more to do with the Roman Catholics.
Thomas Murphy, with James Muir, Elsrickle, Lanarkshire, in 1860; with whom now unknown.	12. Thomas Murphy, 24 October 1855.—Father had died in lunatic asylum; mother was married again. The child Thomas had been apprehended by the police, and sent to the poorhouse. His mother wished a younger son, Peter, to be placed "beside his brother Thomas in the country." Thomas was taken home by his mother in January 1861, and has not since been chargeable.
Helen Quin, with Eliza Baillie, Loanhead, in 1860. Supposed to be still there.	13. Helen Quin, 27 August 1853.—Parents Roman Catholics. Father condemned to transportation for seven years; mother in gaol for trial, now undergoing penal servitude in Perth prison. Child Helen has ceased to be chargeable, and is understood to be working in a paper mill at Loanhead, where she had been boarded.
Adam Johnston, with David Jack, Millerhill, Dalkeith.	14. Adam Johnston.—*See* Commissioners' Report, 1860, and Board's Minute.
Jane Trainer, with Jessie Dobie, East Linton.	15. Jane Trainer, 26 December 1853.—Illegitimate. Mother a Roman Catholic, and a nurse in the Royal Infirmary, who paid part of her child's board in the country, through the parochial officers. Jane has ceased to be chargeable, being at service.
Christopher Walsh, with James Brown, Howgate. John Walsh, with ditto ditto.	16. Christopher Welsh; 17. John Welsh, November 1857.—Father had deserted his wife and children; mother registered as of the Church of Scotland in October 1845 and in October 1856. Christopher born in Edinburgh gaol, and John in City of Edinburgh poorhouse.
Thomas Walsh, another brother, who cannot be traced, but is not thought to be dead.	18. Thomas Welsh, 20 May 1859.—Father of indifferent character; family always in wretchedness. Child Thomas apprehended by the police. This case was disposed of by the committee at their meeting, 26 April 1859, previously referred to, when Mr. Campbell was present.
Jane M'Kay, with John Craig, Carlops.	19. Jane Mackay, 4 February 1854.—Father died December 1852; stated himself, in November 1852, to be "a hearer of Mr. Davidson, Free Church." Mother drunken, worthless, and in gaol. She is registered in the poorhouse on the 20th October 1854, and again on 15th October 1855, as belonging to the Established Church. The child Jane has ceased to be chargeable, having gone to service at Carlops, where she had been boarded.
John Muldoon, sent to the parish of Canisbay, Caithness; with whom unknown. Arthur Muldoon, ditto ditto. Mary Muldoon, ditto ditto.	20. John Muldoon; 21. Arthur Muldoon; 22. Mary Muldoon.—*See* correspondence of the Board of Supervision in this case.
Margaret Wilson, with Frances Shepherd, Bonnyrigg, in 1860; not known with whom now.	23. Margaret Wilson, December 1859.—Illegitimate. Mother died at the birth of the child, which was put out to nurse in the country, and died of whooping-cough September 1860, aged 10 months. Mr. Campbell was chairman of the committee when this case was disposed of.
Helen O'Donnel, with Margaret Rough, West Linton.	24. Helen O'Donnell, 24 July 1861.—Father a Roman Catholic; imprisoned for theft in August 1848; died in the poorhouse 1st May 1858. Mother also a Roman Catholic. Girl Helen 12 years of age when she was boarded out in July 1861. Was engaged to go to service at Whitsunday (15th May) 1862.
Margaret M'Hugh, with William Archibald, 255, St. Leonard's Gate.	25. Margaret M'Hugh, 30 November 1860.—Illegitimate. Mother dead. Nothing to prove that she was a Roman Catholic, and not known to have been a Roman Catholic. Child Margaret, aged 3 months; ordered a nurse, 18 March 1859, and boarded out November 1860.

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Names and Addresses—continued.

Abstract of Inspector's Report—*continued.*

Ann Adams, with Miss Gourlay, Lauriston-lane.

26. Ann Adams, 6 May 1859.—Illegitimate. Parents undergoing penal servitude. Child Ann left by the committee with Miss Gourlay, a benevolent lady, who had rescued her from a house of bad fame, and with whom she still is. Mr. Campbell was in the chair when this case was disposed of.

George M'Lean, lately with James Beveridge, Star, Markinch; not known with whom now, no notice regarding him having been sent to any Roman Catholic clergyman.

27. George M'Lean, 3 March 1862.—Father a Roman Catholic, in the poorhouse; mother dead. Sent, by a mistake of an assistant inspector, to Markinch, Fife, but brought back by order of the inspector, in two days, prior to any complaint being intimated to him. The boy was then placed at Quarryside, Bonnyrigg, within easy distance of the Roman Catholic school at Dalkeith. After a few days he absconded, but was admitted again into the poorhouse, from whence he again absconded by climbing over the wall, and is not now chargeable.

Patrick Birron, with —— Wilson, West Linton in 1860; not known with whom now.

28. Patrick Birron, 16 May 1855.—Father dead; mother a Roman Catholic, a drunkard, and unfit to take charge of her children. Patrick ceased to be chargeable two years ago, having got a situation as domestic servant.

Analysis of the foregoing List.

This list contains the names of 28 children boarded out by the Parochial Board of Edinburgh, at dates extending from June 1853 to March 1862, nearly nine years, or, on the average, about three in each year.

Of those 28 there are 9, viz., Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 28, who were boarded out prior to July 1858, the date of the first complaint, on that ground, by any Roman Catholic against the Parochial Board of Edinburgh, and therefore at a time when the Roman Catholics themselves either concurred or tacitly acquiesced in the proceedings of that Parochial Board. And of these nine, there is one, No. 9, now attending a Roman Catholic school; there are four, viz., Nos. 11, 16, 17, and 19, whose parents, or only remaining parents, declared themselves to be Presbyterians; and two, viz., Nos. 12 and 15, whose only remaining parents expressly concurred in the arrangement made by the Parochial Board for their children.

Of the remaining 19 there are six, viz., Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 25, who were either not known or ascertained to have been the children of Roman Catholics, or were ascertained to have been the children of parents who declared themselves to be Protestants; leaving 13 ascertained or admitted to have been the children of Roman Catholics.

Of those 13 children of Roman Catholics there are six, viz., Nos. 2, 3, 4, 18, 23, and 26, whose cases were disposed of by the Committee of the Parochial Board when Mr. R. Campbell, advocate, himself a Roman Catholic, was either presiding or present at the meeting.

Of the seven remaining cases, two, viz., Nos. 10 and 14, were investigated by the Board of Supervision, or by a commissioner named by them, and in neither case was there reason to believe that the proceedings of the Parochial Board had been influenced by a desire to make proselytes, though the children had become Protestants.

Of the other five, there is one, viz., No. 27, who was placed near a Roman Catholic school, but who absconded, and has ceased to be chargeable; and there are three, viz., Nos. 20, 21, and 22, who, being deserted by their father, believed by the parochial authorities not to have a settlement in Scotland, were removed to the parish of their mother's settlement in Caithness; but the sheriff having held that it had not been proved that the father had no settlement in Scotland, the children were brought back to Edinburgh, and are now no longer chargeable, having been taken charge of by their father on the 3d July 1862.

The only remaining case is No. 24, a girl of 12 years of age, who required some other training than she had received from her parents to fit her for service. She was boarded out in July 1861, and was engaged to go to domestic service at the term of Whitsunday (15th May) 1862. She was of an age to go to service when she was boarded out, if she had been otherwise fit to take or likely to obtain a place.

From St. Cuthbert's Parish.

Abstract of Report by Inspector of St. Cuthbert's, 23 April 1862, with a few additional Particulars.

John Reilly, with Mrs. Slater, Purdyke.
Hugh Reilly, with Mrs. Alexander, Old Pentland.
Thomas Reilly, with Mr. Stewart, Meadowmill.

John Reilly, 3 August 1857; Hugh Reilly, 24 May 1861; Thomas Reilly, 17 March 1858.—The mother, Mary M'Lauchlan, who had cohabited for more than 12 years with John Reilly, became chargeable in March 1856 (Reilly being then at Chatham), with her two children, John and Thomas. In answer to the question on the schedule, What place of worship do you attend? the answer was, "None." And so likewise in the poorhouse register. Being again admitted on 6th August 1857, she is registered "Established Church." Again admitted on 6th January 1858, together with John Reilly, with whom she cohabited, they are registered "Roman Catholic." On 10 subsequent occasions of admission, sometimes with and sometimes without Reilly, they are registered as of no religious persuasion, till 9th November 1861, when John Reilly

Names and Addresses—continued.	Abstract of Inspector's Report—*continued.*
	Reilly was admitted alone, and registered "Established Church;" and again, on admission 10th December 1861, "Established Church." 2d January 1862; mother and one child admitted, and registered as of "Established Church." Child Hugh was ordered to the country by the medical officer on account of his health.
Michael Lattice, with Mrs. Smart, Tranent. Patrick Lattice, with ditto - ditto.	Michael Lattice, 9 March 1855; Patrick Lattice, 9 March 1855.—Deserted by father. Mother, on 16th October 1854, in answer to question on the schedule, What place of worship do you attend? answered, "St. Patrick's Chapel," Roman Catholic. On 14th December 1854, on admission to the poorhouse, is registered as of "Established Church." Since the children were boarded out, in March 1855, their mother has not been heard of. The father had left this country before they became chargeable.
Laurence Fitzpatrick, with Miss Miller, Kippen.	Laurence Fitzpatrick, 22 September 1852.—Father in the poorhouse, 23d April 1862, and then stated to the inspector that he had known all along that his son was boarded at Kippen; that there was no Roman Catholic school there; that he desired no change till his son came to Edinburgh in May; that he had no complaint to make, and had not been a party to any complaint that might have been made regarding his son's instruction. In May the father intimated a desire that his son should then receive Roman Catholic instruction, but the boy strongly objected.—*See* No. I., p. 199.

From Inveresk Parish.	Inveresk.
Mary Anne Reynolds, Protestant Refuge, Musselburgh.	Mary Anne Reynolds.—*See* case of Reynold's children, p. 137.

It is proper to state that the above list is furnished to the Board of Supervision under the painful impression that it may bring upon several unfortunate families greater suffering than they are now compelled to endure, without putting a stop to the proselytising either of the children there named, or of the many others not included in it. It must be obvious to the Board of Supervision, that complaints which invariably result in impunity to the Parochial Boards and their officials, can only have the effect of making them more skilful in carrying on their malpractices, and more irritated against the Catholic poor. The Catholic clergy cannot avoid noticing, that the City Parochial Board of Edinburgh, only four days after the recent minute of the Board of Supervision had been read at its monthly meeting, transferred George Maclean, a Catholic child, as a Protestant, to a remote locality; and the Board of Supervision is also aware that the parishes of St. Cuthbert's and Canongate have equally shown that they entirely agree with the Catholic clergy in regarding that document as no obstacle to proselytism. It is further, with much regret, that the clergy find themselves compelled to expose their people to increased injustice and suffering, in order to answer most imperfectly a question which could be answered so much more satisfactorily, by requiring from the Parochial Boards a return of the children placed out by them, and comparing this with the entries in the registers and schedules of admission.

The clergy think it right again most respectfully to remind the Board, that of the poor children proselytised by the Parochial Boards many are orphans, and few have friends who are not themselves paupers or nearly so, and therefore unwilling to contend with these Boards; while the Catholic clergy not only have no access to registers, nor time for such contests, but, in the few they have attempted, have only succeeded in assuring the Parochial Boards and officials of their impunity, and exposing the Catholic poor to sharper persecution. They have, therefore, most earnestly to urge that the Board of Supervision should throw the mantle of its protection over a class which is unable to protect itself, by requiring returns from the Parochial Boards, by punishing violation of the law with more than verbal reproof, and otherwise acting as suggested in the recent representation.

As the cases in the above list are chiefly confined to the city parish of Edinburgh, it may be right to notice, that not only have the clergy never had access to the books of any other, but that it may not improbably be inferred, from the recent case of James, Elizabeth, William, Mary, and George Jopp, that no orphans or other isolated children are registered by St. Cuthbert's parish as Roman Catholics. It is known to the clergy that, exclusive of 39 apprentices, 317 children were boarded out by that parish as Protestants in 1861, of whom it is probably not an over-estimate to say, that one-fifth, or upwards of sixty, were the children of Catholic parents. Even, however, had it been possible to trace these children, there was no Catholic manager to use his influence with the Parochial Board on their behalf; and the decision of the Board of Supervision in the case of Elizabeth Gillon, as well as its other decisions, precluded all hope of rescuing them by appeal, and consequently, any motive for investigation. For the same reason, it would have been useless,

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even if possible, to have attempted to find out the Catholic children boarded by Canongate, Duddingston, Inveresk, North and South Leith, and the other parishes in which Catholics had no influence.

St. Patrick's, 16 April 1862. (signed) *H. J. Marshall*, D.D.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 21 April 1862.

I ENCLOSE a list furnished to the Board by the Rev. Dr. Marshall, Roman Catholic clergyman, of the "names and addresses of certain of the pauper Roman Catholic children of Edinburgh, now or lately boarded with Protestants instructed to take care that they are brought up in the Protestant religion, with the names of those with whom they have been boarded, and other particulars so far as known." And I will thank you to transmit to me for the information of the Board, with as little delay as possible, all the particulars regarding these cases respectively contained in the records of the Parochial Board, or known to you, with any observations upon each that you may have to make.

The Board do not at present desire a report on these cases by the Parochial Board, but a report in the terms above indicated from yourself, as the statutory officer.

You will be good enough to return the enclosure sent herewith.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's.

Sir, 21 April 1862.

I ANNEX a list furnished to the Board by the Rev. Dr. Marshall, Roman Catholic clergyman, of the "names and addresses of certain of the pauper Roman Catholic children of St. Cuthbert's, now or lately boarded with Protestants, instructed to take care that they are brought up in the Protestant religion; with the names of those with whom they have been boarded, and other particulars so far as known." And I will thank you to transmit to me, for the information of the Board, with as little delay as possible, all the particulars regarding these cases respectively contained in the records of the Parochial Board, or known to you, with any observations upon each that you may have to make.

The Board do not at present desire a report on these cases by the Parochial Board, but a report in the terms above indicated, from yourself, as the statutory officer.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert's, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 23 April 1862.

I HAD the honour to receive your letter, dated 21st instant, with a list of names and addresses furnished to your Board by the Rev. Dr. Marshall, Roman Catholic clergyman, "of the pauper Roman Catholic children of St. Cuthbert's, now or lately boarded with Protestants instructed to take care that they are brought up in the Protestant religion," and directing me to transmit to you all the particulars contained in the records of the Parochial Board regarding these cases.

I have to report concerning the first three cases, John, Hugh, and Thomas Reilly, that they are the children of Mary M'Lachlan or Reilly and John Reilly, with whom she had cohabited prior to first chargeability for $7\frac{9}{12}$ years. The first chargeability took place in March 1856, when she received relief for herself and two children, John and Thomas, she being then destitute, and Reilly, whom she called her husband, being at Chatham. On 24th March of that year, she subscribed the usual schedule, from which the following is an excerpt:—

"*Q.* 19.—What place of worship do you attend? How long have you done so, and are you a communicant?

"*A.*—None.

"On the admission of the said Mary M'Lachlan or Reilly, and two children, John and Thomas, on 20th March 1857, the answer in the column for religious persuasion of inmates in the house register is 'none.'

"On 6th August 1857, she and child Hugh were admitted, and entered in house register as of the 'Established' Church.

"6th January 1858.—John Reilly and said Mary M'Lachlan or Reilly admitted to house, entered 'Rom. Cath.'

"14th June 1858.—John, wife, and child Hugh, admitted; religion, 'none.'

"23d June 1858.—Wife and child Hugh, admitted - - - ditto.

"14th Sept. 1858.—Children, John and Thomas, admitted - ditto.

"18th

"18th Oct. 1858.—Wife, John, Thomas and Hugh, admitted; religion 'none.'
"10th Nov. 1858.—John Reilly (father), admitted - - - ditto.
"27th May 1859.—Wife and three children, admitted - - - ditto.
"29th Aug. 1860.—Wife and child George, admitted - - - ditto.
"21st. Dec. 1860.—Child John, admitted - - - - - - - - ditto.
"9th Jan. 1861.—Wife and child George, admitted - - - ditto.
"12th Feb. 1861.—John Reilly, wife, and George, admitted - ditto.
"9th Nov. 1861.—John Reilly (father), admitted - - - 'Estab. Church.'
"10th Dec. 1861.—John Reilly (father), admitted - - - - ditto.
"2d. Jan. 1862.—Wife and child Margaret, admitted. - - ditto."

The children, John, Hugh, and Thomas, are aged 10, 5 and 7 years respectively, and were sent to board in the country on 3d August 1857, 24th May 1861, and 17th March 1858 respectively. Regarding the child Hugh I find the following entry: "Ordered by house surgeon to be sent to country, owing to his sore eyes and weak health."

Michael and Patrick Lattice are the children of Catherine Tollans or Lattice. When her schedule of application was filled up on 16th October 1854, in answer to the question, what place of worship she attended, the reply is, "St Patrick's Chapel;" but on her admission with her children to the poorhouse on 14th December 1854 she and they are entered in the house register as belonging to the "Estab. Ch." These children, who are aged respectively 13 and 9 years, were sent to the country on 9th March 1855. The mother has not since been heard of, and the father had left the country prior to chargeability.

Laurence Fitzpatrick was admitted with his father, John Fitzpatrick, to the poorhouse, being then five years old, on 6th, and sent to board in country on 22d September 1852. The entry in the house register is "Rom. Cath." The father, John, has been chargeable at various times since 1852 to the Board. He is at present in the poorhouse, and he stated to me to-day that he knew all along where his son Laurence was boarded; that he knew that he was receiving the same education as the other boys and girls at Kippen, where he was aware there was no place for Roman Catholic instruction; that he was perfectly satisfied with the instruction, religious and otherwise, which had been afforded to Laurence; that he desired no alteration to take place till Laurence should return to Edinburgh (which it is proposed he should do next month); and that he had no complaint to make, nor was he a party to any complaint which may have been made regarding his son's instruction.

If I have omitted any point on which the Board of Supervision desires information, I shall be glad to hear from you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Sir, 30 April 1862.

I HAVE to remind you that my letter to you of the 21st inst., enclosing a list of the names and addresses of certain pauper Roman Catholic children, &c., has not yet been replied to. Without wishing to hurry you, so as to cause your report to be imperfect, I think it right to inform you that the Board are very anxious to have the information called for as speedily as possible.

I am, &c.
Mr. Greig, Inspector, Edinburgh. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IX.—Bishop *Gillis* to Sir *John M'Neill* and the other Members of the Board of Supervision.—30 April 1862.

To the Right Honourable Sir *John M'Neill*, G. C. B., Chairman of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland, and the other Members of that Board.

Sir and Gentlemen,

IT being my imperative duty, as a Catholic bishop, to watch over the spiritual interests of the flock committed to my care, and in no case with greater vigilance than in that of those most helpless members of it whom worldly misfortune has driven to seek for shelter within the walls of a poorhouse, and consigned, in too many instances, to the very questionable protection of officials whose antecedents have been such, within this city at least, as to make it impossible for Catholics ever again to rely on their impartiality when dealing with Catholic paupers, I trust I may not be deemed an intruder on your valuable time, while I endeavour to arrest your attention on the unjust treatment to which our poor Catholic children are here habitually doomed, as well as to suggest the only remedy which can ever lead us to hope that such injustice will meet at length with adequate redress.

A strong remonstrance has already been made to the Board of Supervision by the Catholic clergy of this city and neighbourhood, the statements in which are so sadly true, that it is almost needless for me to add I entirely concur in its averments. The clergy have been desired to specify an instance of the placing of a Catholic child at a distance of 13 miles from Catholic worship and instruction, sanctioned by the Board of Supervision itself;

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itself; and they have done so. I have not heard that the authenticity of the instance given has been impugned. My present intention, however, is not to go back upon the past, to reckon up the hecatombs of young Catholic souls ruthlessly sacrificed at the shrine of proselytism, and uselessly to bewail evils that are now beyond remedy in this world, although their heartless perpetrators are not beyond the reach of the "judgment to come." That past, during the 30 years and more that I and others have now vainly struggled with it, furnishes materials for a dark and dishonouring page in the history of a people so prone as ours is to boast from the public platform of their liberal spirit, while in the secluded haunts of human wretchedness, as well as behind the screen of office, their daily acts so unblushingly belie the purity of their professions. But, notwithstanding our long years of disappointment, I rather choose to hail as something like a ray of hope, promissory of a less gloomy future, that minute by the Board of Supervision, pointed out to me on my return to Scotland after an absence of several months, and for which I would ere now have felt inclined to express my thanks, had it not been for the too numerous duties which have devolved upon me of late,—a minute giving directions for the education of Roman Catholic children, in such a manner as not to counteract the religious instruction which they are entitled to receive.

This minute by the Board of Supervision is certainly, of itself, in every way most praiseworthy; yet, permit me to remark that, as experience has already clearly shown, even since it was issued, it is doomed to prove in practice altogether nugatory, unless followed up by some such stringent enactment as will satisfactorily relieve our minds from the following painful alternative of doubt:—either the Board of Supervision has lost the authority which it ought in duty to wield, and accept the sway of every little parochial senate that sits within a poorhouse, or the Board of Supervision avowedly connives at the proselytism of the latter, and, while appearing to chide it, does but the more effectively protect and consecrate its tyranny.

Simple *reproofs* of the disregard of its regulations, such as those administered in the case of the boy Maclean, of the City poorhouse, or in that of the children Jopp, in the St. Cuthbert's poorhouse, will never lead to anything beyond irritating those to whom they are addressed, and tempting them to visit, in return, the unfortunate Catholic children entrusted to them with increased injustice and severity of treatment. How utterly disregarded are the mere verbal expressions of the Board's desire to check the progress of proselytism, may be gathered from the fact, that hardly had the above minute been issued, when no less than three repetitions of the offence it denounces occurred, one in each of our Edinburgh poorhouses. Had they been intended as a protest against the effete decrees of an authority which they openly despised, the contempt evinced by the parish officials could not have been more marked; unless, indeed, such proceedings were meant, as I have already observed, to satisfy the anti-Catholic public, that, whatever the outward utterances of their superiors, the proselytism of the poorhouse authorities was tacitly understood to be not tolerated only, but readily sanctioned, by the Board of Supervision.

To refer to the reproof administered in the case of the boy Maclean: In what has it ended? No intimation of where he was removed to was ever sent to any of the Catholic clergy, as ordered by the minute. The boy has never yet made his appearance in church or school; and the last rumour regarding him is, that he is wandering in the streets of Edinburgh. Would it be rash to surmise that he has been enabled to abscond, through the connivance of those whom the Board of Supervision has only succeeded in offending, or, at least, that the boy has not been recovered through their negligence?

Besides, when such cases as those of Maclean are brought to light, were the rebuffs given by the Board of Supervision as satisfactory in their results as they have proved in that case the reverse, they would still in the end be altogether inadequate; in as far as, under present arrangements, it is impossible to detect one-tenth part of the cases which would require to be investigated, and that at a greater expenditure of time, trouble, and pecuniary outlay than it is at all practicable for the Catholic clergy to bestow upon them; to say nothing of throwing upon the latter the odium of being constantly embroiled in collisions with those to whom, in so far as Catholics are concerned, they ought rather to be permitted to offer their cordial co-operation for the greater relief of the distressed.

Simple *reproofs*, then, are utterly illusory, if seriously intended to check the progress of proselytism. Nothing will put an end to it, short of a determination come to by the Board of Supervision, openly made known, firmly persevered in, and peremptorily acted upon, to punish with instant *dismissal from office* any parish official convicted of having attempted to proselytise a Catholic pauper child. Moreover, I beg respectfully to submit that, as the Board of Supervision itself has, in the cases of Reynolds, Maclean, Gillon, and others, held the Parochial Boards guilty of having, in several instances, sent away Catholic children to be brought up Protestants, and of omitting to register them as of the religion of their parents, said Boards should henceforward be compelled to furnish the Board of Supervision with *periodical returns* of the Catholic children under their protection, and access be allowed, under reasonable restriction, to the parochial registers, and to the schedules in which the declarations of parentage and religion are, or ought to be, contained.

May I avail myself of the present opportunity once more to notice a very heavy grievance to which the Catholic inmates of our poorhouses are, it seems to me, most unnecessarily, not to say wantonly, subjected, and from which, in past years, I have frequently, though always in vain, besought the authorities of our principal poorhouses to relieve

relieve them, viz., the hardship under which all but a few of the adults labour, of being denied access to their own places of worship upon Sundays; and, in the case of the children, of being debarred from attendance throughout the week at a Catholic school. It is of no avail for the parish officers to meet us here with the reply, that by a special provision in the regulations of these houses, Catholic clergymen are now at liberty to celebrate Divine service within their walls. We know they are, just as they are at liberty, if it so please them, to devote their energies to the discovery of the philosopher's stone, or to the attainment of anything else that is impossible. Can the Catholics of this city, out of their poverty, provide chaplains for each of the three poorhouses in Edinburgh; and even if they could, where are they to be found? The truth is, and that truth is well known, that what with the everyday increasing number of Catholics in this country, while the ranks of their clergy are on the other hand being constantly decimated by fever, or other disorders arising from an overworked constitution, and dooming them in almost every instance to a premature grave, and what with the difficulty experienced by the bishops of even filling up the places of those whom death has thus claimed, it is *utterly impossible* for the Catholic clergy to act on the permission now so graciously vouchsafed to them. Why not then, under such circumstances, allow the Catholic poor to attend their own places of worship, and the Catholic children their own schools?—a proper escort, so frequently offered, being provided, that would be responsible for their good conduct while out of the house, and their safe return to its enclosure. There are now Catholic churches, as well as Catholic schools, within a trifling distance, if not in the immediate vicinity, of most of our poorhouses; nor would there be any difficulty in procuring the escort required. One is, therefore, altogether at a loss to understand why a request in itself so reasonable should hitherto have been so uniformly rejected. On what principal of common justice, not to speak of Christian mercy, can it be maintained that the poor of the country are to be treated with greater harshness than a large portion of its criminal population? Is poverty a greater crime than burglary or theft, that the inmates of a poorhouse should be denied the spiritual comforts so readily granted to the members of a reformatory, which is, after all, but a more softened name for a prison? Now, in England, I myself have once and again seen the Catholic inmates of a reformatory led regularly every Sunday a distance of from three to four miles to their own place of worship; nor am I aware that any inconvenience has ever been complained of arising from the practice. If, then, we in Scotland are ever so ready to boast the superiority of our education over that of all the world around us, and if one of the greatest benefits of education be to rid the mind of all narrowness of thought, and to enlarge within the heart every feeling of kindliness, let not the fruit of our tree be like to those apples said to grow beside the lake that overlays the doomed cities, fair so far to behold, but crumbling into dust the moment a finger touches them. Should it be objected that the regulations of our poorhouses, having been made such as they are, cannot now be interfered with, and that we must take them for what they are worth, or forego the blessings of the establishments to which they apply, my answer is, The time has now gone by in which the world was wont to hear of the unalterable laws of the Medes and Persians; and I venture to ask the question, whether, were it found important for behoof of the Protestant population of this country to alter any of the now existing regulations, there would be a moment's hesitation as to the possibility of effecting the change?

I have also to appeal to the justice of the Board of Supervision against the refusal to Catholics of a privilege which is freely allowed to others. The Catholic priest may, indeed, enter the poorhouse to visit those of his faith, but no other Catholic is permitted, even at his request, to aid him in a duty he is utterly unable adequately to discharge alone. On the other hand, Protestants, male and female, are made welcome to visit all the inmates, and are far from confining their attentions to the Protestants, provided for as these are by a chaplain paid out of the rates. Is this an inequality of which the Board of Supervision can approve, and one which it will allow to continue?

Finally, in the event of the Board of Supervision ever being induced to sanction the removal of our city poorhouse to a distance from Edinburgh, let it forgive my boldness if, instead of intoning here a hymn of thanks to those promoters of the scheme who so generously held out to the Catholic clergy the tempting prospect of a *free railway ticket*, I venture to suggest that it would be more in accordance with justice to add, as a condition, the appointment of a Catholic chaplain, who, like the Protestant chaplain, should be remunerated out of rates to which Catholics are made to contribute equally with their Protestant fellow-citizens.

Hoping that the hints thrown out in the present letter, as well as the very moderate requests it contains, will be deemed not altogether unworthy of the serious consideration of the Board of Supervision, I now beg to close it with the assurance, that should the earnest interest I feel in the subject of which it treats have betrayed me into any expression that may be deemed out of place in such a paper, nothing was ever more removed from my intention than to be wanting in due courtesy to the Board to whom this communication is submitted, or to the Right honourable Chairman.

I am, &c.
(signed) † *Jas. Gillis*, Bp. Vic. Ap., Edinburgh.

Miscellaneous.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Right Rev. Bishop *Gillis*, Edinburgh.

Right Rev. Sir, 23 May 1862.

I AM directed to inform you that the Board having considered your letter, dated 30th April 1862, received by them on the 8th May, find that it consists for the most part of a repetition of the statements and allegations contained in the "Representation" addressed to the Board on the 13th March by Dr. Marshall and 13 other Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh and its vicinity.*

See No. I., p. 211.

The Board observe, however, that while the Roman Catholic clergymen make it, throughout their representation, the chief ground of their complaint and remonstrance that the religious instruction of the children of Roman Catholic parents is not in all cases left exclusively to them, you state that the number of Roman Catholic clergymen in Scotland is altogether too small to make it possible for them to impart that instruction even in poorhouses, and you found upon the total inadequacy of the number of such clergymen a claim to have Roman Catholic chaplains appointed to the poorhouses in Scotland, who shall be paid from the poor's rates.

I am, &c.

Right Rev. Bishop Gillis, Greenhill. (signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XI.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Roman Catholic Children.

Sir, 1 May 1862.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday. I have had a clerk engaged on the return ever since I received your first letter; but as a number of the cases are old, it requires considerable search to get at the facts. I shall have it ready now in a day or two.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

No. XII.—The Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 7 May 1862.

IN answer to your letter of the 21st instant, in regard to list of children furnished by Dr. Marshall, I now beg to enclose a report, giving all the information in the books here regarding them, bearing on their religion and their treatment by this Board, with remarks by me. I return Dr. Marshall's list.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XII.

REPORT by the Inspector of Poor of the Parish of Edinburgh, on the List furnished by Dr. *Marshall* to the Board of Supervision, dated 16th April 1862, of Children now or lately boarded out by that Parish. 7th May 1862.

Peter Morgan.

The first application in this case was on the 19th November 1857, and was made by the child himself, his parents having deserted him.

The following is the entry in the application book:—"Casual relief, No. 6,889. 1857, No. 19. Peter Morgan, residence presently in night asylum, parish of Edinburgh, single, aged 8 (years). How disposed of by inspector—sent to house."

The schedule of particulars, taken by assistant inspector at date of application, contains the following entries:

Q. Who are your parents, what their occupation, and where do they reside?—*A.* Peter Morgan, gardener or labourer [applicant], cannot say where. Mary or Margaret [ ].

The question in schedule, What place of worship do you attend? is left unanswered.

EXCERPT from Minutes of Claims of Paupers' Committee of the Parochial Board of Edinburgh. 26th April 1859.

Mr. *John Cotton* in the Chair.

1117, Blue. Peter Morgan, a boy, aged 10. Committee send him to the country.

The register of children boarded out bears under the heading, "Special circumstances why boarded out: Parents have deserted the child. They cannot be found."

Under

Under the heading, "Date when boarded out: 16th May 1859."
Under the heading, "With whom boarded out: Allan Low, Star, Markinch."

Remarks by Inspector.

He is not now chargeable. He was sent by the Board on trial to a tradesman, but did not remain, and is now, I understand, working at Milton Spinning Mill, Fife.

Henry Wauchan or *Waughan.*

Entry in application book as to father. Application No. 2,472. 1850, No. 15. Henry Waughan. Age of applicant, 33. Birth—Scotland, Glasgow. How disposed of by Inspector. In gaol for 20 days, and wife destitute.

Entries in Schedule of Particulars, dated 15th November 1850.

In answer to the question, "If you have any children to support, or living in family with you, what are their names, ages, and place of their birth, &c.?" the schedule bears—"1 child, Henry, 4 years, born in Grassmarket, November 1845." To the question, "What place of worship do you attend?" the answer is, "Roman Catholic chapel."

The schedule further bears—"Henry (*i. e.*, boy's father) in gaol, November 1850, May 1852, and September 1855, and wife in gaol 1857."

The register of children boarded out, "Special circumstances why boarded out," bears —"Parents both ill-behaved, and do not take proper care of their children." Under the heading, "State of education when boarded out," the entry is, "Education had been neglected." Under the heading, "With whom boarded out," the entry is, "James Beveridge, Star, Markinch."

Excerpt from Minutes of Claims of Paupers' Committee of the Parochial Board of Edinburgh. 26th April 1859.

Mr. *John Cotton,* in the Chair.

462, Blue. Henry Waughan's boy. Henry, aged 13. In house. Reformatory school case. The committee send this boy to the country.

Remarks by Inspector.

The boy was taken away by his mother about a year ago, and has not since been seen or heard of.

William Millie and *Andrew Millie.*

The first application in this case was on 21st December 1855. The entry in the application book is as follows:—

5727, casual relief. William Millie's children. Andrew, age 3 to 4 (years); William, age 5 to 6 (years). Residence presently in Con's Close.

The schedule of particulars, dated 21st December 1855, bears, that the mother of the above children had died two years previously to the date of application; the entry being—

"His (*i. e.*, William Millie's) first wife was Rachel M'Guire. Died two years past on 3d August. Married to first wife by Mr. M'Donald, Roman Catholic priest, about nine years ago, at Edinburgh.

"His second wife is Margaret Reid, aged 30 years. Married to William Dunn Milay, in Edinburgh, on 20th October 1854, by Rev. David Croom, United Presbyterian Church, Portsburgh, as per marriage lines produced."

In answer to question, "What place of worship do you (*i. e.*, father of children) attend?" the entry in schedule is, "He is a Roman Catholic."

Excerpt from Minutes of Claims of Paupers' Committee. 26th April 1859.

Mr. *John Cotton,* in the Chair.

899, Blue. William Millie's children, William and Andrew. The committee agree to send these boys to the country, and to be boarded in the same family.

The register of children boarded out in the cases of these two children, under the heading "Special circumstances why boarded out," bears, "Father has deserted his children; mother dead." Under the heading, "State of education when boarded out," the entry is, "Education had been neglected."

Under the heading, "With whom boarded out,—date when boarded out," the entries are, "John* Lewis, Carlops; 7th May 1859."

Remarks by Inspector.

These two boys were originally boarded with William Lewis, Carlops, from whom they ran

* The name of the nurse is William Lewis, not John Lewis, as erroneously given in register of children out.

Miscellaneous.

ran off. Thereafter they were sent to Mrs. Girdwood, Carstairs, by an arrangement with Mr. R. Campbell, advocate, then a member of this Board; but she being unable to manage them, they were removed by Mr. Monteith, of Carstairs, to a person of the name of Sutherland, who, after a trial, returned them to Mr. Campbell as unmanageable. He referred them here, and they were then sent to different localities, in the hope of reforming them. Mr. Campbell was quite aware of this, and made no objection to the arrangement, but, on the contrary, approved of it.

William is not now chargeable, being apprenticed to John Ramsay, shoemaker, at Kettle.

Andrew was boarded with William Oliver, Howgate, but I have now removed him to this poorhouse.

Mary Ann Glen and *Helen Glen.*

The first application was by the children's mother. The entry in the application book being: 24 January 1853. Mary Glen, age 20 years. Condition—married. Country and parish of birth—Scotland, Edinburgh. Residence presently in South Gray's Close, parish of Edinburgh. How disposed of by Inspector—Offered the house.

The entries in the schedule of particulars are as follows:

Q. Are you single?—*A.* Single.

Child, Mary Ann Glen; Helen Glen.

Q. If you have any children to support, state their names, ages, &c.—*A.* Mary Ann, born in Cowan's Close, Cowgate, 2½ years old. Her father is James Pew, labourer, who has enlisted into the East India Company's service. Helen, born in Hume's Close in September 1853.

To the question, What place of worship do you attend? no answer has been recorded.

It appears from the House Governor's Register of Paupers admitted into the City Poorhouse, that she was admitted to the poorhouse on 28th October 1861 and 24th December 1861, on both of which occasions she is entered in that record as a Roman Catholic.

Excerpts from Minutes of Claims of Paupers' Committee.

Meeting of 16th July 1858.

Mr. *Henderson,* in the Chair.

3226, Yellow. Mary Glen. The man she cohabited with has enlisted into the 13th Foot on 3d instant. Committee grant 2 *s.* 6 *d.* donation extra, and raise aliment from 2 *s.* to 3 *s.* a week during currency of ticket. She is going to trade on the donation.

Meeting of 15th October 1858.

Mr. *Blackadder,* in the Chair.

3226, Yellow. Mary Glen and three children. Committee agree to send her two children, Mary Ann and Helen, to the country, and allow the mother 1 *s.* a-week for the youngest, or, if not satisfied, inspector may admit them to the house.

The entries in register of children boarded out bear—

Child—Mary Ann Glen. Date of birth—June 1850. Illegitimate.

Child—Helen Glen. Date of birth—September 1853. Illegitimate.

Date when boarded out—3d December 1858. With whom boarded—Marion Fraser, Howgate.

Excerpt from Minutes of Meeting of House Committee of 19th December 1860.

Mr. *Grieve,* in the Chair.

Read petition by Mary Glen, craving that her children should be removed from their present nurse, and brought up as Roman Catholics. And Mary Glen having appeared before the committee, stated that she had put her mark to the petition at the request of Mr. Campbell and another gentleman, who had called upon her for that purpose; that she was not aware of its contents, and that she was quite satisfied with the way in which her children were brought up, and willing that they should remain where they were; only she craved that she might be allowed to visit them, and if the committee agreed to this, she would withdraw the petition. The committee agree to her proposals, and instruct the Inspector to pay her railway fare to Penicuick on any suitable day.

Remarks by Inspector in regard to *Mary Ann Glen.*

Taken away from the nurse by mother some time ago, and has been for the most part in the poorhouse since. On 3d March last she was sent to domestic service in town, and is not now chargeable.

Remarks by Inspector in regard to Child *Helen Glen.*

She was taken away by her mother from the nurse above-mentioned, and has been in this

this poorhouse since. On 10th March last she left the poorhouse, and has not since been chargeable.

Helen Carruthers and *Elizabeth Carruthers.*

Application was in this case first made by the mother, on 26th December 1850, the entry in application-book being as follows :—

Date of application—26th December 1850. Margaret Carruthers. Age of applicant—21 (years). Condition—Married. Country and parish of birth—Scotland, St. Cuthbert's. Residence—Presently in Borthwick's Close, Edinburgh. Destitute—See Dr.'s lines. Amount of immediate relief granted—1 *s.* 6 *d.*

In the schedule of particulars in answer to question, If married, state when, where, and by whom you were married, the applicant states,—"Married, in West Church, 29th April 1848, by Dr. Paul."

In answer to the questions, What place of worship do you attend? How long have you done so? and, Are you a communicant? the applicant states—"Church of Scotland, but not a member."

The schedule encloses a deposition by James Carruthers, brother of child's father, bearing date 14th February 1851, to the effect that "James Carruthers, cabinetmaker, Forrester's Wynd, states, . . . he thinks that Francis must have been born in Canongate. They were all baptized in St. Mary's Catholic Chapel."

The schedule encloses an extract from baptismal register of St. Mary's, proving that he was baptized there.

The schedule also encloses a letter in this case from Mr. Hamilton, Inspector of Poor, Gorbals, dated 12th August 1858, stating that, "Within these last few weeks repeated applications have been (made) for the wife, on account of her being in bad health, and her husband neglecting her; but as he was in employment, and earning 12 *s.* a week, relief was refused. The husband was, however, taken up by the police last night for assaulting his employer, and his wife this morning applies, being in ill health, destitute, and burdened with three children."

Excerpt from Claims of Paupers Committee's Minutes. 14th September 1858.

Mr. *Christie* in the Chair, succeeded by Mr. *Ridpath.*

22, Blue. Francis Carruthers, wife and children; inmates of the poorhouse. Committee let man leave the house to do for himself. Send the children, Helen, aged 7, and Elizabeth, aged 5, to the country for board and education. The wife and youngest child to remain in the house in the meantime. Man to get an old jacket.

On 17th August 1860, mother re-applied. She then denied she was married to Francis Carruthers, but stated she had cohabited with him for a number of years.

Entries in Register of Children boarded out.

Child, Helen. Date of birth—27th February 1851.

Child, Elizabeth. Date of birth—27th July 1853.

State of education when boarded out—Education had been neglected.

Special circumstances why boarded out—(Helen's case). The father a drunken riotous person; mother a weakly woman. (Elizabeth's case). Entry the same, except in place of "weakly woman," the words are "weakly person in poorhouse."

Parents—Francis Carruthers, cabinetmaker, born in Castlebank; Margaret Fox.

Date when boarded out—28th September 1858.

With whom boarded out—James M'Gilchrist, Carlops.

It appears from the House Governor's "Register of Paupers admitted into the City Poorhouse," that Francis Carruthers, the father of these children, was admitted to the poorhouse on 25th July 1854, on 30th January 1855, on 26th November 1855, and on 17th August 1858, on which four occasions he is entered in that record, under the heading "Religious Persuasion," as belonging to the Established Church.

He was subsequently admitted to the poorhouse as single on 26th July 1861, and 29th January 1862 as married, on which two occasions he is entered as Roman Catholic.

Remarks by Inspector.

These children are still on the roll, and boarded with the nurse above-mentioned. Their mother now denies that she is married to Carruthers, and insists that her children shall be brought up Protestants, and not Roman Catholics.

Peter M'Ghee.

Application was first made by Mary M'Ghee, mother of this child.

Entry in Application Book.

Temporary aid, No. 1921, 3d September 1851—Mary M'Ghee. Age of applicant—24 (years). Condition—(Single). Country of birth—Ireland. Residence—Presently in

Miscellaneous.

Big Hamilton's Close, Edinburgh. How disposed of by Inspector—Offered, house aid given. Amount of immediate relief granted—1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Entries in Historical Register, West Division, Old Series, No. 1921, relative to mother of this child:—

Occupation—Sells sticks. Date of birth and names of dependents—Illegitimate child, Peter, born 2d December 1855.

The father is William M'Lellan, a labourer, at present in prison.

EXCERPTS from Minutes of Claims of Paupers Committee.

Meeting of 1st April 1856.

Inter alia, Mary M'Ghee.—Assistant Inspector reports the father of her child is willing to pay for it. Committee direct the money be paid the Inspector; and if he fails to do so, Mr. Greig to prosecute him for it.

Meeting of 29th July 1856.

Inter alia, Mary M'Ghee and child.—This person was convicted before the police magistrate of begging, and was brought here by an officer. The Committee take her and her child into the house.

Meeting of 25th May 1858.

Mr. *Christie* in the Chair.

Inter alia, Mary M'Ghee.—Committee agree to send her boy Peter, aged two years, at present in the poorhouse, to the country for board and education. Infant, William, born in Maternity Hospital, 18th April. The father is William M'Lellan, a labourer, at present in gaol. He acknowledges the paternity; 2 *s.* a week given for six months.

Entries in Register of Children boarded out.

Child—Peter M'Ghee. Date of birth—2d December 1855. State of education when boarded out—Education neglected.

Special circumstances why boarded out—The mother is idle and drunken; the father half-witted, and always in wretchedness.

Date when boarded out—12th June 1858.

With whom boarded—Elizabeth Smith, Loanhead.

Remarks by Inspector.

This child is now with Mrs. Mason, Quarryside, Dalkeith, and attending the Roman Catholic school at Dalkeith.

Mary Gillon.

Remarks by Inspector.

She is presently with Elizabeth Lawrie, Causewayside.

This is the girl as to whom complaint was made to the Board of Supervision by her aunt, Mary Gillon; and that Board decided on 28th December 1861, that as the girl herself had chosen to be a Protestant, she should be allowed to continue in that faith.

Frances Millons.

Application was made in this case by the mother, the entry in application book being—279, Temporary aid. 30th October 1849. Mary Millon—Single. Parish of birth—Edinburgh. How disposed of by Inspector—Sent to house.

Entries in Schedule of Particulars.

Q. If married.—*A.* Single.

Q. If you have any children to support.—*A.* One child*ren*, born 4th January 1851, a girl, Frances. Its father is George Scott, a cork-cutter, in prison.

Q. What place of worship do you attend?—*A.* Church of Scotland.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Meeting of Claims of Paupers Committee, of Tuesday, 23d December 1856.

Mr. *Christie* in the Chair, succeeded by Mr. *Boyle.*

Inter alia, Mary Millons in poorhouse. The Committee agree to send her girl Frances to the country, for board and education. She herself to remain in the house.

Entries

Entries in Register of Children boarded out:—

Child—Frances Millons or Millen.

Date of birth—Born at Maternity Hospital, on 4th January 1851, whither her mother had gone from the City poorhouse.

Illegitimate.

State of education when boarded out—Education had been neglected.

Special circumstances why boarded out—Mother not of respectable character, and scarcely ever off the Roll.

Date when boarded out—12th January 1857.

With whom boarded out—Jessie Blackie, Dewarton, 14th December 1857. Boarded with Archibald Stewart, Howgate.

Excerpts from Minutes of the Committee on the Poorhouse and Children.

Meeting of 21st July 1858.

Dr. *Thomson* in the Chair.

The superintendent of children boarded out brought before the Committee a complaint of Mary Millons to the Board of Supervision, sent for the observations of this Board.

The Committee instruct a reply to be sent to the Board of Supervision, that the child was seen by the superintendent three weeks ago, when it was in good health; and that on no occasion has the child been neglected by the nurse; but, on the contrary, every justice has been done to it, and but for the immoral conduct of the mother this Board would not have retained the child.

Meeting of 24th October 1860.

Mr. *Boswell* in the Chair.

Inter alia, The Inspector then read letter which he had received from J. Fraser Gordon, Esq., dated 20th instant, enclosing applications from Mary Millons, Alice Quin, Mary Glen, and Isabella Kane, setting forth that they belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and craving that their children who are boarded in the country by the parish may be removed from their present nurses, and sent to localities where they may receive instruction in the Roman Catholic religion.

Mary Millons having appeared before the Committee, and requested that her child should be delivered up to her, the Committee instructed the inspector to have this done.

Excerpts from Minutes of Claims of Paupers Committee. 5th February 1861.

Mr. *Williams* in the Chair.

271 Roll. Mary Mullins. Committee at her request send her child to the country to her former nurse.

Remarks by Inspector.

This child was, in terms of the mother's request, sent to her former nurse, Mrs. Stewart, Howgate. The mother stated she wished the child brought up a Protestant, as she wished to have nothing more to do with the Roman Catholics. The child is still with Mrs. Stewart, Howgate.

Thomas Murphy.

The first application in this case was made on 2d May 1846. The entry is as follows:—

2d May 1846. Compeared as an applicant for parochial relief, John Murphy, who, being interrogated, states that he is 32 years of age, and that he was born in county of Tyrone, Ireland. Declarant states he was married in * ( ) to Ann Johnstone, who is 30 years of age, in June 1834, by Mr. M'Pherson, Roman Catholic minister.

* Part of MS. here torn away.

The entries in schedule of particulars relative to this case are as follows:—

Q. If you have any children to support, state their names, ages, &c.—*A.* (so far as relates to this case) Thomas, born 15th March 1847, in Castle Wynd; Peter, born July 1850, in Castle Wynd.

To question, What place of religious worship do you attend? no answer has been recorded.

Entries in Register of Children boarded out relative to this case:—

Child, Thomas Murphy. Parents—John Murphy, born in Ireland, died on 31st May 1850, in Morningside Asylum. Ann Johnston born at foot of Blair-street.

Miscellaneous.

State of education when boarded out—Has never been at school.
Special circumstances why boarded out—Father dead, and mother not able to support her children.
Date when boarded out—24th October 1855.
With whom boarded out—James Muir, Ellsrickle.

EXCERPTS from Minute of Meeting of Claims of Paupers Committee. 9th Oct. 1855.

Mr. *Christie* in the Chair.

Thomas Murphy. Aged nine. Apprehended by police for begging. Assistant Inspector admitted him into the house. The Committee instruct that he be placed under the charge of the superintendent of children.

Assistant Inspector's Report on the case of *Ann Murphy* or *Brown*, Covenant Close.

No date. This woman says she is married a second time to John Brown, labourer, (who) works at the distillery, west end of the town; has 12 *s.* per week. . . . . She says, if her boy Peter cannot be sent beside his brother Thomas in the country, she is willing to take the boy herself; but he is such a wild boy, that he won't stay at the school.

Remarks by Inspector.

This boy was sent on trial to a baker at Newbigging, from whom he was taken by his mother on 12th February 1861, and is not now chargeable.

Helen Quin, daughter of *Alice Quin*.

Entry in Application Book—Temporary aid. No. 1154. 14th September 1850. Alice Quin. Age of applicant, 40. Country and parish of birth—Scotland, Edinburgh. Residence—Presently in 17, College Wynd, Edinburgh. Deserted by husband. How disposed of by Inspector—Mother in gaol for trial. Child sent to poorhouse.

Entries in Schedule of Particulars relative to Parents of Child:—

Alice Quin, 17, College Wynd, from Police-office.

Q. If married, what is the name of your husband?—*A.* James Quin; he is 41 years of age.
Q. State where, when, and by whom married?—*A.* Married by Mr. Badenoch, in Broughton Chapel, 12 years ago.
Q. If you have any children to support, or living in family with you, state their names, ages, &c.?—*A.* One child, Helen Quin, born 10th April 1846.
Q. What is your trade, or how do you earn a living?—*A.* Husband is banished for seven years from May 1850.
Q. What place of worship do you attend?—*A.* Church of Rome.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Claims of Paupers Committee. 14th June 1853.

Mr. *Clark* in the Chair.

Helen Quin, aged seven, child of Alice Quin. Committee agree to send the child to the country for board and education.

Entries in Register of Children boarded out:—

Child—Helen Quin. Parents—James Quin, porter, now in Australia, was banished for seven years. Alice Houston in poorhouse. State of education when boarded out—At George Heriot's school; progress indifferent. Special circumstances why boarded out—Father banished, and mother of unsteady character; often apprehended for begging. Date when boarded out—27th August 1853. With whom boarded—Mrs. Young, Loanhead.

Remarks by Inspector.

She was subsequently boarded with Eliza Baillie, Loanhead; has ceased to be chargeable, and is, I understand, working at the paper-mills, Loanhead.

Adam Johnstone.

This boy's mother was a Protestant, and all the family were brought up Protestants. The father was nominally a Roman Catholic.
The Board of Supervision recently instituted a minute investigation into the case, and decided

decided that, as the boy had elected to be a Protestant, he should be allowed to continue in this faith. (See decision, 16th Annual Report of Board of Supervision, Appendix A.)
The boy is still chargeable, and is boarded with David Jack, Millerhill.

Jane Trainer.

The first application was by child's mother, the entry in application book being 26th December 1849. Temporary aid, No. 444. Jane Trainer. Age of applicant—29 (years.) Condition—Single. Country and parish of birth—Scotland, Edinburgh. Residence—Presently in Night Asylum, Edinburgh. How disposed of by Inspector—Relief given. Amount of immediate relief granted—2 *s.*

From schedule in her deposition of 26th December 1849, she stated in answer to—

Q. Are you single?—That she was "single."

Q. If you have any children to support, state their names, ages, &c.—*A.* One child, Jane, born in Maternity Hospital, 21st November 1849. The father is James M'Graw, a hawker.

Q. What place of worship do you attend?—*A.* Church of Rome.

Excerpt from Minutes of Claims of Paupers Committee. 3d December 1853.

Mr. *Clark* in the Chair.

Jane Trainer, aged 4. The mother is a nurse in the infirmary, and pays the Board 8 *s.* per month for her.
The committee instruct that she be sent to the country.

Entries in Register of Children boarded out:—

Child—Jane Trainer. Parents—James M'Craw, hawker, who has left Edinburgh; Jane Trainer, nurse in Royal Infirmary. Illegitimate. Special circumstances why boarded out—Mother was sent to Royal Infirmary in bad health, is now better, and retained there as nurse. Date when boarded out—26th December 1853. With whom boarded—Jane Stodart, East Linton.

Remarks by Inspector.

This child was afterwards boarded with Jessie Dobbie, East Linton. She has now ceased to be chargeable, and gone to domestic service at Tynningham.

Christopher Welsh, John Welsh, and *Thomas Welsh.*

Entries from Schedule of particulars relative to Parents:—

The first application in this case was by mother "Mary Welsh, 27 Cowgate," to whom the Schedule was "given out" on 16th October 1845, and who "returned" and signed it.

The Schedule also contains the following:—

Q. What place for religious worship do you attend, and if a communicant, in what congregation?—*A.* Belong to the Church (of) Scotland; but not communicant.

Also "Overseer's Report on the case of *Mary Welsh* and three children."

"Twenty-four years of age. She was born in Potterrow. She is married to Christopher Welsh, a porter or labourer; but he has deserted her and his family of three children, and has done so for these four years.

"Nov. 1845." (signed) "*Smith Furguson,* Assistant Inspector."

Excerpts from Minutes of Claims of Paupers Committee.

Meeting of 1st July 1856.

Mr. *Christie* in the Chair.

Inter alia, Christopher Welsh, wife and infant. The Assistant Inspector reported that the police brought the wife and child to the office for begging, and he gave them 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Two of their children have been in the house for twelve months. The Committee offer to take the family into the house till the man's leg is better.

Meeting of 28th October 1856.

Mr. *Christie* in the Chair, succeeded by Mr. *Ridpath.*

Mary Welsh and three children in the house. Other two children are in the reformatory school. She wants to leave the house. Committee allow her to leave the house, but the children to be kept, for she allows them to run wild about the streets.

Miscellaneous.

Meeting of 24th November 1857.

Mr. *Christie* in the Chair, succeeded by Mr. *Boswell*.

Christian* Welsh and three children. Man confined to bed. Committee grant 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a week for two months to the wife; and the two children, Christopher and John, to be sent to the country for board and lodging.

It appears from the House Governor's "Register of Paupers admitted into the City Poorhouse," that Mary Welsh, the mother of these children, was admitted into the poorhouse on 7th October 1856, and was then entered as belonging to the Established Church.

Entries in Register of Children boarded out:—

Child—Christopher Welsh. Born at—Edinburgh Gaol. Date of birth—6th August 1850.

Child—John Welsh. Born at—The City Poorhouse. Date of birth—About 12 months old at January 1855. State of education of the children when boarded out—Education has been neglected. Special circumstances why boarded out—The parents are not well-behaved persons. With whom boarded out—James Brown, Howgate.

Remarks by Inspector.

They were boarded out in November 1857, and are still with James Brown, Howgate, and chargeable.

Entries in register of Children boarded out:—

Child—Thomas Welsh. Born at—South Foulis Close. Date of birth—7th June 1856. State of education when boarded out—Education had been neglected. Special circumstances why boarded out—Father is a person of indifferent character, and his family always in wretchedness. Date when boarded out—20th May 1859. With whom boarded out—James Plenderleith, Elsrickle.

Excerpt from Minutes of Claims of Paupers Committee. 26th April 1859.

Mr. *John Cotton* in the Chair.

Christian* Welsh's boy, Thomas, aged 10 years. Reformatory school case. The Committee sent him to the country.

Jane Mackay.

The entry in Application Book on the first application in this case, which was by the father, is as follows:—

3092, Casual Relief. George Mackay. 19th November 1852.

Age of applicant, 33. M(arried). Occupation—Chimney sweep. Parish of birth—Edinburgh. Residence—presently in 2, Queen's-place, parish of Edinburgh. How disposed of by Inspector—Relieved. Amount of casual relief granted—3 *s.*

Entries in Schedule of Particulars:—

Name—George Mackay. 19th November 1852.

Q. What is your age; and if married, the name and age of your husband or wife?—*A.* 33 years of age. Catherine Sherry, 36 years.

Q. State when, where, and by whom you were married?—*A.* Married 12 years ago, by Rev. Mr. M'Donald, Catholic clergyman, Edinburgh.

Q. If you have any children to support, state their names, ages, &c.—*A.*, in regard to this case: Jane, born at 8, Broughton, October 1848.

Q. What place of worship do you attend?—*A.* A hearer of Mr. Davidson's, Free Church.

On the back of the Schedule there is the following memorandum in regard to the applicant, George Mackay:—"Died on the 11th December 1852."

Another memorandum in reference to the matter bears "Catherine Mackay, sentenced to imprisonment from 23d December till 7th January 1854—15 days."

It appears from the House Governor's Register of Paupers admitted into the City Poorhouse, that Catherine Mackay, 3092 yellow, was admitted into the Poorhouse on 20th October 1854, and 15th October 1855, on both of which occasions she is entered as belonging to the Established Church; on all subsequent occasions of her being admitted to the Poorhouse, she is entered in the register referred to as Roman Catholic—viz., on 24th September 1856, 19th November 1858, 22d November 1859, and 20th November 1860.

* In the Minutes, the name of the children's father is written by mistake Christian instead of Christopher.

EXCERPT from Minutes of Claims of Paupers Committee. 6th January 1854.

Mr. *Clark* in the Chair.

3092, Yellow. George M'Kay's children: Thomas, aged seven; Jane, aged five; and George, aged 12. Their father is dead, and their mother is a drunken and worthless character. She is at present lying in gaol, and the children have been neglected. The assistant inspector reported that he had, on the 22d ult., admitted the three children into the house. The committee approved of the assistant inspector admitting the children into the house, and instruct that Thomas and Jane be sent to board in the country.

Entries in Register of Children boarded out:—

Child—Jane M'Kay. Parents—George Mackay, chimney sweeper, born in Edinburgh, dead; Catherine Sherry, born in Ireland, is now in gaol.
State of education when boarded out—At Greenside School.
Special circumstances why boarded out—Father dead; mother a drunkard, in gaol, and unfit to take charge of children.
Date when boarded out—4th February 1854.
With whom boarded—John Craig, tailor, Carlops.

Remarks by Inspector.

Has ceased to be chargeable, having gone to service at Carlops.

John Muldoon, Arthur Muldoon, and *Mary Muldoon.*

Remarks by Inspector.

Transferred to the charge of Inspector of Canisbay, who admitted liability for them. See my letter to Board of Supervision of 31st March last.

Margaret Wilson.

Application by mother—Mary Wilson. Entry in Application Book—Temporary aid, No. 1412. 4th June 1851. Applicant—Mary Wilson, aged 16 years. Condition—S(ingle). Country and parish of birth—Scotland, Edinburgh. Residence—presently in 133 Cowgate, parish of Edinburgh. Now disposed of by inspector. Sent to poorhouse.

Entries in Register of Children boarded out:—

Child—Margaret Wilson. Born at—Middle Meal Market Stairs. Date of birth—4th November 1859. Illegitimate. Parents—Mary Wilson, born at High School Close, Canongate; died 21st December 1859, a servant. Hugh Milton, a carter. Special circumstances why boarded out—Mother dead.

At a Meeting of the Claims of Paupers Committee, held on 23d December 1859.

R. Campbell, Esq., Advocate, in the Chair.

Inter alia, 2456, Blue. Mary Wilson. This woman has died in the poorhouse, leaving her child Margaret, six weeks old. Mr. Jamieson states there is a woman, Mrs. Shepherd, residing at Bonnyrigg, who offers to wet-nurse the child, her own child having died.
The committee hand over the child to the superintendent of children.

Remarks by Inspector.

She was boarded with Mrs. Shepherd, Bonnyrigg, on 24th December 1859, and died of hooping-cough whilst still an infant at the breast, on 20th September 1860.

Helen O'Donnell.

It appears from the Schedule of Particulars, which is authenticated by the mark of "Rosan O'Donald," that the first application in this case was by her on 8th March 1847. She is the mother of the above-named child.

The entries in the Schedule are as follows:
Date of application—8th March 1847. Rosan O'Donald, 141 Cowgate.
Q. What is your age, and the name and age of your husband?—*A.* Twenty-one years of age. Richard O'Donald; he is 26 years of age.
Q. State where and when you were married?—*A.* Married on 29th April 1844, by Mr. M'Donald, R. C., Edinburgh.
Q. What place of worship do you attend?—*A.* Roman Catholic Church.

In a subsequent schedule, bearing date 29th April 1851:—
Q. If you have any children to support, state their names, ages, &c.?—*Answer in reference*

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reference to this case:—Girl, 18 months. Helen. Born in College Wynd on 15th August 1849.

The schedule encloses an intimation relative to child's father, as follows:—

Police Office, Leith, 22d August 1848.

These certify that Robert O'Donnell, a shoemaker, sometime residing in Canongate, Edinburgh, was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment yesterday, for theft of several pairs of boots and shoes.

(signed) *James Grant*, Serjeant Major.

Extract from House Governor's Register of Paupers admitted into the City Poorhouse.

Robert O'Donnell.

Date of admission—21st April 1858. Age 37. Trade or occupation—shoemaker. Religious persuasion—Catholic.

Date of death—1st May 1858, of diarrhœa.

It appears from the same register that Rose Ann O'Donnell, his wife, was also entered as a Roman Catholic.

Extract from Minutes of Committee on Claims of Paupers. 16th April 1861.

Mr. *Williams* in the Chair.

Name of applicant—Rose Ann O'Donnell. Helen to be sent to country. Self dismissed from house, with 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Entries in Register of Children boarded out:—

Child—Helen O'Donnell. With whom boarded out—Margaret Rough, West Linton. 1861. Sent out to board, 24th July.

Remarks by Inspector.

Is still chargeable, and boarded with Margaret Rough above mentioned; but going to domestic service near West Linton on the 15th instant. She attends the Scotch Episcopal Church at West Linton.

Margaret M'Hugh.

Entry in Application Book relative to Mother.

Casual relief, No. 6184. 3d December 1858.

Name of applicant—Sarah M'Hugh. Residence—Presently in Hall's Court, Edinburgh. Birth, country of—Ireland. Inspector to whose care committed—T. Hay. Visit to applicant's house—4th December, two p. m. Wholly or partially disabled—Wholly. Result of application, 4th December 1858—Relieved.

Entries in Schedule of Particulars:—

Q. What is your age?—*A.* 29 years.

Q. Are you single?—*A.* Single.

Q. If you have any children to support, state their names, ages, &c.—*A.* Margaret—born Hall's Court, 4th December 1858. The father said to be Christopher Smith, mason, 14, Horse Wynd. Denies paternity.

Q. What are the particular circumstances of distress at this time which make the present application necessary?—*A.* Given birth to an illegitimate child.

To printed question, What place of worship do you attend? no answer has been recorded.

On another schedule for children boarded out, in answer to question, if parents are living or dead, it is stated—Mother died in the Infirmary, 11th March 1859.

Excerpt from Minutes of Claims of Paupers Committee. 18th March 1859.

Mr. *Blackadder* in the Chair, succeeded by Dr. *Sibbald.*

6184, Yellow. Sarah M'Hugh deceased. Committee authorize inspector to procure a nurse for her infant, aged three months, and allow 3 *s.* a week for six months. An action to be raised against the alleged father of the child, to establish the paternity and recover advances.

Meeting of 20th November 1860.

Mr. *Williams* in the Chair.

1905, Roll. Sarah M'Hugh's child (committee) transfer to children boarded out.

Entry

Entry in Register of Children boarded out:—

With whom boarded out—William Archibald, St. Leonards.
1860, 30th November. Taken out to board.

Remarks by Inspector.

Still chargeable. Boarded with William Archibald, Prestonfield Gate. I have not received any information to show that the child's mother was a Roman Catholic.

Ann Adams.

Entries in Schedule of Particulars relative to Parents.

Elizabeth Adam's child Ann: application made for child by Ann Easton.

Questions addressed to Mother.

Q. If married?—*A.* Not married.
Q. What is your age (*i.e.*, age of mother of child)?—*A.* 22 years of age.
Q. Are you single?—*A.* Have been cohabiting with John M'Intyre, a cooper by trade, for two years past.
Q. If you have any children to support, state their names, ages, &c.?—*A.* Ann M'Intyre, born in April 1853, Maternity Hospital. Her father is John M'Intyre, presently in gaol for 60 days.
Q. What are the particular circumstances of distress at this time which make the present application necessary?—*A.* My child is destitute, and I am undergoing a sentence of 60 days' imprisonment. The expiry will be on 7th April 1854.
Q. What place of worship do you attend.—Answer left unrecorded.

Excerpt from Minutes of Claims of Paupers' Committee. Meeting of 17th February 1854.

Mr. *Clark*, in the Chair.

3807, Yellow. Elizabeth Adams' child Ann. Both parents are in prison, and have to lie there till 7th April. The committee grant 1*s.* 6*d.* per week to the person who keeps the child.
Relief was granted almost uninterruptedly till the end of February 1859, when it ceased. Application was again made by Miss Gourlay on 6th May 1859, who then had the child under her care. The following is the Board's deliverance:—

Excerpt from Minutes of Claims of Paupers' Committee. 6th May 1859.

Mr. *Campbell* in the Chair, succeeded by Mr. *Ridpath*, who was succeeded by Dr. *Sibbald.*

3807, Yellow. Elizabeth Adams' child Ann, aged six. The parents are undergoing penal servitude. The child was rescued from a house of bad fame in Rose-street, through Miss Gourlay, who has established an institution for children in St. Bernard's-row; another child is kept by an aunt, a bad woman, who, of her own accord, kept the child, and dropt off the roll. Application is made by Miss Gourlay for an allowance for Ann, and the committee, after considering the case, agree to allow 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, and 2*s.* 6*d.* quarterly for education.

The following is a letter received in answer to an inquiry as to the whereabouts of the parents:—

Sir, General Prison, Perth, 23 January 1860.
With reference to your letter of 21st instant, I beg to inform you that Elizabeth Adams is under sentence of six years' penal servitude, which will expire on 10th May 1864. She was delivered of a child here on the 29th December 1858, and the child was removed from this on the 29th ult. by Adams' sister. There is not a prisoner of the name of John M'Intyre confined here. If this man was sentenced to penal servitude he would be sent to England.

I am, &c.
G. Greig, Esq. For Mr. *James Stuart*, Governor.
William M'Donald.

Remarks by Inspector.

The application in this case was made by Miss Gourlay, who had the child under her care at the time, for assistance to enable her to keep it, and this was granted, but her guardianship was not interfered with. It is to be remarked that Mr. Campbell was in the chair when this decision was come to. The child still continues with Miss Gourlay, Lauriston-lane.

Miscellaneous.

George M'Lean.

It appears from the schedule that the first application in this case was made by the boy's father, John M'Lean, the entry being—Date of application, 22 February 1848.

Q. If you have any children to support, state their names, ages, &c. ?—*A.* in regard to this case. 1852, January 29. George, 2 ¼ years, born in Cowgate.

Q. What place of worship do you attend ?—*A.* Roman Catholic church.

The schedule also contains the following undated deposition :—

Margaret Craig, wife of John M'Lean, states that she was born in Ireland, and her husband was born in Ireland, and was married in Glasgow, five years ago, by Mr. Gordon, priest.

Also the following memorandum :—

Second wife, Grace Deviline, 34 or (3) 6 in May '55. Margaret Craig, dead.

Excerpt from Minutes of Claims of Paupers' Committee. 21st January 1862.

Mr. *Williams*, in the Chair.

Inter alia,—377, Roll. John M'Lean. Wife died in infirmary. Man was carried into house. Inspector to bury.

Meeting of 11th March 1862.

Mr. *Williams*, in the Chair.

Inter alia,—377, Roll. George M'Lean, a boy, in house. To be placed on children's boarded-out roll.

Entries in Register of Children boarded out :—

Child, George M'Lean. Parents—John M'Lean in poorhouse, mother dead. With whom boarded out—Thomas Mason, Quarryside, Bonnyrigg, near Dalkeith. 1862, 3 March—Taken out to board.

Remarks by Inspector.

He was originally boarded with James Beveridge, Markinch, for two days; was then recalled, and sent to Thomas Mason as above stated; but only remained a few days, when he ran off. He was admitted to the poorhouse here on the 1st instant, but left it, by going over the wall on the 2d, and is not now chargeable.

Patrick Birran.

The first application in this case was by the mother of child, the entry in application book being as follows :—

3,235, casual relief. 1853, January 29. Mary Birran. Age of applicant—39. Condition—W(idow). Country of Birth—Ireland. Residence—presently in 7, St. Mary's Wynd, Edinburgh. How disposed of by inspector—Relieved. Amount of casual relief granted—2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Entries in Schedule, which is dated 11th February 1853.

Questions addressed to *Mary Birran.*

Q. State when, where, and by whom you were married; or if a widow, how long you have been so ?—*A.* Married to Charles Birran 17 years ago, by the Rev. Mr. Keenan, Broughton, Edinburgh. Husband died in Hyndford's Close, November 1845.

Q. If you have any children to support, or living in family with you, state their names, ages, &c. ?—*A.* In relation to this case—Patrick, 6 years, born in Hyndford's Close, city.

Q. What place of worship do you attend ?—*A.* Roman Catholic, Broughton.

Excerpts from Minutes of Claims of Paupers' Committee. 27th April 1855.

Baillie *Gray*, in the Chair.

Mary Birran's two children—James, aged 10, and Patrick, aged 8. The committee instruct that they be sent to the country.

Entries in Register of Children Boarded out :—

Child, Patrick Birran.

Special circumstances why boarded out—Father dead; mother a drunkard, and unfit to take charge of her children.

Date when boarded out—16th May 1855. With whom boarded—James Wilson, West Linton.

Remarks

Remarks by Inspector.

About two years ago he got a situation as domestic servant at West Linton, and has ceased to be chargeable.

Edinburgh, 7 May 1862. (signed) *G. Greig*, Inspector.

I, Robert Smythe Anderson, one of the clerks of the Board of Supervision, do certify the accuracy of the extracts from the parochial records, contained in the preceding Report by the Inspector of Poor of Edinburgh, having compared them with the records referred to.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, 29 July 1862. (signed) *R. S. Anderson.*

No. XIII.--The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. Dr. *Marshall* and Others.

Rev. Sirs, 29 May 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a minute passed by the Board at their meeting on Wednesday the 21st instant, in reply to the representation by you and other Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh and its vicinity, dated the 13th March, respecting the religious education of Roman Catholic pauper children.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XIV.--MINUTE of Board of Supervision. 21st May 1862.

Miscellaneous.--THE Board considered the "Represention" signed by Dr. Marshall and 13 other Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh and its vicinity, dated the 13th March 1862, together with the Board's minute of the 13th February 1862, understood to be therein referred to; also the Board's letter of the 28th March, Dr. Marshall's reply of the 2d April, his additional communication of the 16th April, and the observations of the inspectors of the parishes of Edinburgh and St. Cuthbert's on the cases of which Dr. Marshall had furnished a list.

Referring (it is presumed) to the Board's minute of 13th February 1862, the representation sets forth, in five numbered paragraphs, as many reasons why the minute of the Board of Supervision, expressing a desire "to protect those (Roman Catholic) children against prosleytism, and to secure to them education in the religion of their parents, must be vain and nugatory."

The Board readily acknowledge it to be perfectly natural that these reverend gentlemen should desire to retain within their own ecclesiastical fold every individual whom they can consider themselves at liberty to claim as a member of their flock, and the Board are therefore anxious to treat their statements with all the respect that is due to such motives, and to the position of the gentlemen who considered themselves called upon to affix their names to the representation. But it appears to the Board that many of those statements are founded on misapprehension, and calculated to lead to erroneous inferences and conclusions.

The first of the numbered paragraphs above mentioned alleges as one of the reasons why the Board's measures "must be vain and nugatory," that "in many villages in this and other counties of Scotland there are numbers of pauper Roman Catholic children either beyond the reach of any Roman Catholic clergyman, or boarded with Protestants instructed to take care that they are brought up in the Protestant religion, and that said Board of Supervision has never taken any step to put a stop to the proselytizing of those children."

The reverend gentlemen who have affixed their names to this statement are well aware that in 600, or perhaps 700, of the 883 parishes into which Scotland is divided, there is no resident Roman Catholic clergyman; and as no parish can be required to send any of its paupers beyond its own limits, there must be pauper children of Roman Catholics in most of the counties, as well as non-paupers, who are not within reach of a Roman Catholic clergyman. In such parishes generally there are not the means of giving the pauper children of Roman Catholics instruction in the persuasion of their parents, and there is but the choice of sending them to one of the schools taught in the parish, or leaving them without instruction. The Board cannot doubt that in such cases the Roman Catholic clergy would consider it better that these pauper children should be educated and become Christians of any denomination than that they should grow up in ignorance and not become Christians at all. In this respect the Roman Catholics are in the same position as the members of the Episcopal Church and some other religious bodies dissenting from the Established Church of Scotland, who have not resident clergymen in many parishes in which members of their communion reside.

The mere fact, then, that there are in many counties children of Roman Catholics, who are not within reach of a Roman Catholic clergyman, and are attending Protestant schools, is no evidence of a desire on the part of parochial Boards to make proselytes. It proves only

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only that the Roman Catholics have not provided the means of imparting religious instruction to the children of Roman Catholics scattered over all parts of the country.

The allegation that many children of Roman Catholics are "boarded with Protestants instructed to take care that they are brought up in the Protestant religion," made it necessary for the Board to request that they might be furnished with such particulars as would enable them to investigate the cases. In his reply, agreeing to send a list of some such cases, Dr. Marshall explains that the words above quoted may be construed to mean more than is stated in the representation; but he does not distinctly specify the meaning which they are intended to bear. The Board, however, presume that it must be intended to assert that such instructions were *wrongfully* given in all those cases. The mere fact that a child born of Roman Catholic parents is boarded with a Protestant instructed to send it to a Protestant school, would not, for reasons already stated, imply that the Parochial Board had committed a wrong. The child may have been so placed with the concurrence or acquiescence of parents or guardians, or because there was no Roman Catholic family with which it could with propriety have been boarded, and no other than Protestant schools in the parish, or there may have been other cogent reasons to justify the proceedings of the Parochial Board. Something more than proof of the mere fact alleged is thus required to sustain the charge that the Parochial Boards are "perverting the Poor Laws of Scotland to the proselytizing of Roman Catholic children;" and it would be unjust in this Board to assume that the local Boards had committed a wrong, without first examining the cases adduced in support of the allegation. The Board have therefore called for the particulars of the cases enumerated by Dr. Marshall as they appear in the parochial records from the dates when those cases became chargeable.

The assertion that the Board of Supervision "have never taken any step to put a stop to the proselytizing of Roman Catholic children," is a singular statement to be called forth by the minute which seems to have given rise to the "representation," and could not, it appears to the Board, have been made in good faith by any one who had taken the trouble to ascertain what they have done. The Board are therefore forced to doubt whether the "representation" truly represents the views and opinions of the Roman Catholic clergymen who have signed it.

When the Board commenced the performance of their duties, the Parochial Boards, which till then had consisted of the heritors and kirk-sessions, or, in burghal parishes, of the magistrates, maintained that they stood *in loco parentis* to the orphans and deserted children, who were wholly maintained by the parish, and that they were therefore legally entitled to regulate and direct the religious instruction of all such children.

They further maintained that they were not bound, and could not be required, to promote the teaching of what they conscientiously believed to be erroneous in religious doctrine. This appeared to have long been the received opinion upon which the Parochial Boards considered themselves entitled or required to act. So little was any doubt entertained on this point, that in 1850 the Parochial Board of a parish containing from 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, formally adopted and reported to this Board a resolution to educate all children maintained by the parish in the religious persuasion of the majority of the ratepayers, and justified the proceeding on the ground above referred to. This was the first occasion on which a complaint was made to the Board in relation to the religious instruction of pauper children, and that complaint was made by the Roman Catholics of the parish. At the instance of the Board of Supervision, the resolution referred to was rescinded before it had been acted upon, and it is alluded to only in order to show how undoubting was the conviction upon which it was founded.

The Board could not discover any sufficient legal authority or warrant for the prevailing opinion referred to; they disputed the right of Parochial Boards to act upon it, and resisted the attempt, as in the case above mentioned. But the statutes, perhaps wisely, contained no specific provisions applicable to such cases; and the Board had to rely upon general principles of justice, and the readiness of the Parochial Boards to recognise and act upon them. They believed that they might safely rely upon these; and they have not been disappointed. At the same time, it was plain that the prevalent opinion of the rights of Parochial Boards, founded upon views of the law which had long been accepted and acted upon, or acquiesced in by all parties, could not at once be set aside and relinquished; and it was then, as it is now, the opinion of the Board, that questions involving considerations connected with religious differences and scruples, required delicate handling in this country. They believed that it was not by irritating the religious susceptibilities of a people peculiarly sensitive on such questions, and thus provoking religious antagonism, that more generous views could best be promoted. They believed that sentiments of toleration were rapidly advancing in all classes of the community, and that by avoiding, as much as they could, what was calculated to revive religious antipathies, by appealing to the good sense and right feeling of Parochial Boards, by urging and enforcing the duty of strict impartiality in dealing with paupers of different denominations, and by censuring every deviation from it that was brought to the notice of the Board, more progress could be made in the right direction than by asking for extended powers with a view to more authoritative and stringent action. Any such course of proceeding would probably have been resisted and thwarted, with the sanction and support of public opinion, as it probably would be still; and could not fail to revive religious animosities, most injurious in various ways to the Roman Catholics, who are a small and weak minority in Scotland.

The Board have steadily but temperately pursued the course they had adopted, and the progress already made has exceeded their expectations. It has greatly exceeded what the estimable

estimable man who was then at the head of the Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh ventured to hope for. With the concurrence of many, and the acquiescence of all the Parochial Boards, as now constituted, Roman Catholic paupers have been placed in all respects, including the celebration of religious services by their own clergyman in the poorhouse, on a footing of recognised equality with Protestant paupers. The same rules are applicable to all. No Parochial Board now claims a right to direct the religious instruction of children without regard to the opinions professed by their parents, or disputes the justice or propriety of affording them facilities for receiving instruction in the persuasion of their parents. It may, and probably does, sometimes occur that the influence of the opinions formerly prevailing still makes itself so far felt as occasionally, in doubtful cases, to turn the scale in a Parochial Board, and thus to prevent it from acting precisely as it might have acted had the relative positions of Protestants and Roman Catholics been reversed; and there may, no doubt, be Protestants as well as Roman Catholics, whose zeal is greater than their discretion; but that the progress towards uniform and strict impartiality has been great there can be no doubt. All Parochial Boards profess, and it is believed honestly profess, a desire to be truly impartial.

It unfortunately happens, however, that some individuals among the Roman Catholics refuse to see this change, so creditable to the Parochial Boards, and insist upon regarding every child of Roman Catholic parents, who becomes a Protestant, as the victim of a determined purpose on the part of Parochial Boards and their officers to make proselytes. It seems to be forgotten that when a few Roman Catholic children, often from an early age, are associated in the poorhouse or elsewhere with five or ten times their number of Protestant children, there will almost certainly be a strong tendency in the small minority to follow the dominant majority. They will feel mortified to find themselves excluded from participation in the sentiments and occupations of the great body of their associates, by whom they will be regarded as a separate, if not an inferior class. There is thus a tendency, not easily counteracted, to assimilation in religious opinions as in other things, and it is not reasonable to regard, nor just to represent, such results as evidence of a desire on the part of Parochial Boards to make proselytes.

Roman Catholics marry Protestant wives, who are induced to conform, with more or less sincerity, to the faith of their husbands, but who, when those husbands die or desert them, often revert after a time to their original faith, and take their dependent children along with them. Some of these cases are, it is believed, assumed by certain zealous Roman Catholics to be evidence of the desire of Parochial Boards and their officers to make proselytes, or even perhaps to register as Protestants persons whom the Roman Catholics claim as belonging to their own body. But if a woman, on entering the poorhouse, declares herself to belong to the Established Church, though she may formerly have been registered as a Roman Catholic, no officer has any right to register, or to consider her and her dependent children as of any other persuasion than that which she professed at the time of her last admission.

Nevertheless it is true that so long as the Parochial Boards, considering themselves *in loco parentis*, asserted a right to direct the religious instruction of orphans and deserted children, and believed that they were conscientiously bound to direct it as they did that of their own children, many of the children of Roman Catholics must have been brought up as Protestants. In fact, so long as these views were acted on by local Boards, it is probable that inquiry was rarely made about the religious persuasion of the parents. Children of all persuasions, when too young or too ignorant to have religious opinions of their own, if they had lost their natural parents, were treated alike and brought up as Protestants. But since those opinions have ceased to guide the proceedings of Parochial Boards, the course they have taken has been altogether different. In any attempt therefore to draw, from a review of cases, correct inferences with regard to the present proceedings of Parochial Boards, it is necessary to attend to the dates.

The second of the numbered paragraphs referred to is in the following terms:—"That the expression of this desire on the part of the Board of Supervision (to protect these children from proselytism, and to secure to them education in the religion of their parents) must be vain and nugatory, as long as the Parochial Boards are not required to make returns of the names of the Roman Catholic children under their custody, and state what schools and churches they are attending."

The minute of the Board here alluded to calls upon every inspector of the poor to intimate the names and residences of the pauper children of Roman Catholic parents to the nearest resident Roman Catholic clergyman, and to inform him of any change in the residence of any of them; but this is considered vain and nugatory by the Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh. They seem to expect the Board of Supervision to undertake the superintendence of the religious instruction of every pauper child chargeable to any parish in Scotland; for it could not fail to occur to these reverend gentlemen that every other denomination has an equal right with the Roman Catholics to require similar returns to be made of their paupers, and that if the Board of Supervision is to be held responsible for the manner in which the Parochial Boards deal with each individual pauper, the result must be to supersede the authority of the local Boards, and concentrate the whole administration of the poor laws in Scotland in the hands of this Board. But that is a result which was not contemplated by the Legislature, and which would be justly deprecated and properly resisted by the whole country, as involving an amount of centralization which is foreign to its policy, civil and ecclesiastical. The Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh must have forgotten that, even as regards the primary duty of

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Parochial Boards to provide "needful sustentation" for persons who are proper objects of parochial relief, this Board is not required, nor even authorized, to interfere, unless on the complaint of some person who considers himself or herself aggrieved; and they certainly could not assume a right to interfere with regard to circumstances incidental to such relief without a similar complaint. In the absence of complaint, they must presume that the Parochial Boards are duly performing the duties imposed upon them by the Legislature.

The third numbered paragraph assigns, as a reason for considering the Board's measures vain and nugatory, "the failure of the said Board ever to dismiss an inspector or other official convicted of the proselytizing of Roman Catholic children."

The Board have had occasion to censure the proceedings of two or three out of 883 Parochial Boards and inspectors, with reference to the religious instruction of the children of Roman Catholic parents; but they are not aware that any inspector or other officer of a Parochial Board has ever been convicted "of the proselytizing of Roman Catholic children." Indeed, it is not very obvious how an inspector, acting in his official capacity, could effect such an object, even should he desire it. Inspectors are required to report, and do report, each case of application for relief to the next meeting of the Parochial Board or its committee, and the inspector acts with regard to it as he may then be directed. He has no power to determine where a child shall thenceforward be placed, or what school it shall attend. These are matters the decision of which rests with the Parochial Board, and not with the inspector. But, because the Board of Supervision have not dismissed an inspector for an offence of which no inspector has ever been convicted, and of which it is not easy to imagine that he could be convicted, the desire of that Board "to protect those children from proselytism, and to secure to them education in the religion of their parents," is pronounced by the Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh and its vicinity to be vain and nugatory.

The Board find it difficult to believe that this "representation" can have been prepared, or even deliberately considered, by the reverend gentlemen whose names are affixed to it.

The fourth of the numbered paragraphs is in the following terms:—"4. That the expression of this desire is also rendered vain and nugatory by the decision of said Board of Supervision, confirming the placing of a Catholic child at a distance of 13 miles from Catholic worship and instruction, and by the entire course of decisions pronounced by said Board in complaints of the proselytizing of Catholic children, which cannot have failed to assure the Parochial Boards and their officials, that, excepting a few words of occasional censure and admonition, they have nothing to fear from said Board of Supervision in carrying on the proselytizing of said children."

The Board have examined, with especial care, every complaint of the description here alluded to that has been made to them. The minutes of the Board, disposing of those cases, have generally been founded on reports by competent persons of the results of investigations conducted by them in a judicial manner; and those minutes were, in every case, attentively considered with a view to ensure their being such as the Board would have been prepared to adopt had the relative positions of Protestants and Roman Catholics been reversed. But the circumstances of most of those cases were such as to make it conceivable that two impartial men might have arrived at different conclusions as to the best mode of dealing with them; and it does not at all surprise the Board to find that the views on that question of the Roman Catholic clergy do not coincide with their own. Neither were they surprised to observe that the course which they had taken on some of those occasions was publicly made the subject of disparaging comments by Protestant members of Parochial Boards who considered this Board too much inclined to favour the Roman Catholics.

The fifth numbered paragraph announces,—"That the expression of this desire must further continue vain and nugatory until access is permitted to the poorhouse registers to any respectable person, either gratuitously or on making a reasonable payment, in order to ascertain that Roman Catholic children are not falsely registered Protestants, and to learn how they have been disposed of by the Parochial Board." And the concluding paragraph is in the following terms:—"The undersigned think it right to make this representation, to prevent its being supposed that they can recognise said expression of desire as equivalent to any protection of Roman Catholic children from proselytism by said Board, or as likely to have any effect in deterring the Parochial Boards from persevering in it; and further, to show the obligation under which they are placed, of exhorting their people, and all who disapprove of the perversion of the poor laws of Scotland, to the proselytizing of those children, to endeavour to obtain a Parliamentary investigation into the bygone administration of these laws, and such redress as may secure protection to these children in time to come."

It appears to the Board, that if all persons who consider themselves respectable were authorized to examine the register, even after paying a fee, it would be necessary either that the House Governor, who is responsible for it, should be present, or that a responsible officer should be employed to attend to that duty. But the House Governor, with his numerous other duties, could not be at the call of every one who might desire to examine the register, and the Board could not recommend the creation of a new and salaried office for that purpose. The Board, however, would be disposed to recommend the general adoption of the practice introduced in the Edinburgh poorhouse, by which the House Governor gives to the Roman Catholic clergyman visiting the poorhouse a list of the inmates registered as Roman Catholics; and they do not foresee any great difficulty in making

making an arrangement by which the Roman Catholic clergyman, who is appointed to visit the poorhouse, should be enabled at stated intervals to examine the register in presence of the House Governor, in order to satisfy himself with regard to the admissions since the date of the last preceding examination. The Board are inclined to think, however, that if such an arrangement were made, it would be proper to require the Roman Catholic clergyman making the examination to enter in a book, to be kept by the House Governor for the purpose, the date of each such examination, and the names of the persons whose registration, as entered in the register, he objects to.

The Board regret that the Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh should, either by implication or expressly, have accused parochial officers and Parochial Boards indiscriminately, of falsifying the registers and perverting the poor laws, to the purpose of making proselytes. Charges so general hardly admit either of proof or of refutation, and ought not, it appears to the Board, to have been made. They are certainly such as have not been made, notwithstanding some provocation, by the persons against whom those charges are directed in the "representation." More than one case has occurred, as the reverend gentlemen who sign that document are doubtless aware, in which Roman Catholic clergymen, violating the conditions on which they are admitted to poorhouses, have surreptitiously baptized as Roman Catholics the children of Protestant inmates, who were under the censure of their own church. These cases were not only substantiated, but attempts were even made to justify the proceeding, on the ground of conscientious obligation. Yet the Board are not aware that any Parochial Board has charged the Roman Catholic clergy indiscriminately with bad faith, or has demanded that they shall be debarred from entering poorhouses. Parochial Boards and their officers have attributed this misconduct to the individuals who were proved to have been guilty of it, and not to the body. It appears to the Board that the Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh and its vicinity might with advantage have followed that example.

Dr. Marshall, in the additional statement which accompanies the list of cases previously referred to, intimates his fear that his having given that information will be resented, and that Roman Catholic paupers will suffer in consequence. The Board have no such fear, and believe it to be founded on misapprehension of the character and feelings of the Parochial Boards; but it appears to them that the intemperance of the language perseveringly employed by some of the Roman Catholics, with reference to Parochial Boards and their officers, may very naturally lead Dr. Marshall to entertain such fears as he expresses. If the Parochial Boards were capable of acting in a spirit similar to that in which they and their officers have been denounced to the Board of Supervision, Dr. Marshall's fears would not be so groundless as the Board believes them to be.

No. XV.—Reply of the Roman Catholic Clergymen of *Edinburgh* to the Minute of the Board of Supervision, of 21st May 1862.

The Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh and its vicinity have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a minute of the Board of Supervision, dated 21st day of May 1862, in reference to their representation addressed to that Board on the 13th of March last.

The minute purports to be an answer to the five several reasons as set forth in the representation, why the clergy consider as vain and nugatory a desire to protect Catholic children from proselytism, and to secure to them education in the religion of their parents, as expressed in a former minute of the said Board. In reply to such answer, as contained in the above-mentioned minute of 21st day of May 1862, the clergy beg to state, first: The Board of Supervision, in answer to the first paragraph of the representation containing the first of the five above-mentioned reasons, have dealt not with the complaint made by the clergy, but with its converse. The clergy did not complain that Roman Catholic children were *not removed* from the parishes of their settlement, but that these children *are removed* to the greatest distances from these parishes, and from that Catholic instruction, of which, but for that removal, they would not have been altogether deprived. The words of the representation, it cannot be denied, may be held to include the class of cases to which they are limited by the Board, but no complaint, so far as the clergy are aware, was ever made to the Board, that a Catholic child was retained within the parish of its settlement. All the complaints of which they have heard are against their removal from the parish. Few cases, comparatively, can occur of Roman Catholic children far beyond the reach of Catholic instruction, inasmuch as their parents congregate in localities where there are numbers of their own race and religion, and there their children have generally their settlement, either of birth or of residence. There may be hundreds of parishes in Scotland in which there are no Catholic chapels, but the Board must be aware that in them there are few, if any, Roman Catholics. The child Elizabeth Gillon, referred to in the fourth paragraph of the representation, was removed with the sanction of the Board of Supervision from the parish of her settlement, in which there was a Catholic chapel and school, to a village in Lanarkshire, 13 miles distant from either. It is of removals of this kind that the Catholics of Scotland have always complained, and still complain.

The representation stated in its first paragraph, that the Board of Supervision had never taken any step to stop the proselytizing of the children referred to. The Board considers this a strange statement, but to it the clergy must adhere; for it is surely of little consequence to the Roman Catholics of Scotland that the Board, as it states, should have

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combated the principle that parochial guardians stand "*in loco parentis*" to pauper children, and have called upon a parish to rescind a resolution to bring up all its children as Protestants, in the face of the practical encouragement all along given, and still given, to the removal of Catholic children to localities where Protestant education is alone possible. In the case above referred to, the Board of Supervision expressed an opinion that a "religious instructor of the faith possessed by the child's parents cannot be denied access to the child at reasonable and convenient times;" but the same Board confirmed the removal of the very same child to a distance of 13 miles from that instructor. It is conduct of this kind that entitles the clergy to say that no steps are taken to stop the proselytizing of children. During the period when the Board state that the *in loco parentis* principle was unquestioned, one only instance is known to the clergy of a large number of Catholic children sent from Edinburgh to be proselytized in the country, but now the practice is nearly universal, and whatever the Board of Supervision may think to the contrary, the statement regarding this made in the representation does represent the views and opinions of the Roman Catholic clergymen who signed it.

The clergy did not complain, as the Board seem to wish it should be supposed, that the children of Protestant widows were brought up Protestants; but they complained of such cases as that of Agnes and Mary Gillon, who entered the Edinburgh Poorhouse with their Catholic father. The father was registered a Roman Catholic, the children were entered as of "no religion," and were brought up Protestants. Of this the clergy complain, and they complain, too, of the mild rebuke given by the Board of Supervision when the matter was brought to their notice. It was in the following words:—"For such an entry there could be no warrant; it is clear that they ought to have been entered, however ignorant they might have been, as of the religious persuasion of their father, their only surviving parent; and the course subsequently pursued with regard to Mary, might not unnaturally, though it is to be hoped, erroneously, lead to the suspicion that the irregularity in the registration had been for a purpose." The clergy would ask with deference, if this is the tone which is likely effectually to deter guardians and officials from proselytizing Catholic children. Nor did the clergy complain, as also the Board seems to wish it should be thought they did, that association with Protestant children was the cause of why Catholic children changed their religion; but the clergy did and do complain that anti-Catholic tracts are given to their children, and that they are obliged to read the Protestant version of the Scriptures.

Secondly, The second paragraph of the representation says, that the Parochial Boards should be required to make returns of the names of Roman Catholic children under their custody, and to state where they have been placed, and what schools and churches they attend.

In answer to this, the Board give several reasons why this cannot be done. But the clergy cannot admit any of these reasons. It would not be an extraordinary measure; it would add only another column to the annual lists of "children boarded out," which the principal parishes are in the habit of publishing. There is no analogy between the case of these orphans, as they mostly are, and that of paupers not receiving needful sustentation: the latter have many ways of making known their wrongs, the former have none; to refuse needful sustentation is an indictable offence, to proselytize is not; Parochial Boards are not inhuman, but they are intolerant; the Legislature requires "Answers or returns to be made to said Board upon *any question or matter* connected with or relative to the relief of the poor." Education is admitted to be connected with and relative to the relief of the poor. To say that they would be resisted by the whole country, were they to take the course which is asked, is to say that the whole country is in favour of the secret proselytism of Catholic children. To say that it would supersede the authority of the local Boards, is to give the local Boards authority to act without a check where it is necessary there should be one, that the central authority may exercise the powers for which it was established. The first step towards proselytism is secret removal, and publicity must be the first step towards obtaining redress. And the clergy beg to add, that in the face of evidence that children are systematically sent away from their parishes, and robbed of their faith, what they have required in their second paragraph is a necessary remedy against a grievous wrong.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, sec. 9.

Thirdly, In the third paragraph of their representation, the clergy complain that no inspector of the poor, or other official convicted of proselytizing Roman Catholic children, has ever been dismissed by the Board. The Board says in answer, that "They are not aware that any inspector or other officer of a Parochial Board has ever been convicted of such an offence, and that it is not very obvious how an inspector acting in his official capacity could effect such an object."

The clergy, in reply to this, beg to observe, that though no inspector may have been convicted of the offence of proselytism, yet, on the admission of the Board itself, "The Board have had occasion to censure the proceedings of two or three out of 883 Parochial Boards and inspectors, with reference to the religious instruction of the children of Roman Catholic parents." This cannot have been, unless upon conviction of having acted wrongfully with reference to that religious instruction,—an offence between which and proselytism the difference is not so wide, that while an inspector may be guilty of one, he cannot be guilty of the other. The clergy, therefore, are at a loss to understand the insuperable obstacle to convicting and dismissing an inspector for that offence,—a penalty which the Board does not state to be too severe for so serious a wrong inflicted upon one whom it is the inspector's duty to protect. The clergy take the liberty to doubt the soundness

soundness of the grounds on which the Board conclude that an inspector cannot be convicted of proselytism. These grounds proceed on the assumption that an inspector cannot take a step in the boarding out of the child without having reported, and reported faithfully, to the Parochial Board, or its committee, all the circumstances of the case known, or that ought to have been known to him, and that he must then faithfully act upon its direction. Such is the theory of the law as regards all the other duties of an inspector. But inspectors have been punished, both in the criminal court and by the Board of Supervision, for neglecting to inquire into the circumstances of a pauper, and "to report the same to the Parochial Board." It is therefore conceivable that he should be convicted of the same, or worse, in regard to a Catholic child. The clergy must also express a doubt whether in all cases, either the criminal court or the Board of Supervision would hold an order by the Parochial Board as an excuse for a violation of the law, and whether the Board of Supervision, who alone have the power of dismissing an inspector, would not in the general case approve of his appealing to them either before or after obedience, as the circumstances might warrant.

The clergy, therefore, are compelled to think that the Board have laid down a law applicable to the proselytizing of Roman Catholic children, essentially different from that applied to every other offence, and which fully bears out the complaint of the clergy in paragraph 4 of their representation, that their complaints to the Board have only had the effect of assuring the Parochial Boards and their officials, that, "excepting a few words of occasional censure and admonition, they have nothing to fear from the Board of Supervision in carrying on the proselytizing of said children."

Fourthly, The fourth paragraph of their representation and its answer, the clergy must regard as involving a matter of the greatest importance. The Board of Supervision, before giving this answer, called upon the clergy to state, "What case is referred to in paragraph 4 of the representation, in which you complain that the decision of the Board confirmed the placing of a Roman Catholic child at a distance of 13 miles from Roman Catholic worship and instruction."

The Board were fully warranted in making this call; but by doing so they admitted the gravity of the assertion, and put in issue not only the character of the clergy, but their own. Had the clergy failed in naming a case coming fully up to what they alleged, they stood convicted of the foulest calumny. They have specified their case, and given its details, and they are surprised that the answer of the Board avoids the most distant allusion to that case, as if no specific case had been alleged, none called for, and none produced.

Fifthly, The fifth paragraph of their representation embodies the claim of the clergy to access to the parochial registers, on the part of any respectable person, "gratuitously," or "on making a reasonable payment," and the answer of the Board refuses that claim, reserving for consideration an arrangement by which the clergyman visiting a poorhouse may occasionally see the register, in presence of the house governor, and on condition of his entering in a book "the date of such examination, and the names of the persons whose registrations, as entered in the register, he objects to."

Referring in the first place to this condition, it may be observed that a clergyman, or anyone else, reading the names of several hundreds of persons in a register, might be quite unable to specify at the moment what entries he objected to, and what he did not, and the condition in question is only too likely to commit the clergyman to implied admissions, that would be certain to be turned against him on future occasions. His right of inspection appears farther to be limited to "the admissions since the date of the last preceding examination," thus preventing all comparison of recent with former entries, and defeating in a great measure the opportunity of arriving at the truth.

The clergy, however, must object still more strongly to the limitation of the right of inspection to a clergyman, and to the clergyman visiting the particular poorhouse. The Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh, and its vicinity, confess their incapacity for such a duty, as it would require an expenditure of time which they cannot afford. Unless, therefore, others than the clergyman visiting the poorhouse be allowed a power of occasionally inspecting the register, the privilege appears to be one which would not only be useless, but might be dangerous to accept. What motive can the Board have in wishing to keep the register from the public eye?

It certainly appears hard to the clergy, that the register of a poorhouse, which very few persons would care to inspect, should alone be closed, in any consideration, to the public. They cannot join with the Board in the apprehension that many persons, "considering themselves respectable," will expend their time and their money, without a reasonable and legitimate object, in looking over its pages. If such an abuse were to arise, the Board has the means of checking it by increasing the payment. Similar institutions to poorhouses, the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh for example, open their registers to applicants without any payment at all, and without the remotest necessity of a supernumerary "responsible officer," in consequence of the investigations.

The clergy cannot think that they have gone beyond what was warranted by the facts, commented upon by the Board itself in the case of Agnes and Mary Gillon, and other cases, in expressing a desire to satisfy themselves that Roman Catholics are not falsely registered. While facts above-mentioned, however, prove sufficiently that the practice is far from being unknown, they think it not improbable that it may extensively prevail: the

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invariable practice in Edinburgh, with the few recent exceptions already noticed, being to bring up all children alike in the Protestant religion, entirely irrespective of the register.

In assuring the clergy that they need be under no apprehension of any retaliation upon the poor in consequence of the complaints which they have brought forward and particularized, the Board must have forgotten the warnings held out by their Right Honourable Chairman to the Roman Catholics of this city on the occasion of their petitions to Parliament, reminding them that they were "a small minority, and therefore to a great degree dependent upon the will of the majority for any toleration;" and that they were exposing themselves to the probability of "being deprived of advantages that they now enjoy." Sad experience also has taught the poor Roman Catholics of this city to beware of interfering with the proselytizing of their children.

This experience, combined with the language made use of by the Right Honourable Chairman of the Board, has made the clergy shrink from exposing so many poor people to greater evils than they now endure.

The clergy regret to observe that ever since the date of their representation the Board have declined to take effectual steps to check the flagrant proselytism carried on in the city poorhouse of Edinburgh. A complaint was made that the Roman Catholic children in that poorhouse were compelled to read the Protestant Scriptures, and punished on objection,—a poor girl with sore eyes being even struck upon the face for refusing. The complaint further stated that tracts containing anti-catholic doctrine, and others filled with ribaldry against the Roman Catholic religion, were put into the hands of these children. This last is the only part of the complaint of which any notice is taken by the Board; no one is punished, and the reading of the Protestant Scriptures continues as before.

In reference to that part of the minute in which the Board speak of the principles which have guided them since they commenced their duties, and the progress which has been made in bettering the condition of Roman Catholic children, the Board say that they "had to rely upon general principles of justice, and the readiness of Parochial Boards to recognise and act upon them," and they add, "they believed that they might safely rely upon these, and they have not been disappointed." In answer to this, much might be brought forward, but one fact is enough. There exists evidence upon oath (the evidence of "William Matheson, superintendent of children boarded out by the City of Edinburgh Parochial Board," taken on commission on 1st August 1860) that prior to the year 1859, in the 14th year of the Board's existence, no child was brought up by the city parish of Edinburgh except as a Protestant. Since the date of that evidence numbers have been subjected to proselytism, while only a few have been rescued from it, and rescued by a labour and at an expense which the circumstances of Roman Catholics of Scotland render it impossible long to continue.

In conclusion, the clergy beg to say that it is precisely because the Catholics of Scotland are a weak, though by no means a small minority in this country, that they have urged the Board of Supervision to defend them against the will of the majority, upon which the Chairman of the Board tells them they are to a great degree dependent. One of the chief duties of a central government is to protect the weak minority against the strong majority. The Catholics of Scotland claim this protection. They do not depend upon the majority for justice; they look for that to the Central Board, and, failing the Board, to Parliament. The clergy have always wished to act with the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision in a conciliatory spirit, and they do not understand how the Board of Supervision should have thought proper, in the concluding paragraph of their minute, to reflect upon the spirit in which the clergy have acted. The Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh would, for every reason, wish to gain, first by conciliation, that justice for their flocks which they are bound, if they can, to obtain by any means which the laws and customs of the country may put into their power.

Signed on behalf of the Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh and its vicinity.

H. J. Marshall, D.D., St. Patrick's, Cowgate.

Edinburgh, 28 June 1862.

No. XVI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Rev. Dr. *Marshall*.

Rev. Sir, 30 June 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the reply of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh, dated 28th June, to the minute of the Board of Supervision of 21st May 1862, which I will submit to the Board at their next meeting.

In the meantime I have to request that you will have the goodness to send me, for the information of the Board, a copy of the communication in which the chairman is stated, on page 27 of your reply of the 28th instant, to have held out "warnings" "to the Roman Catholics of this city on the occasion of their petitions to Parliament, reminding them that they were 'a small minority, and therefore to a great degree dependent upon the will of the majority for toleration;' and that they were exposing themselves to the probability of 'being

'being deprived of advantages that they now enjoy;'" or, if a copy cannot be furnished, that you will state the date of the communication referred to, and the person to whom it was addressed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XVII.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision. 3d July 1862.

Miscellaneous.—The reply of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh to the Board's minute of 21st May last, was submitted, and directed to be circulated.

No. XVIII.—The Rev. Dr. *Marshall* to the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen, 7 July 1862.

I HAVE the honour to receive what I presume to be a letter from the Board of Supervision, dated the 30th ult., although importing to be prior to the submitting to the Board of the reply to which it refers.

On the part of the Roman Catholic clergy, I beg to answer that the warnings in question are contained in a written statement sent by the Right Honourable Chairman of the Board to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, and which was placed by his Grace in the hands of the Right Honourable Lord Vaux of Harrowden, in the view of preventing further procedure under the petitions against the proselytizing of Roman Catholic children, presented to the House of Lords on the 2d of May 1861. The date of this document itself I cannot give, but it doubtless was dated shortly before the 14th of July of that year, the date of the letter in which information regarding its contents was given to the petitioners.

Having specified the document as requested, the original, or at least a copy of which cannot fail to be in the hands of the Board, or of its Right Honourable Chairman, may I now, on the part of the clergy, respectfully beg that that document may appear among those about to be printed by the Board, for the information of the Legislature. Not only was this document intended to influence the Roman Catholics of Scotland, and those on whom they depended for aid in bringing their complaints against the Board of Supervision before Parliament; but in point of fact it had the effect of preventing their complaints being again brought forward in 1861, and on that ground, as well as in justification of the reluctance expressed by the clergy to expose the poor of their communion to persecution, its production is now respectfully desired.

May I also take the liberty of requesting that the document in the case of Rose Ann Gillon, the particulars of which case the Board likewise called upon the clergy to specify, may be printed for the benefit of the Legislature, and that these shall include the letters of the Rev. John Black, dated the 21st and 25th of June 1858, submitted to the Board along with the petition. In case the Board may not have retained copies of these letters, which were returned to the petitioners, either copies or the originals are at the service of the Board, for the purpose I have stated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. J. Marshall*, D.D.

No. XIX.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision. 10 July 1862.

Miscellaneous.—The reply of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh, dated 28th June, to the Board's minute of 21st May last, which was before the Board at last meeting, was again submitted, with letter from Dr. Marshall, dated 7th July, and a statement by the chairman, relative to certain alleged quotations from a communication said to have been made by him to the Roman Catholics of Edinburgh, and referred to at page 27 of the "Reply." The Board continued consideration of the subject.

No. XX.—STATEMENT by the Chairman of the Board, which was laid before the Board at their Meeting on the 10th July 1862, and which is referred to in the immediately preceding Minute.

I CONSIDER it my duty to bring to the notice of the Board circumstances which have caused me much surprise, and with which I think it right that they should be acquainted.

All the members have probably seen in the newspapers the report of a discussion in the House of Lords, from which it appears that the Marquis of Normanby charged me

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with having, in some communication, held out a threat, or held language implying a threat, to the Roman Catholics of this country. His Lordship, as reported, seems to have connected the Duke of Argyll with that proceeding; which had reference, it was said, to petitions from Roman Catholics that had been, or were to be, presented to Parliament.

It cannot be doubted that, when the noble Marquis made the observations alluded to—if he made them at all,—he must have founded them on some document, purporting to prove that I had held to the Roman Catholics language such as he imputed to me; for it cannot be supposed that he would have made such charges without evidence of their truth on which he thought he could rely. The whole matter was to me a mystery; but I think that some light has now been thrown upon it.

In the "Reply," dated 28th June 1862, of the Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh to the Board's minute of the 21st May, reference is made, at page 27, to some communication from me to the Roman Catholics of Edinburgh, from which two extracts, marked as quotations, are given.* In ordinary circumstances, I should have been disposed to assume that, in a formal document deliberately prepared by reverend gentlemen in the position of Dr. Marshall and the other Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh, any quotation introduced must be authentic, and probably accurate; but never having made any such communication to the Roman Catholics of Edinburgh, and finding in the passages marked as quotations expressions which I did not think I should have employed if I had addressed a communication to them or to any other Roman Catholics, I instructed the Secretary at once to write to Dr. Marshall, who had signed the "Reply" on behalf of the Roman Catholic clergy, and request that he would have the goodness to furnish, for the information of the Board, a copy of the communication from which the passages marked as quotations had been taken; or if he could not give a copy, to state the date and the person to whom it was addressed.† On Monday, the 7th July, no answer having been received to the secretary's letter of the 30th June, I requested him to renew the application; but before this second letter had been despatched an answer from Dr. Marshall was received.

* *See* next page, lines 20 to 44 inclusive.

† *See* letter to Dr. Marshall, of 30th June. No. XVI., p. 242.

I had hoped that the passages marked as quotations might have been inserted by some mistake, which Dr. Marshall, when his attention was directed to them by the secretary's letter, in which they are given at length, would be able to explain; but his answer contains no such admission or explanation. He says,—

"On the part of the Roman Catholic clergy, I beg to answer, that the warnings in question are contained in a written statement sent by the Right Honourable Chairman of the Board to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, and which was placed by his Grace in the hands of the Right Honourable Lord Vaux of Harrowden, in the view of preventing further procedure under the petitions against proselytism of Roman Catholic children presented to the House of Lords on the 2d of May 1861."

There is only one communication sent by me to the Duke of Argyll, viz., my private letter of the 10th of June 1861, to which this language can refer. In a letter dated the 18th June 1861, his Grace informed me that he had shown that letter of mine to Lord Vaux, and that his Lordship concurred in the expediency of not pursuing the subject by any motion for papers. His Grace at the same time enclosed a letter which he had received from Lord Vaux, dated 17th June, in which his Lordship says,—

"I agree with Sir John M'Neill, that the moving for the papers that I gave your Grace a list of would be likely to excite hostile feeling between the two parties in Scotland, without attaining any positive beneficial result to the Roman Catholic party."

See next page.

I annex a copy of my letter to the Duke of Argyll, of the 10th June 1861, above referred to, and direct attention to the fact that it does not contain one line of the passages alleged to be quotations taken from it. How this may have happened, I am unable to explain or even to conjecture. But it now becomes intelligible on what sort of evidence Lord Normanby may have been induced to make the unprovoked personal attack which he is reported to have made. By such a course of proceeding as has been pursued on this occasion, there can be no difficulty in producing evidence to support any charge, however preposterous.

The light in which Lord Vaux regarded my letter to the Duke of Argyll, which was put into his hands by his Grace, is stated in a letter, dated 5th July 1862, which his Lordship has done me the honour to address to me. It is in the following terms:—

"The Duke of Argyll spoke to me a few days ago respecting a discussion that recently took place in the House of Lords respecting Scotch poorhouses, upon which occasion the Marquis of Normanby and Lord Wicklow appeared to misconstrue some expressions contained in a letter that I wrote to Mr. Campbell last summer.

"In alluding in that letter to your communication to the Duke of Argyll, that was shown to me at that time, I never intended to convey the idea that anything in that communication was intended as a threat, which would have been absurd. Your very able document contained facts and truths calculated to influence me in not pressing the inquiry, and I never viewed it in any other light."

I have only further to state, that my letter of the 10th June 1861, to the Duke of Argyll, was a private letter, written without the reserve which is usually and properly maintained in official communications. I desire therefore to explain, though it may perhaps be unnecessary, that when I referred to "angry feelings between Protestants and Roman Catholics which some of the recent converts, headed by Mr. Campbell, had been labouring with some success, to excite," I did not mean to assert that to excite such feelings had been the object which Mr. Campbell and those who acted with him desired to effect;

effect; I only meant that it was the natural effect, and to some extent had been the effect, of their proceedings—of the unmeasured language—the unguarded assertions—the unjust imputation of improper motives to the Parochial Boards and their officers, which were perseveringly resorted to. Those Boards include nearly all of the landed proprietors and of the clergy of the Established Church in Scotland, besides persons nominated by the magistrates in burghs and the representatives elected by the whole body of the other rate-payers; they perform gratuitously, for the public benefit, onerous duties imposed upon them by the Legislature; all of them have amongst their members men of high social position, of intelligence, and of integrity; and they are entitled to expect, even from persons who may dissent from their views or their judgments in particular cases, at least ordinary courtesy and consideration. To misrepresent them, on grounds arising from religious differences, cannot fail to produce unpleasant feelings.

Religious animosity between Protestants and Roman Catholics would be a great public evil, which no man can be justified in promoting, and every man of sound mind and right feeling must desire to prevent. I need not point out to the Board what they have already had some experience of, viz., that any approach to that state of feeling must seriously impede and embarrass them in the performance of the duties, at all times sufficiently delicate and difficult, which the Legislature has assigned to them.

(signed) *John M'Neill.*

Extract from Reply of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Edinburgh (*see* page 242, line 5), to the Board of Supervision's Minute of 21st May 1862, referred to in the preceding Statement by the Chairman.

"The Board must have forgotten the warnings held out by their Right Hon. Chairman to the Roman Catholics of this city on the occasion of their petitions to Parliament, reminding them that they were 'a small minority, and therefore to a great degree dependent upon the will of the majority for any toleration;' and that they were exposing themselves to the probability of 'being deprived of advantages which they now enjoy.'"

Letter from the Duke of *Argyll* to the Chairman of the Board, 18th July 1862.

(At the meeting of the Board on the 24th July, the chairman laid before them the following letter, which he had received from the Duke of Argyll, regarding the matters to which the preceding statement relates, and desired to add it thereto.)

My dear Sir John, London, 18 July 1862.

The charge made by Lord Normanby, in the House of Lords, that threats had been used to prevent Roman Catholics from bringing just complaints before Parliament, implicated myself just as much as you. The communications made to Lord Vaux last year, whatever they were, had been adopted by me, and conveyed to him through me with my approbation and support. I knew that the interpretation put upon those communications by Lord Normanby, or his clients, was a misrepresentation of their real import. But, at the moment, I was unable to give it more than a general contradiction. Your letter to me of the 10th June 1861, is the letter which, privately, I communicated to Lord Vaux; and the friendly advice there given I approved, and do now approve, in the spirit in which it was conceived. Lord Vaux, to whom alone it was given by me, has himself explained the understanding he had of that advice, and his candour and truthfulness in this matter are as conspicuous as his testimony is satisfactory.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Argyll.*

Letter from Sir *John M'Neill* to the Duke of *Argyll*, 10th June 1861, referred to in the preceding Statement by the Chairman.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
My dear Duke, 10 June 1861.

On Saturday evening I received your letter of the 7th, enclosing a letter to you from Lord Vaux of Harrowden, and a list of papers which Mr. Campbell has requested his Lordship to move for. I believe that the production of those papers, and the discussion to which it is likely to give rise, would revive and inflame the angry feelings between Protestants and Roman Catholics, which some of the recent converts, headed by Mr. Campbell, have been labouring, with some success, to excite. From these proceedings all the old hereditary Scottish Roman Catholics, so far as I am aware, have studiously kept aloof. They believe, I am told, that, being a small minority, it is neither their duty nor their interest to pick quarrels with the whole Protestant community, with whom, until now, they had lived on terms of mutual good will and kindness. As a proof that such feelings existed, I may refer to the election of Mr. Campbell and another Roman Catholic

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gentleman to seats at the Parochial Board, by constituencies of which the great majority were Protestants. But Mr. Campbell's proceedings, dictated, I suppose, partly by excess of zeal, gave so much offence, that at the last election both of the Roman Catholic Members lost their seats; and I am afraid that Mr. Campbell's subsequent proceedings have been somewhat embittered by this result. I mention these things because I am desirous that Lord Vaux, whom I think unlikely, from all I have heard of him, to desire to promote strife, should have some idea of the position of matters here before he resolves upon his course.

But if Lord Vaux still feels himself called upon to move for the papers, of course the object is to put the Board of Supervision and the Parochial Boards on their defence, and to afford him an opportunity of showing, if possible, that this Board has acted towards the Roman Catholics in the unfair and improper manner alleged in Mr. Campbell's petition. If the object be to deal fairly with all parties, then, I think, it would be necessary to move also for the documents relating to the surreptitious baptism of the children of Protestant parents in poorhouses by Roman Catholic priests, in violation of the conditions on which they (the priests) were admitted.

I should have no objection to produce the documents relating to all the complaints of Protestants against Roman Catholics, and Roman Catholics against Protestants, that have come before the Board since its formation in 1845, together with the proceedings of this Board in regard to them. This would enable the House of Lords, and others, to judge fairly of the whole course with regard to these matters, and would show that the Protestants have not *always* been the aggressors. It is but justice, however, to the Roman Catholics to say that, with the exception of some of the hot-headed recent converts, such as Mr. Campbell, we have hitherto generally found them reasonable, and apparently satisfied with the proceedings of this Board. When I first commenced my duties here, I was in frequent communication with the late Roman Catholic bishop, Carruthers, a very estimable man, and we have now secured to Roman Catholic paupers advantages which the worthy bishop did not then believe to be attainable. But we have obtained and secured for them that perfect equality by being careful to avoid sectarian excitement, and to prevent angry discussion on the ground of religious differences.

The course which is now being pursued must put an end to that mode of proceeding. We shall continue to hold the balance as evenly as we can; but if the Roman Catholics provoke angry sectarian feelings against themselves in the great mass of the Protestant community in Scotland, they can hardly fail to feel the effects in many ways, from which no laws can protect them.

Finally, I am quite willing to send, for Lord Vaux's perusal, confidentially, the papers which I formerly sent to your Grace, and allow his Lordship, after perusing them, to determine whether or not he will move for them, provided his Lordship is still free to move for them or not. If he is not free to choose, then, of course, it would be useless to act upon my proposal; and I shall be prepared to produce (as suggested by Lord Vaux) the memorandum which I prepared for your Grace, and all the documents referred to therein, which include those contained in the list sent by Mr. Campbell to Lord Vaux, and which, as well as Lord Vaux's letter, I now return.

I remain, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll. (signed) *John M'Neill.*

No. XXI.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision relative to preceding Correspondence with Dr. *Marshall* and the Roman Catholic Clergy of Edinburgh, 24th July 1862.

HAVING considered the "Reply"* of the Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh to the Board's minute of the 21st May 1862,† and having before them that minute, together with their own minute of the 13th February 1862,‡ the "Representation" of the Roman Catholic clergy, dated 13th March,§ the communication of Dr. Marshall of the 16th April,‖ containing a list of pauper children boarded out, and the letter from Dr. Marshall of the 7th July,¶ the Board are of opinion that it is neither necessary nor desirable to prolong the correspondence with the Roman Catholic clergy, seeing that it is not likely to lead to any beneficial result.

There are, however, in the "Reply" above mentioned, statements and expressions, with reference to which this Board desire to record their observations.

At page 2 of the "Reply" there is the following statement:—

"The Board of Supervision, in answer to the first paragraph of the Representation, containing the first of five above mentioned reasons, have dealt, not with the complaint made by the clergy, but with its converse. The clergy did not complain that Roman Catholic children were *not removed* from the parishes of their settlement, but that these children *are removed* to the greatest distances from these parishes, and from that Catholic instruction, of which, but for that removal, they would not have been altogether deprived."

On this the Board have to observe, that there is no such complaint as is here alleged in the paragraph referred to, nor, indeed (unless with reference to one special case), in any part of the "Representation." But if there had been, it appears to the Board that the subjoined

* *See* page 239.
† *See* page 235.
‡ *See* page 4.
§ *See* page 211.
‖ *See* page 217.
¶ *See* page 243.

subjoined minute, circulated in February 1862, to all the Parochial Boards in Scotland, had anticipated and removed the ground of that complaint, so far as depended on this Board.

"Complaints have been made to the Board that pauper children, whose parents were Roman Catholics, have been placed by the Parochial Board in Protestant institutions, to which Roman Catholic clergymen are denied access, and have thus been brought up as Protestants. The Board therefore desire to remind Parochial Boards that they are bound to take care that the education given by them as a part of the relief which they are required to afford to pauper children, shall not be so conducted as to counteract the religious instruction which the parents, or surviving parent, may intimate a desire to give to any such child. In the case of children who have no surviving parent, the intention of the parents in this respect must be inferred to have been to bring up the children in the religious tenets which they themselves professed.

"In order to acquit themselves of these obligations, Parochial Boards ought to place the younger children of Roman Catholic parents, whom it is desired to board out, in families of the Roman Catholic persuasion, when suitable families of that persuasion can be found in the parish, or within such distance beyond it as the Parochial Board may consider it expedient to send pauper children. If no such families can be found, and the parish has poorhouse accommodation, then such Roman Catholic children ought to be placed in the poorhouse, where the Roman Catholic clergyman has access to them, in terms of the rules and regulations. But if there be no suitable Roman Catholic family in which the child can be boarded, and the parish be not possessed of poorhouse accommodation, then special care ought to be taken that, wherever the child may be placed, the known clergymen of the religious persuasion of its parents shall have free access to it, at reasonable hours, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction, and the place of residence of every such child ought to be intimated to the nearest resident clergyman of the religious persuasion of its parents.

"When there is a properly conducted Roman Catholic school in the parish, the child of Roman Catholic parents who is boarded out ought to be sent to that school, if it be within a reasonable distance of the residence of the Roman Catholic family in which the child is boarded; or if no suitable Roman Catholic family can be found willing to receive it, and there be no poorhouse accommodation belonging to the parish, then the child, which must, in that case, of necessity be boarded in a Protestant family, ought, if possible, to be placed with one which resides within such a moderate distance of a properly conducted Roman Catholic school as will admit of the child's regularly attending that school, and the child should be required to attend it accordingly."

This Board were sorry to find, from the tone and the terms of the "Representation," that the Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh, instead of accepting the promulgation of that minute as evidence of the Board's intention to act justly and fairly towards the Roman Catholics, and without even waiting to ascertain its effect, hastened to denounce it. The Board being still of opinion that the minute above quoted meets the justice of the case, cannot account for the feeling which its promulgation seems to have excited on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh.

It may be necessary, with a view to guard against misapprehension, and looking to some expressions employed in the "Reply," to state more explicitly the import of the Board's observations in their minute of the 21st May, with reference to the claim of Parochial Boards to stand *in loco parentis* to pauper children.

The law holds that, for certain important purposes, a Parochial Board is *in loco parentis* to pauper children, and is entitled to exercise parental authority, more especially in the case of an orphan or deserted child. That authority, there can be no doubt, extends to secular instruction and moral training; and Parochial Boards appear generally to have held that it extended also to religious instruction, which in this country is usually combined with secular instruction, and is considered the foundation of moral training. The Parochial Board of Edinburgh seem to have exercised that authority, not, so far as has been ascertained, for the purpose of making proselytes, but of fulfilling their obligation, as they understood it, to give to those children a suitable education and moral training; and, so far as the Board are aware, that course was pursued without objection intimated by the Roman Catholic parents of any pauper child, or by any Roman Catholic clergyman, or other member of that Church, till within the last three or four years. Certainly no complaint on that ground was made to this Board by any Roman Catholic parent or relation, or by any one else, till July 1858:* the next thereafter being dated the 8th November 1860,† and the third being dated the 31st October 1861.‡ The first complaint made to this Board of the course pursued by the Parochial Board with regard to the religious instruction of the children of Roman Catholics generally, was dated the 16th March 1860.§ The Roman Catholic clergy, in their "Reply," refer to the evidence of Assistant Inspector Matheson, in 1860,‖ to show that prior to 1859 all the children boarded out in the country, including the children of Roman Catholics, had been boarded with Protestants, and sent to Protestant schools; but they omit to state that the Parochial Board never objected to the visits of Roman Catholic clergymen to the children of Roman Catholics for the purpose of imparting religious instruction,—they omit to state what Roman Catholic schools there were prior to that date in the rural districts to which those children could have been sent. The inspector, in a letter dated 19th April 1861,¶ states that

* *See* page 50.
† *See* page 104.
‡ *See* page 107.
§ *See* page 81.
‖ *See* page 242.
¶ *See* page 122.

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that he is not aware that there is any Roman Catholic school in those districts),—and they also omit to state, that up to July 1858, the course taken by the Parochial Board had been followed without any complaint to this Board on the part of any Roman Catholic, lay or clerical. The course pursued by the Parochial Board, whatever it may have been, was thus either concurred in, or tacitly acquiesced in, by the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of all classes, for about 14 years after the Board of Supervision had commenced the performance of their duties, and were ready to receive and examine any complaint that might have been made to them.

The rules and regulations for the management of poorhouses, approved by this Board, and promulgated in 1850,* provided that a Roman Catholic clergyman should be at liberty, if the inmates of that faith desired it, to assemble them for divine worship on Sunday in a separate apartment, and that he should be entitled to impart religious instruction in the poorhouse, at all reasonable hours, to the children of Roman Catholics; yet it was not till after the lapse of nine years, viz., in July 1859,† that a priest first began to come regularly to the poorhouse for the purpose of instructing the children of Roman Catholics.

* *See* page 1.

† *See* page 95.

It appears to this Board that the Roman Catholic clergy are hardly entitled now to complain of those past proceedings in which, by their silence, they and the members of their church must be held to have acquiesced.

The first complaint of the general proceedings of the Parochial Board of Edinburgh with reference to the religious instruction of the children of Roman Catholics, was received, as above stated, at this Board in March 1860.‡ It was a petition by Mr. Campbell, in which he preferred charges against that Parochial Board similar in their import to those now reiterated by the Roman Catholic clergy, and in terms equally confident. The Board called upon the Parochial Board for its answer to those allegations; and not being satisfied with the statement made on behalf of that Board,§ resolved, in compliance with Mr. Campbell's request, to have the charges investigated in a judicial manner. With that view, a commissioner of high character and acknowledged legal ability was named by the Board, with the concurrence of the Lord Advocate, in terms of the statute. After a careful investigation, conducted in judicial form, in the course of which both parties brought forward numerous witnesses, who were examined on oath, and cross-examined by the counsel who conducted the case on either side, and after every opportunity had been afforded for establishing the charges, if well founded, the commissioner reported that all the charges against the Parochial Board, implicating that Board or its officers in proceedings for the purpose of making proselytes of the children of Roman Catholics, were without foundation.‖

‡ *See* page 81.

§ *See* page 83.

‖ *See* page 88.

The Board are not aware that they could have adopted any more impartial course, or any more effectual mode of ascertaining the truth, than that to which they had recourse; and they cannot admit that the conclusions reported by the commissioner as the result of a patient hearing of both sides, conducted in the manner above stated, can now be invalidated by the mere reiteration of *ex parte* allegations which were then proved to be groundless. It further appears to the Board that the fact of their having directed such an investigation was not only a proof of their desire to do justice to all parties, but also a pointed warning to Parochial Boards to take care that their proceedings, in relation to the matters which had been the subjects of that inquiry, should be such as would stand the test of investigation.

It was not until long after this Board, in dealing with the complaints from other parishes, had publicly intimated their dissent from the views of the Parochial Boards in the matter of religious instruction, that the Roman Catholics of Edinburgh began to move in that matter; and it is believed that when they commenced, in 1858 and 1859, to intimate objections to the course which the Parochial Board had till then pursued without objection, that Board began to give effect to those objections. At all events, in 1860, Mr. Campbell, who is an advocate and a Roman Catholic, and who conducted his own case before the commissioner, failed, when ample opportunity was afforded him, to establish any charge implicating the Parochial Board or its officers in an attempt or intention to make proselytes, either in the poorhouse or amongst the children boarded out in the country.

The practice of "boarding out" pauper children is liable to be misunderstood, and may be supposed to be the same as what has been called "farming out." It is therefore right to explain it.

The system of boarding out pauper orphans and deserted children, as well as the children of immoral or grossly dissipated parents, from whom it is desirable to separate them, or of parents who utterly neglect their children and allow them to go about the streets begging, has for a considerable number of years been adopted in most of the large urban parishes in Scotland; and its beneficial results have led to its being gradually extended. The children are boarded, either singly or two or three together, with persons of the working class residing in healthy localities, and selected by an officer of the Parochial Board, who is specially charged with the duty of superintending those children and visiting them periodically, or whenever there may be any particular reason for doing so. The cost of the board and lodging, and of the clothing, &c., provided by the parish, exceeds what it would be if they were collected together in the poorhouse or other such establishment; but the results, both physical and moral, have made that additional outlay an ultimate gain, not only to the children, but to the parish. The health of the children is greatly

greatly improved; they become more robust and active; mutual attachment generally grows up between them and the nurse or the family with whom they reside; their domestic feelings are awakened or quickened; they see the struggle maintained by all around them to preserve their independence, and they learn how highly it is prized; in short, they acquire to a great extent the habits and feelings of the persons amongst whom they are brought up, and for the most part they melt into the mass of the population with a somewhat similar love of independence and readiness to work for it, and with little disposition or tendency to revert to pauperism. On the other hand, children brought up in a poorhouse, and knowing hardly any other mode of life than pauperism, are prone to revert to it, and to regard the poorhouse as their natural home. The system of boarding out the pauper children of the classes referred to is thus pursued with a view to the benefit of the children, of the parish, and of the community, and with considerable success.

The inspector of the City Parish of Edinburgh having made his report, dated the 7th of May 1862,* on the list of children boarded out by that parish, which had been sent to this Board by Dr. Marshall, directions were given to one of the senior clerks to compare the extracts from the parochial records, of which that report chiefly consists, with the original documents. This he has completed, and he certifies their accuracy. As that report is unavoidably voluminous, an abstract of it has been prepared,† which is printed in a parallel column with Dr. Marshall's list, and in which the names of the children have been numbered with a view to facilitate reference. To that abstract, and the analysis subjoined to it, the Board would direct attention, while they abstain from making any comment.

* *See* page 222.

† *See* page 214.

The Board adhere to the opinion expressed in their minute of 21 May ‡, that the effect of their calling periodically for such returns of pauper children as the Roman Catholic clergy propose, must be to make this Board responsible for the detection and rectification of any defect in the arrangements for the religious instruction of each individual pauper child; and that they could not acquit themselves of the responsibility which would thus be imposed upon them. If such returns were made to this Board, they have not the means of deciding on the fitness or unfitness of many of the local arrangements, which may depend mainly upon local circumstances; but the local authorities having supplied the information called for, would assume, and would be entitled to assume, that this Board had acquiesced in every arrangement to which they did not intimate an objection. That acquiescence would not only be a ready answer to any complaint, but it would tend to deter poor persons from lodging complaints with this Board. This is not a mere speculative view of the matter; it is founded on experience. The grounds above stated were precisely those on which the Board, having called in 1852 for returns of the children boarded out by the Parochial Boards, considered it their duty, after one year's experience, to discontinue them.

‡ *See* page 235.

There appears to be much misapprehension in the minds of the Roman Catholic clergy with regard to the powers and duties of this Board. They possess, in relation to the administration of the Poor Laws, only such powers as are conferred upon them by the Act 8 & 9 Vict., c. 83, by which the Board of Supervision was instituted; and that statute does not anywhere refer specially to the religious instruction of pauper children. It provides, however (sec. 69), that "it shall be lawful for the Parochial Board to make provision for the education of poor children who are themselves or whose parents are objects of parochial relief." Doubts having arisen as to the nature and extent of the obligations imposed upon Parochial Boards by that clause, and as to the legal right and duty of this Board to consider education as a part of the relief which Parochial Boards are by law required to give to pauper children, the Board took the opinion of counsel, and were advised "that a provision for education enters as a legal element into the amount of parochial relief to be afforded to pauper children, whether directly to themselves, or indirectly through their parents." The Board therefore intimated, in their circular of the 16th February 1854,§ "that, in accordance with that opinion, the Board of Supervision will in future consider the provision made for education as an element in judging of the adequacy of relief in cases where poor persons with children complain that the relief afforded is inadequate."

§ *See* page 6.

It is only, then, inasmuch as "it enters as a legal element into the amount of parochial relief to be afforded to pauper children" that this Board has any power or authority to deal with the question of education; and their dealings with it must consequently be regulated in the same manner as their dealings with any other question of the adequacy of relief.

The powers and duties of this Board with reference to such questions are defined in the 74th section of the statute, and are limited to receiving and investigating complaints lodged with them by persons who consider the relief afforded them inadequate. If the Board find the complaint well founded, and the grounds of it are not removed, they are, by a minute, to declare that in their opinion the poor person has a just cause of action against the parish; but they have no power or authority to issue an order requiring the Parochial Board to remove the ground of the complaint; neither does the statute contemplate or countenance the interference of the Board (unless upon complaint made to them) with the exercise by a Parochial Board of its own judgment and discretion with reference to the nature, the form, or the amount of the relief, including education, which is to be afforded to any pauper.

But although this Board have no power to issue orders overriding the authority and

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discretion of the local Boards in such matters, they have frequently, when disposing of complaints made to them, taken advantage of the occasion to announce in their minutes, opinions as to the principles by which Parochial Boards ought to be guided; * and they have circulated the minutes containing those expressions of their opinion to all the Parochial Boards, as well as reproduced them in their Annual Reports to the Secretary of State, which were laid before Parliament. The disposition which the Parochial Boards generally have felt to adopt and act upon the carefully considered opinions thus promulgated, and also, perhaps, a perception of the inconvenience to themselves which could hardly fail to result from disregarding them, have led to their being accepted without opposition. But it is a mistake to consider those opinions as orders which Parochial Boards are under a legal obligation to obey; for this Board has no power to issue any order superseding the exercise by a Parochial Board of its own discretion, with regard to the amount of relief, or of anything entering as a legal element into that amount; and they have no authority to interfere in any such matter unless upon a complaint, which is in effect an appeal from the decision of the Parochial Board. The jurisdiction in this respect which they derive from the statute, and they have no other, is exclusively appellate in its character.

* *See* pages 2-5.

The Board, however, consider themselves entitled to hold that relief may be inadequate by reason of improper conditions annexed to it; as, for example, conditions repugnant to the religious belief of the recipient; and if a complaint were made to that effect, which in the opinion of the Board was well founded, and the ground of it were not removed by the Parochial Board, it would be competent to this Board to issue a minute declaring that the poor person had in their opinion a just cause of action against the parish. Beyond the formal expression of that opinion, which opens the door of the Court of Session to the pauper, this Board have no power to proceed, nor is it expedient that they should have any such power. The possession by this Board of a power to issue orders regulating the amount and nature of the relief to be afforded in each case, would be a supercession of the authority and discretion of the local Boards, and would involve an amount of centralization, such as has never, it is believed, been attempted in any country that has Poor Laws.

Such is the position of this Board in relation to questions of the adequacy or inadequacy of the out-door relief, including education, afforded to paupers by the Parochial Board; but with regard to poorhouses, their position is different.

Poorhouses are managed according to established rules, regulating the diet, accommodation, and other matters, which are presumed to ensure adequate relief to the inmates; and if that end is not attained, it must be either because the rules are insufficient, or because they are infringed.

By the statute already referred to (sect. 64),† the Parochial Boards are required to frame rules and regulations for the management of their respective poorhouses,—subject, however, to approval by this Board; but no power is conferred upon this Board to issue rules or orders relating to the management of a poorhouse. The initiative in framing rules remains with the local Boards. The Board of Supervision may have influence enough with the local Boards to induce them to adopt rules framed by this Board, but they have no authority to order their adoption. In point of fact, however, the Rules and Regulations for the Management of Poorhouses now in force in Scotland, were framed by this Board, and adopted by the local Boards. Those rules, which were promulgated in February 1850,‡ are founded in a great measure on the "General Consolidated Order," issued by the Poor Law Commissioners in England, in July 1847; and they secure, it is believed, as great facilities for the religious instruction of Roman Catholic adult inmates in the poorhouse as are provided by the English order referred to; while the rules in the two countries relating to the religious instruction of the children of Roman Catholics in the poorhouse, and the admission of Roman Catholic ministers for that purpose, are identical in their import, and almost in their terms.

† *See* page 1.

‡ *See* page 1.

If the Rules and Regulations are sufficient, then the only question that can arise is, whether they have been duly observed, or improperly infringed, by the persons responsible for the management of the poorhouse. Every charge imputing to the Parochial Board of Edinburgh or its officers, proceedings with a view to make a proselyte of any Roman Catholic child in the poorhouse, was fully investigated by the Commissioner in 1860,§ and was reported by him to be unfounded. It has already been stated, that for nine years after the Rules and Regulations referred to had been in operation, the Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh did not take advantage of the facilities afforded them for the religious instruction of the children in the poorhouse. It was not till July 1859‖ that a priest began to come regularly for that purpose; but thereafter he came once a week. If some of those children thus situated in the midst of a far more numerous body of Protestant children should have acquired a preference for the faith of their associates, it could excite no surprise, and it would be unreasonable to assume that such a result implied improper proceedings on the part of the Parochial Board and its officers. But it is a remarkable fact, that no case has been brought to the notice of this Board by complaint of parents or relations, or in any other manner, in which it is even alleged that any child of Roman Catholic parents had been made a proselyte in the poorhouse of the city of Edinburgh at any time during those nine years. The only complaint containing such an allegation¶ that has ever been received at this Board, with reference to that poorhouse, is of a later date, and refers to a time subsequent to July 1859, when the priest commenced to come regularly (once a week) for the purpose of instructing the children in the poorhouse.

§ *See* page 88.

‖ *See* page 95.

¶ *See* page 107.

The

Miscellaneous.

The inspector reports that, of *fifty-one* children of Roman Catholics who were chargeable to the City Parish of Edinburgh on the 14th of July 1862, either in the poorhouse or boarded out, there were in the poorhouse *twenty-eight*, of whom *thirteen*, being above five years of age, were attending the Roman Catholic clergyman's instructions in the poorhouse. The remaining *twenty-three* were boarded out. Of these, *three* are boarded in Edinburgh, within an easy distance of a Roman Catholic school and chapel; *six* are boarded in the vicinity of Dalkeith, where there is a Roman Catholic chapel and a Roman Catholic school, taught by a female teacher, which they attend; *nine* are boarded at Carstairs, where there is a Roman Catholic chapel and a Roman Catholic school, also taught by a female teacher, which was opened in 1862, and which they attend; *four*, of one family, are boarded at Fisherrow, where they were placed by their relations; and *one* (an illegitimate child) is boarded at Howgate, where she was placed by the special desire of her mother, who wishes her to be brought up as a Protestant.

None of the twenty-three children boarded out have been removed to where they now are from any other place where they had previously been boarded, except *two* brothers, who are stated to have been removed from Loanhead to the vicinity of Dalkeith, at the request of a relation, on the 7th December 1860; and *one* (six years of age) removed in like manner from Loanhead to the vicinity of Dalkeith, at the request of the Roman Catholic priest, on the 18th April 1862.

This Board must confess their inability to reconcile with these facts the allegations of the Roman Catholic clergy against the Parochial Board of Edinburgh.

The Roman Catholic clergy have entirely misapprehended the motives which influenced the Board in requesting to be informed what particular case was referred to in the fourth paragraph of their "Representation." The case of Elizabeth Gillon, which occurred in 1858*, had been brought before the House of Lords, had there been discussed, and the particulars explained. A doubt arose at the Board whether it could be the same case that was again referred to. The inquiry was consequently made, and it has been ascertained that it was still the same case. As the whole of the documents connected with that case which were before the Board, when they examined and disposed of it, have been included in the papers prepared for the House of Lords, it is unnecessary to enter into details.

* *See* page 50.

It would be unjust to so respectable an officer as the house governor of the City of Edinburgh Poorhouse, to pass unnoticed the remarks of the Roman Catholic clergy on a wrong entry in the Poorhouse Register, and on the observations of this Board with regard to it, in their minute of the 28th November 1861.† This Board considered it their duty to comment on that error in terms of censure, and they pointed out that it might probably be represented as a wrong entry made for a purpose; but this Board did not then, and do not now, see any sufficient reason for imputing to the house governor, who is responsible for the Register, a sinister intention. It appeared to them that a single error in a register, in which there are some thousands of entries annually, might have occurred without making it necessary to impute to a man and officer of unimpeached integrity fraudulent proceedings, from which he could not hope to derive any advantage, and with regard to a matter in which he had no personal interest.

† *See* page 115.

The Roman Catholic clergy, in their "Representation,"‡ complain that no inspector or other officer "convicted of proselytising Roman Catholic children," has been dismissed by this Board, and in their "Reply"§ they seek to justify that complaint, but do not specify even one instance. The Board can only repeat that, so far as they are aware, no inspector or other officer of any Parochial Board has ever been convicted of any such offence.

‡ *See* page 211.

§ *See* page 239.

Dr. Marshall, writing on behalf of the Roman Catholic clergy of Edinburgh,‖ imputes to the Parochial Board of that parish a spirit so hostile to the Roman Catholics, and so vindictive, as, in his opinion, to justify the anticipation that it would treat the Roman Catholic poor with severity, because he had complied with the request of this Board to send them a list of names. It can hardly be necessary to say, that this Board are not aware of any grounds for such an imputation, and believe it to be altogether unfounded. But as a spirit so discreditable has been attributed to that Board, it is right to state that it has acted with praiseworthy moderation and forbearance towards the Roman Catholic clergy in circumstances calculated to provoke resentment. Two of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Edinburgh, who have been successively selected by their ecclesiastical superiors to give religious instruction to the Roman Catholic adults and children in the poorhouse, have given just cause of offence to the Parochial Board, by surreptitiously baptizing, as Roman Catholics, the children of Protestant inmates,¶ thus violating the established rules, and the conditions on which those reverend gentlemen were admitted, and, at the same time, offensively interfering with the discipline of the church to which those inmates belong. Yet the Parochial Board of Edinburgh has not taken any steps to resent those repeated instances of misconduct. It is obvious, however, that such proceedings, which have not been confined to Edinburgh,** are calculated to provoke the resentment, not only of the Parochial Board, but also of large numbers of Protestants, as the reverend gentlemen themselves must have been well aware; and it is to be regretted that they should thus have challenged antagonism and excited distrust of their own good faith in their dealings. It is also much to be regretted, that after the attention of Dr. Marshall and the Roman Catholic clergy had been directed to this subject by this Board's minute of the 21st May,†† they should not, in their reply of the 28th June,‡‡ have expressed any disapprobation of those proceedings, or any desire to discourage them.

‖ *See* page 217.

¶ *See* pages 92, 93, & 210.

** *See* pages 25–32.

†† *See* page 239.

‡‡ *See* page 239.

Miscellaneous.

The Board adhere to the opinion expressed in their minute of the 21st May, that it would not be expedient to leave the Poorhouse Register, for which the House Governor is responsible, open to general inspection in the absence of all responsible officers.

* *See* page 243.

The Board desire, further, to record that the chairman laid before them a statement* containing a letter to him from Lord Vaux of Harrowden, together with a copy of his private letter to the Duke of Argyll, of the 10th June 1861,† which was placed by his Grace in the hands of Lord Vaux, and which appeared to have influenced his Lordship in relinquishing the intention he had previously entertained of moving for certain papers, and they find that the chairman's letter to the Duke of Argyll above referred to does not contain any such passages as are alleged in the "Reply" of the Roman Catholic clergy, and in Dr. Marshall's letter of the 7th July 1862, to be quotations taken from it.

† *See* page 245.

Greenock, 1862-63.

PARISH OF GREENOCK—1862-63.

PETITION OF THE REVEREND WILLIAM GORDON AND OTHERS, AS TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN BOARDED OUT.

No. I.—Petition of the Reverend *William Gordon* and others, 5 September 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of the Reverend *William Gordon*, the Reverend *Charles Reid*, the Reverend *Michael Condon*, and the Reverend *Joseph Small*, the Roman Catholic Clergymen of Greenock and Cartsdyke.

Humbly showeth,

That your petitioners, along with the whole Roman Catholic population under their charge, amounting to upwards of 7,000, are deeply aggrieved by the long-continued proselytising of Roman Catholic pauper children by the Parochial Board of Greenock, chiefly effected by sending them to reside with Protestants, at distances of many miles from any Catholic School or chapel.

That relying on the Minute of the Board of Supervision, dated 13th February 1862, hitherto entirely disregarded by said parochial Board, notwithstanding every remonstrance on the part of the Roman Catholic managers, your petitioners requested Mr. Patrick O'Neil, one of said managers, to make a formal motion, applicable to certain of these children who were known to your petitioners to be in the course of being proselytised. That accordingly, Mr. O'Neil, on the 26th of August last, made the following motion, at the monthly meeting of the committee of management of said Board:—

"That it is the opinion of the Committee of Management of the Greenock Parochial Board that the Roman Catholic pauper orphans who are boarded out at Luss and Strachur be removed to Roman Catholic families, say Rothesay, or some other place convenient, where there are a Roman Catholic church and school, agreeably to the Minute of the Board of Supervision, dated at Edinburgh, the 13th February 1862."

That the former of these places is at a distance of 10 and the latter of 20 miles from any Catholic school or chapel; and that the children there sent are boarded with Protestants, and carefully proselytised and brought up in the Protestant religion.

That said motion having been duly seconded by Mr. John M'Greckin, was opposed partly on the ground, of the truth of which there could be no dispute, that its adoption "would be to reverse the policy of the Board," partly on the ground, altogether fictitious and untrue, that "experience had taught the Board that children boarded in Roman Catholic families were brought up to be perfect pests to society;" as also on the further feigned pretext of its being for the advantage of the children in regard to "health, education, and the acquiring of industrious habits," to retain them at Luss and Strachur, although it was pointed out by Mr. O'Neil that these objects could be equally well attained by boarding the children with Catholics in many other places; and he offered to guarantee that suitable families in suitable localities would be provided, without additional charge to the Board.

That a majority of said committee of management, however, decided to retain said children at Luss and Strachur.

That your petitioners submit that this decision, and the removal of these children from their parish for the purpose of proselytising them, is in violation of the law of Scotland, and a grievance and intolerable offence not only to the children proselytised but to the Roman Catholic ratepayers and population of this country.

In corroboration of this, they beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the Board of Supervision

Supervision to their Minute of 14th August last, read at the very meeting at which this decision was pronounced, refusing liberty to the Roman Catholic children in poorhouses to attend Divine worship in Catholic chapels in the vicinity, on the ground that "the statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, appears to contemplate that the religious instruction of the inmates of a poorhouse shall be conducted in the poorhouse; and in the 64th section has made provision for that purpose, but has nowhere provided for any other mode of giving such instruction." Greenock, 1862-63.

If the Board of Supervision finds itself obliged to adopt so strict and rigorous a construction of the statute, where the effect is to exclude the Catholic children in almost every poorhouse in Scotland from all access to the rites of their religion, Catholics may surely complain that a system of removing Catholic children from their legal parishes to private houses, which is quite as little contemplated by the statute, and is proved to be made subservient to the most illegal purposes, should be tolerated by that Board. It humbly appears to the petitioners that if the provision made in section 64 must be held to exclude every other means of attaining the same end, the provision in section 65, by which it is made lawful to board the poor of one parish in the "poorhouse" of another should protect the Catholic children of Greenock against being boarded with the villagers of Luss and Strachur, to be brought up in the Protestant religion.

That your petitioners need hardly add, what universal experience has proved, that nothing is more destructive to the children themselves than this attempt of parochial Boards to proselytise them; that it usually ends in the subversion of all religious belief in their minds, and in their moral ruin, and perhaps more than anything else has contributed to the spread of infidelity and licentiousness among the lower classes in Scotland.

That your petitioners beg it to be understood that they are unable to say whether other Catholic children of the parish of Greenock besides those ascertained to be at Luss and Strachur may not now be in a similar position, and earnestly request the Board of Supervision to make inquiry regarding such children. They have also most respectully to submit that free access to the parochial registers should be permitted, and that measures should be taken for repressing the proselytising of Roman Catholic children, similar to those employed by the Board to enforce obedience to the law in other respects.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that it may please the Board of Supervision to order the immediate recall of the Roman Catholic children boarded at Luss, Strachur, and other places out of the parish of Greenock, or with Protestants in that parish; and to allow free access to the parochial registers; and to adopt such measures as will prevent the proselytising of pauper Roman Catholic children in time to come.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(signed) *William Gordon*, *Charles F. Reid*, *Michael Condon*, *Joseph Small*, Roman Catholic Clergymen.

Greenock, 5 September 1862.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *William Gordon* and others, Roman Catholic Clergymen.

Rev. Sirs, Greenock, 8 September 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of petition to this Board by you and other Roman Catholic clergymen of Greenock, regarding Roman Catholic pauper children boarded at Luss and other places, which I shall submit to the Board of Supervision at their next meeting.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor.

Sir, Greenock, 12 September 1862.

I ENCLOSE herewith a copy of a petition presented to this Board by the Roman Catholic Clergymen of Greenock and Cartsdyke*, regarding the Roman Catholic pauper children of the parish of Greenock, boarded at Luss, Strachur, and other places; and I have to request that you will submit the same to the Parochial Board of Greenock, and furnish me with any observations which they may have to offer in reference thereto.

* No. I.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Greenock, 1862-63.

No. IV.—Petition of the Reverend *William Gordon* and others, to the Board of Supervision.

Greenock, 14 October 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of the Reverends *William Gordon, Charles Reid, Michael Condon,* and *Joseph Small,* the Roman Catholic Clergymen of Greenock and Cartsdyke.

Humbly showeth,

That your petitioners, on the 5th of September, forwarded to the Board of Supervision a petition, praying that the Board would order the "immediate recal" of certain Roman Catholic children sent illegally to a distance from their parish, or boarded with Protestants within that parish, and who are thereby necessarily brought up in the Protestant religion. That it would appear, from reports published in the newspapers, that this petition was sent by the Board of Supervision to the inspector of the parish of Greenock on the 12th of September, with a request that he would submit the same to the Parochial Board, and furnish the Board of Supervision with any observations which they might have to offer in reference thereto. That on the last day of said month, this petition, having come before the Parochial Board or its Committee of Management, was referred to another committee, to be reported upon to said first-named committee at the end of another month. That the committee appointed for this purpose was composed of the Reverend Mr. Robertson, one of the Established clergymen of Greenock, and seven other Protestant gentlemen, most of them known for their extreme hostility to the Catholic religion, one of whom had already stigmatised the petition as containing "abominable" reflections, imputations which could only come from "a very base mind," and otherwise in the coarsest and most unjustifiable language. That your petitioners were well aware that the effect of their petition would be to give a powerful and instant stimulus to the speedy proselytising of these children, and that unless the Board of Supervision directed their immediate return to the poorhouse of their parish, your petitioners, in applying to said Board, incurred the greatest danger of contributing to render certain what they desired to prevent. That accordingly, if the statement of the inspector, made at said meeting of the 30th ultimo, is to be relied on, one of the orphans in question had in the interval been brought, to a great extent at least, to profess an inclination towards Protestantism; and your petitioners have no doubt that a similar report regarding the others, more or less warranted by the success of the efforts to induce them to change their religion, will be forthcoming when required. In fact, your petitioners have caused the Roman Catholic orphans placed at Luss to be visited; and they find that, though the Greenock Parochial Board disclaim all desire of proselytising, yet they have carefully instructed the woman in charge to see that these orphans learn their religion from the "Shorter Catechism," that they be regularly sent to the Presbyterian Sabbath School, and to the Presbyterian Church; and they learn, per the schoolmaster, to whose tuition two of the orphans are entrusted, that he also must teach them the Presbyterian Catechism: and whilst the Greenock Board have affected to be so very particular about the houses in which Roman Catholic orphans should be lodged, your petitioners find these Roman Catholic children placed in a ruinous and damp hovel, utterly unfit for human habitation.

That your petitioners humbly submit to the Board of Supervision, that in such complaints as the present, to allow time and opportunity to the Parochial Board to hasten on and complete the task of proselytism, is in effect a refusal to take any step to prevent or to discourage its practice, and, on the contrary, must effectually deter from all application to said Board to interfere on behalf of Roman Catholic children. They most humbly submit that the illegal removal of these children from their parish, and their being placed with Protestants, should have been and should now be immediately recalled, pending any inquiry regarding their future destination. They have also most humbly to submit, whether the offence of proselytising Roman Catholic children should alone, of all the offences against the rights of the poor, be exempted by the Board of Supervision from punishment; and they respectfully beg to state their conviction, and that of the entire Roman Catholic population of Scotland, that until this offence be punished equally with others, and access likewise allowed to the register containing the religion of paupers, there is a total absence of any check or discouragement to the proselytising of Roman Catholic children.

May it therefore please the Board of Supervision to order the immediate return to the poorhouse of Greenock of all Roman Catholic children boarded at Luss, Strachur, and other places out of the parish, or with Protestants in that parish; and further, to punish the proselytising of these children, alike with other offences against the poor; and to allow access to the register in which the religion of paupers is or ought to be entered; and otherwise to take steps to prevent the proselytising of Roman Catholic children?

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(signed) *William Gordon,*
Charles F. Reid,
Michael Condon,
Joseph Small,
Roman Catholic Clergymen.

Greenock, 14 October 1862.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *William Gordon.*

Reverend Sir, Greenock, 17 October 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of petition, by you and other Roman Catholic clergymen of Greenock, dated 14th October, complaining of the proselytising of Roman Catholic children by the Parochial Board, which will receive the consideration of the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell,*
Pro Secretary

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor.

Sir, Greenock, 17 October 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed petition of the Rev. William Gordon and others, dated 14th October, complaining of the proselytising of Roman Catholic children by the Parochial Board, for the observations of that Board; and I am to call for an explanation of the reason why the Parochial Board have not yet sent their observations on the petition transmitted to them on the 26th September.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell,*
Pro Secretary.

P.S.—You will be good enough to return the petition along with the observations.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, Greenock, 18 October 1862.

YOUR letter, with the complaint or memorial of the Roman Catholic clergymen, has just been received; and in reply I have to state that a Committee was appointed to inquire into and draw up an answer to the first petition, and to report to the monthly meeting, which will be held on Tuesday the 28th instant.

The second petition will also be submitted to the same committee.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Malcom.*

No. VIII.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, dated 22 October 1862.

Greenock.

* * * *

A LETTER from the Inspector, dated 18th October, respecting petitions of the Rev. William Gordon and other Roman Catholic clergymen, was submitted, and continued.

No. IX.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 29 October 1862.

YOU will herewith receive replies, &c. to the memorials of the Roman Catholic clergymen.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Malcom.*

Enclosure 1, in No. IX.

At Greenock, and within the Parochial Board Rooms there, on Tuesday the 28th day of October 1862.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Committee of Management of the Greenock Parochial Board was held this evening.

Present:—Provost Grieve, Rev. Mr. Robertson, Messrs. Frazer, O'Neill, M'Guckin, Shaw, Arbuckle, Cooke, M'Williams, M'Vicar, Hendry, Thom, Black, A. Fleming, Hair, Jamieson, Paterson, Wilson, M'Clure, Thomson, Scott, M'Ilwraith, Crawford, Niven, and Lamont; Provost Grieve, chairman.

Greenock, 1862-63.

The minutes of last monthly meeting having been read, and approved,

The following answer to the memorial of the Roman Catholic clergymen was read, and adopted:—

Statement of the Committee of Management of the Parochial Board of Greenock, in answer to the Memorial of the Roman Catholic Clergymen, sent down by the Board of Supervision for their consideration.

The burden of this memorial consists of three charges, brought against the conduct of the Board:—

1. It is stated that the Roman Catholic population feel aggrieved by the long-continued system of proselytising carried on by the Board towards Roman Catholic pauper children.

2. It is insinuated that the Board have disregarded the Minute of 14th February 1862.

3. It is insinuated that access to the Parochial Register has been denied them.

In answer to these charges, the Committee would submit the following simple statement of facts:—

1. There are at present 19 Roman Catholic children chargeable on the Board. Of these, there are 12 boarded in Greenock, all of them, with one exception, being boarded in Roman Catholic families—the exception being John Quigley, a child of two years of age, who was placed in charge of a Protestant nurse selected by his own relatives; one is boarded in Port Glasgow, and two in Helensburgh, in both of which places there are either Roman Catholic places of worship, or, at all events, where they are within easy access of Roman Catholic priests. Of the remaining four, three are boarded at Luss, and one in Strachur.

This statement the Committee deem an ample refutation of the rash charge, so recklessly advanced, that they have been guilty of a continued system of proselytising.

2. In answer to the second charge, in which it is insinuated that they have disregarded the Minute of February 1862, they have to state that, since that date, no Roman Catholic child has been boarded out of Greenock. The three children at Luss were placed there in September 1856; the girl at Strachur was placed there in December 1861. Till within the last few months, no exception to their place of abode was taken by the Roman Catholic members of the Board. The children are well cared for, and have formed an attachment to the persons with whom they are lodged; and being themselves loth to be removed, the Committee think it would be cruel, harsh, and unjust to insist upon it. They are confirmed in this opinion by the fact that two of them, being respectively 12 and 10 years of age, will soon cease to be chargeable. The Committee would further add, that the girl lodged at Strachur states that her father was a member of the Church of England: she was at first boarded with her grandmother (a Roman Catholic), in Greenock, one of whose acts was to pawn all the clothing provided for her and her brother by the Board—the girl coming of her own accord to the poorhouse, requesting admission.

In boarding out so many children in the town of Greenock, the Committee do not care to conceal that they are acting in obedience to the Minute of February 1862, and against their own well-considered opinions. They do not conceive it to be a "feigned pretext that it tends to promote the health, education, and the acquiring of industrious habits on the part of the children," to have them boarded in the country, rather than in the wynds of a town or the wards of a poorhouse. They are of that opinion still. In times past, when boarding Roman Catholic children in the country, they have invariably offered to place them with decent Roman Catholic families, when such could be found. From the general habits of the Roman Catholic population, it is very hard to find families of respectability, even in towns, willing to board pauper children—in the country it is next to impossible. It is stated in the memorial, that to board Roman Catholic children in Protestant families "usually ends in the subversion of all religious belief in their minds, and in their moral ruin, and perhaps, more than anything else, has contributed to the spread of infidelity and licentiousness among the lower classes in Scotland." The Committee consider this very extraordinary remark irrelevant to the point at issue: were it the question at issue, the Committee, along with the vast majority of the people of Scotland, would be found to be of a very different opinion.

The Committee do not deem themselves called upon to follow the memorialists in their statements upon the Minute of August 14th, nor do they see how it in any way bears upon the question.

3. In answer to the third charge, in which it is insinuated that access to the Parochial Registers has been denied them, they have simply to state that the insinuation is unfounded. The registers have at all times been open to their inspection.

After the above statement of facts, the Committee think they have just reason to feel aggrieved by the intemperate language used, and the unfounded insinuation thrown out against them by the memorialists.

The affairs of the Board are managed, gratuitously, by gentlemen of equal honour and of characters unblemished, and holding a social position quite as good as the individuals by whom the memorial purports to be signed. They have to regret that, in that memorial, language

language is used and insinuations thrown out which, happily, it is not customary for one gentleman to use in his intercourse with, or gravely, without very undoubted proof, to bring against another.

The Committee beg to append a list of the Roman Catholic children chargeable on the Board, specifying respectively the dates of admission, the parishes in which they reside, and the families (Roman Catholic or others) with whom they lodge.

The Inspector next read a letter from the Board of Supervision, of date 17th October 1862, with accompanying petition of the Rev. William Gordon and others, dated 14th October, and the following answer:—

Statement of the Committee of Management of the Parochial Board of Greenock, in answer to the second Memorial of the Roman Catholic Clergymen of Greenock.

1. The memorialists complain of the composition of the Sub-Committee appointed to prepare a statement in answer to their memorial.

2. They complain of undue delay in preparing and transmitting that statement, and insinuate that that delay was purposely incurred to gain time to complete the work of proselytising.

3. They complain that the woman with whom the children lodge in the village of Luss was instructed to train them in the Protestant faith; and further, that the house in which they live is a damp ruinous hovel, utterly unfit for human habitation.

4. Pending an inquiry into the truth or untruth of their allegations, they petition the Board of Supervision to inflict pains and penalties on the Committee of Management.

1. In answer to these statements, the Committee have to remark that the memorial was concocted by four Roman Catholic priests; and they cannot see that they were swerving from the strict line of duty in appointing one Protestant clergyman, along with other gentlemen, to prepare an answer to that memorial.

They would not for a moment do the Board of Supervision the injustice to suppose that they concur with the Roman Catholic priests in holding the Protestant clergy and gentlemen of Greenock in such low repute as to believe that they would be guilty of so paltry an artifice as to tell a deliberate untruth, even though tempted by the prospect of gaining the accession of a pauper child to the ranks of their faith. Further, they would observe that it matters little by whom an answer to a memorial is prepared, provided it be an honest and truthful one; and further, they need not remark that, although prepared by a Sub-Committee before being transmitted to Edinburgh, it in point of fact becomes their answer, and not simply the answer of the members by whom it was prepared.

2. The Committee have to state that no undue delay was incurred in preparing their statement. The memorial was submitted to the first meeting of the Committee after it was received; by it a Sub-Committee was appointed; their answer is prepared, and will be laid before the Committee at their next meeting, and forthwith be transmitted to the Board of Supervision.

As to the insinuation thrown out, that the delay was purposely incurred to complete the work of proselytising, the Committee have to remark that it bears an untruth on the face of it. If the work of proselytising has been going on at all, as is alleged, it has been going on for the last six years. They cannot understand why the memorialists should now be in such hot haste as to chafe at the delay necessary for the memorial to pass through the fitting forms observed by all well-conducted Boards; nor can they see how the lapse of a month should so facilitate or expedite the work of conversion as to cause any well-grounded alarm. The Roman Catholic clergymen greatly exaggerate the influence of their memorial, while they remark that they are well aware that it will give an instant and powerful stimulus to the speedy proselytising of these children. The Committee flatter themselves that they discharge the duty entrusted to them honestly and impartially, uninfluenced by the views or by the course of action any body of individuals may be pleased to pursue. The Committee, though the memorialists would seem to be better informed of their proceedings than they are themselves, have had no communication with the children whatever since the memorial was received; with this exception, that the girl living at Strachur was seen by the Sub-Committee annually appointed to visit all the children boarded in the country, and that in the ordinary course of their visitation.

3. The Committee have to state that no special instructions were given to the woman at Luss, with whom the children lodge, to train them in the Protestant faith, nor the teacher to instruct them in the "Shorter Catechism," though it is quite likely that, without any directions from the Committee, they, along with other Protestant children living under the same roof, may have been instructed in the truths of the Bible. As to the house in which they live being "a damp ruinous tenement, utterly unfit for human habitation," the Committee have to state that, when visited by a Sub-Committee within the last three months, it was found not worse than many cottages in the country in which honest labourers bring up their families; and the best proof that it is not "unfit for human habitation" is the fact that, during their sojourn there, the children have been uniformly healthy and strong.

As it seems to be insinuated that the Board are careless in exercising a superintendence over children boarded in the country, to show how unfounded is the allegation, they

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have only to refer to the fact above alluded to, that a deputation is appointed every year to visit every child thus boarded out, and to report to the Committee. As a sample of the manner in which that visitation is carried on, the minute details into which the visiting committee enter, they beg to enclose the copy of a former report given in to the Managing Committee.

4. The memorialists petition the Board of Supervision to inflict pains and penalties on the Committee for the imaginary crime of proselytising, and that pending the result of an inquiry into the truth or untruth of the charge.

The Committee are by no means startled by the prayer of the petition. It is in perfect keeping with the intolerant spirit which has ever animated, and which, as recent events show, still animates the Roman Church, a church singularly well versed in the use of pains and penalties.

The Committee have only the greater reason to be grateful that (thanks to the heritage transmitted to them by their forefathers) the Roman Catholic Church does not bear rule in this realm.

Excerpt from the Minute, by

(signed) *John Malcolm*,
Inspector of Poor, Parish of Greenock.

Roman Catholic Children chargeable to Greenock.

NAME.	AGE.	ENROLLED.	BOARDED IN	FAMILIES.
Thomas Wilson	18	December 1854	Port Glasgow	Roman Catholic.
Michael Moore	12	May - 1855	Greenock	Ditto.
Margaret Donnelly	10	April - 1856	Ditto	Ditto.
Margaret Weston	8	September —	Luss	Protestant.
Mary Weston	10	— —	Ditto	Ditto.
James Weston	12	— —	Ditto	Ditto.
Francis M'Callum	9	April - 1857	Helensburgh	Roman Catholic.
Margaret M'Callum	7	— —	Ditto	Ditto.
Patrick Farmer	8	February - 1858	Greenock	Ditto.
Michael Farmer	5	— —	Ditto	Ditto.
Ann O'Bryan	12	November 1858	Ditto	Ditto.
Mary Ann M'Keer	12	May - 1859	Ditto	Ditto.
Sarah M'Keer	6	— —	Ditto	Ditto.
Mary Stowe*	9	December 1861	Strachur	Protestant.
John Quigley†	2	November 1860	Greenock	Ditto.
John M'Connell	11	July - 1861	Ditto	Roman Catholic.
Mary Kelly	11	August - 1862	Ditto	Ditto.
James M'Gown	5	September 1862	Ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Cavens‡	9	October 1862	Ditto	Poorhouse.

* This girl states that her father belonged to the Church of England, and she wishes to remain where she is.

† This child was placed by relatives with a Protestant nurse.

‡ This boy was placed by friends in the ragged school before he became chargeable to the Board. He has lately been removed to a poorhouse.

Enclosure 2, in No. IX.

REPORT of Visiting Committee to Parochial Board, referred to in Enclosure No. I.

IN obedience to the remit made to them, your Sub-Committee, accompanied by the inspector, visited the orphan children boarded in the country, and are glad to state that all the children, except one, in Kilmalcolm, who was evidently suffering under a scrofulous taint, appeared to be in robust health, and cheerful and contented.

The Sub-Committee deemed it their duty to inspect the sleeping accommodation provided for the children, and they are happy to say that the beds and bed-clothes were, on the whole, suitable and tidy; except in one instance, namely, in Luss, in which case a change is recommended.

The Sub-Committee inquired minutely at the children in regard to their diet, and on this point were satisfied. The fare, though homely and plain, is abundant, and the appearance of the children indicated the fact.

The Sub-Committee subjected the children, so far as their age and aptitude warranted, to a strict examination in regard to their industrial, secular, moral, and religious training. While there was nothing surprising in their attainments, nothing above mediocrity, still there was the evidence that the education, so far as it had gone, was based on moral and religious principles, and was certainly quite unsectarian.

The

The Sub-Committee was forcibly struck with the appearance of these children as compared with those in the poorhouse. Some were at field work, others, at the moment of your Sub-Committee's visit, were bathing in the strong saltwater opposite their dwellings, on Lochfine side, others were assisting in the curing of herrings, others were at play, in exuberant spirits, having nothing of that cowed look so painfully apparent in children brought up within the walls of a poorhouse.

While the Sub-Committee on the one hand urged the children to be respectful and obedient to their guardians, on the other, they impressed on the latter the duty for which they were accountable, to rear and train the children kindly, in a conscientious manner, and to the best of their ability.

The Sub-Committee was much impressed with the home influences that seem to have sprung up within these poor children, and with the affectionate regard in which they spoke of the people with whom they resided, addressing them by the endearing name of "mother," &c. There was no endeavour to create a favourable impression; the acts were spontaneous and natural. It was clear the object the cottars had in view, in keeping these children, was not so much to make gain by so doing, as to supply a want in their domestic arrangements which a child could furnish, such, for instance, as herding cattle, &c.; therefore, in the intervals of schooling, the Sub-Committee found that the children were invariably put to employment of some kind. From the very earliest period, these children are thus subjected to industrial training, and the Sub-Committee are convinced that these children are maintained at a much cheaper rate than they could be in Greenock; that they were in a course of discipline to obtain their future livelihood in a hardy and self-reliant manner, as agricultural labourers, farm servants, dairymaids, shepherds, fishermen, &c.

The Sub-Committee firmly believe that the future career of these children may be looked forward to as pregnant with benefit to themselves and their country, and as far surpassing their fellow unfortunates reared in poorhouses, who, as a matter of course, know nothing of home training, and generally, in after life, rely on others for prop and support.

In conclusion, the Sub-Committee recommend that, so far as possible, the children, male and female, with whose maintenance and support Greenock parish is burdened, should be brought up in the country and trained to agricultural pursuits; but, at same time, that a rigid supervision, so far as circumstances will permit, should be maintained over them by the Board.

No. X.—Minute of the Board of Supervision, dated 30 October 1862.

Greenock.

The petitions of the Rev. William Gordon and others, dated 5th September and 14th October, complaining of the proselytising of Roman Catholic children by the Parochial Board, which were before the Board on 25th September and 16th October, were again submitted, with a letter from the inspector, dated 29th October, and relative enclosures thereanent, and directed to be circulated.

No. XI.—Minute of the Board of Supervision, dated 13 November 1862.

Greenock.

The documents respecting Roman Catholic children which were before the Board on 30th October, having been circulated, were again submitted, and remitted to Mr. Peterkin, to inquire and report.

No. XII.—The Visiting Officer to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, Glasgow, 25 November 1862.

I enclose a Report as to the Greenock pauper children at Luss and Strachur. I hope it will be sufficient to enable the Board to determine the questions submitted to them. I went first to Greenock and examined the books, and then to Luss and Strachur. I have not taken formal statements, as the dates and facts spoke for themselves. I saw all the children separately, and got to Greenock to-day, when I completed my inquiries and saw the elder Stowes.

I have been detained longer than I thought I would have been; and if I had not taken a small boat, the fog having stopped the steam communication so far, I should have been unable to reach Greenock when I did to-day.

I shall be home on Saturday, when, if any further information is required, I shall be able to furnish it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. A. Peterkin.*

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Enclosure in No. XII.

REPORT by Visiting Officer as to cases of certain Children boarded by the Parish of Greenock, at Luss and at Strachur.

HAVING visited Greenock, Luss, and Strachur, and made inquiry in regard to the cases of the children Weston, at Luss, and the child Stowe, at Strachur, I have to report as follows:—

Case of the *Westons*, Luss.

The father and the mother of the Westons were, in the belief of the Inspector of Greenock, Roman Catholics. The mother married a second time, and on her death, Docherty, her second husband, threw the Westons on the parish. They were taken into the poorhouse; Margaret, two years and nine months old, on the 21st July 1856; Mary, aged four years, on the 29th July; and James, aged six years, also on the 29th July 1856. Their religious persuasion was not then entered in the Register, and still remains a blank. The cause assigned for this irregularity is, that there was a want of precise information in regard to it, and it has not since been made the subject of special inquiry. On the 18th December 1856, these three children were removed from the poorhouse and boarded with Mrs. Macintyre at Luss. They attend and have attended the week-day and Sunday schools of the place, and have also attended Protestant public worship. Since December 1856 they have not received any except Protestant religious instruction. They have no intelligible knowledge of the distinction between Roman Catholics and Protestants; they nevertheless express themselves against being brought up as Roman Catholics; and Mary, the youngest, not less decidedly than the others, states a desire that she should be allowed to remain where she now is, and to be as she now is. Their prejudices, natural or instilled, are opposed to the idea of becoming Roman Catholics; but if Mrs. Macintyre had been a Roman Catholic instead of a Protestant, they would not on that account wish to leave her. They are all healthy well-grown children, and are now respectively 8, 10, and 12 years of age. None of them have any recollection of circumstances prior to the time when they were in the poorhouse in 1856. Until recently informed, the parochial teacher states that he was not aware that the parents of the Westons were Roman Catholics.

Mrs. Macintyre's house externally is not in a good or satisfactory condition. Internally it is better than the houses of many poor cottars I have seen, and if a new roof were put upon it, it would be a sufficiently good residence of its kind. The bedding is sufficient. The girls have a kind of sofa-bed in the apartment Mrs. Macintyre occupies; and the boy has a bed in a separate apartment, which is also occupied by two labouring men.

Case of *Mary Stowe*, Strachur.

Widow Stowe was admitted to the roll in May 1857, on account of her three children; Helen, aged (at that date) ten; Daniel, eight, and Mary five. On the mother's death, Daniel and Mary were placed on the roll on 26th January 1860, and were then living with their maternal grandmother in the Cowgate, Greenock. Mary was removed to the poorhouse, 16th December 1861, and was entered in the register as a Roman Catholic, her last surviving parent, her mother, having been of that persuasion. Her father was an Englishman, and attended a Protestant place of worship. Mary was born in England, and the grandmother and Helen state, not however of their own knowledge, that she was baptized there by a Roman Catholic clergyman. On the 25th December 1861, Mary was transferred from the poorhouse, and sent to Strachur to board with Campbell Mackay, at the Lodge of Strachur House. The grandmother, a Roman Catholic, was placed in the poorhouse on the 11th July 1862. During the time Mary has resided at Strachur, she has attended a Protestant shool, and received there the usual religious instruction imparted to children, but she has not attended Protestant public worship. She has no intelligible knowledge of any distinction between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and when I first questioned her, she expressed herself as being indifferent whether she should be the one or the other; but when I saw her the next day, she expressed a desire to be as her father was; and as to a change being made in her residence, she said she was well enough as she was. She stated her age to be nine, but if she was five in May 1857, she must now be ten years of age. She is well grown and very healthy looking.

Her sister Helen, 15 years of age and now in service in Greenock, attends the Roman Catholic chapel, and professes to be of that persuasion; and stated to me that it was her desire that Mary should be a Roman Catholic. Daniel, also in service in Greenock, and now 13 years of age, likewise attends the Roman Catholic chapel, and expressed to me his desire to the same effect.

Reported by

(signed) *W. A. Peterkin*, Visiting Officer.

Glasgow, 25 November 1862.

No. XIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *William Gordon.* Greenock, 1862-63.

Rev. Sir, Greenock, 5 December 1862.*

With reference to the petitions by you and other Roman Catholic clergymen of Greenock, dated 5th September and 14th October, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to intimate to you that, seeing that the children, Margaret, Mary, and James Weston, have for six years been brought up as Protestants, and express great repugnance to being transfered to the Roman Catholics, the Board cannot now interfere for the purpose of having them converted to the Roman Catholic faith. In the case of Mary Stowe, the Board are of opinion that she ought to be removed from Strachur, either to the house of a Roman Catholic family, or to the poorhouse.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XIV.—Petition of *William* and *Peter Weston* to the Board of Supervision, 24 December 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of *William Weston*, aged 19, residing at No. 47, Main-street, East Greenock' and *Peter Weston*, residing at same place.

Humbly showeth,

That your petitioners have heard with the deepest grief of a sentence of the Board of Supervision confirming the proselytising by the Parochial Board of Greenock of their orphan brother and sisters James, Mary, and Margaret Weston, the children of Catholic parents and baptized in the Catholic Church, and one of them a child of only eight years of age. That your petitioners are informed that this decision bears to be given upon the ground that their brother and sisters have been kept by the Parochial Board with Protestants "for six years, and express great repugnance to be transferred to the Roman Catholics." That while your petitioners admit that, in shameful violation of its duty, the Parochial Board placed these orphans with a Protestant, and many miles from a Catholic Church or School, they most emphatically deny that the efforts to proselytise them, counteracted as these were by at least occasional intercourse with their brothers and otherwise, were to any extent successful, at least up to the 5th of September last, when a petition was presented to the Board of Supervision, by the Catholic clergy of Greenock, praying for "the immediate recall" of these orphans from Luss, or even to the 14th of October, when they made the following representation to the Board in a supplementary petition:—

"That your petitioners were well aware that the effect of their petition would be to give a powerful and instant stimulus to the speedy proselytising of these children; and that unless the Board of Supervision directed their immediate return to the poorhouse of their parish, your petitioners, in applying to said Board, incurred the greatest danger of contributing to render certain what they desired to prevent." And further, "That your petitioners submit to the Board of Supervision that, in such complaints as the present, to allow time and opportunity to the Parochial Boards to hasten on and complete the task of proselytism, is, in effect, a refusal to take any step to prevent or to discourage its practice, and on the contrary, most effectually deter from all applications to said Board to interfere on behalf of Roman Catholic children. They most humbly submit that the illegal removal of these children from their parish, and their being placed with Protestants, should have been and should now be immediately recalled, pending any inquiry regarding their future destination."

That the Board of Supervision having refused compliance with this request, and given still further time and opportunity for working upon your petitioner's brother and sisters, your petitioners think it not improbable that they were at last so far successfully influenced as to believe for a moment the shocking slanders upon their religion with which, as will be seen immediately, they were placed; but even this, your petitioners assert with the utmost confidence, would never have been the case had they been removed to the poorhouse of Greenock, as was urged by the Catholic clergy, instead of being left to be prepared for the examination which afterwards took place; an examination for which the Catholic clergy, your petitioners, and every one not interested in their proselytism, were excluded; in the integrity of which they have no confidence, and cannot but regard as the merest mockery of law and justice.

That, but for this exclusion, your petitioners have every reason to think that the cruel and wicked arts made use of to influence their brother and sisters would have been brought to light, as well as the total failure of these arts to make more than a momentary impression on the poor children. These arts, and their failure, have providentially disclosed, in regard to your petitioner's brother, the eldest of the orphans, who, on the first moment of liberty, not only revealed the manner in which it had been attempted to poison his mind against the Catholic religion, but proved how little hold the attempt had taken of his mind by

* *Note.*—A Letter to the same effect as the preceding was addressed to the Inspector on the same date.

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by expressing his desire to be a Catholic, like his parents and his brothers. In proof of this, the following statement, signed by Mr. Patrick O'Neil, a member of the parochial Board of Greenock, is herewith sent to the Board of Supervision.

That your petitioners are unwilling to believe that the Board of Supervision can have directed the proselytising of their brother and sisters, otherwise than in ignorance of the real state of the case. They earnestly petition the Board to take into consideration the cruelty as well as the illegality of separating the children of the same parents, on the pretext, now proved to be entirely without foundation in regard to one of them, and which a week's residence in the poorhouse, with free access of your petitioners to them, would certainly disprove of the others. Your petitioners would further most humbly submit that it must have been overlooked by the Board that the eldest of their sisters is only 10 years old, and the youngest eight; and they would most respectfully ask if it be not a mockery of justice, reason, and common sense to speak of children of such an age and station as having fixed and serious convictions of the truth of Protestantism and the errors of Catholicism?

The petitioners must express their regret if a sense of the deep injury and injustice done to them, and to their orphan brother and sisters, leads them to plead against their being made the victims of proselytism with a warmth which the Board of Supervision may not deem respectful.

They earnestly trust that the Board, on this further explanation, will order the immediate removal of these children from the hands of their proselytisers.

(signed) *William Weston.*
Peter Weston.

East Greenock, 24 December 1862.

Enclosure in No. XIV.

To *William Weston* or *Docherty*, Cartsdyke.

Greenock, 24 December 1862.

On Friday, the 12th December 1862, at one p. m., James Weston or Docherty, your brother, orphan pauper of Greenock Parochial Board, and lodged with Mrs. M'Intyre, Luss, came to Greenock, to fit on a pair of boots. I met him accidentally, and we walked on to Mr. Edward Boyce's, 29, Shaw-street. I asked him, in presence of Mr. Boyce, if he had been seeing his two eldest brothers, in Greenock. He said, "No," for he did not know where they lived. I asked him if he knew that his father and mother were Roman Catholics, and that he was himself baptized in the same religion, and did he now wish to be brought up in it. He answered, "No." "James, can you give me any reason why?" Because he had been told that the Roman Catholics did not believe in the resurrection of Christ. I told him that his father and mother were both Catholics, and they believed in the resurrection of Christ; so were his brothers (now in Cartsdyke), and they believed in the resurrection of Christ. They are Roman Catholics; would he wish to be the same as they? He said, "Yes."

(signed) *Patrick O'Neill.*
Edward Boyce.

No. XV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *William* and *Peter Weston.*

47, Main-street, Greenock, 9 January 1863.

With reference to your petition of the 24th ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that the Board see no sufficient reason why they should depart from their former decision, as intimated in their communication to the Rev. William Gordon, of 5th December.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XVI.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of *Mary Stowe.*

Sir, 28 January 1863.

I am instructed to send you the accompanying correspondence regarding this orphan, whose case has been already before the Board of Supervision.

Mr. O'Neill and the Rev. Mr. Gordon, Roman Catholic clergymen, insist that this Board take steps to bring the girl to Greenock, and place her under their charge. As the girl is not now chargeable to the Board, the advice of the Board of Supervision is respectfully solicited as to the course they should pursue in the circumstances.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Malcom*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XVI.

Parochial Board Rooms, Greenock,
Sir, 31 December 1862.

I AM instructed by the Parochial Board to desire you to send Mary Stowe here, as a place has been got for her.

Her eldest sister desires her to come by the first conveyance.

I am, &c.
Mr. Campbell M'Kay, (signed) *John Malcom*,
Strachur Bay, by Cairndow. Inspector.

Sir, Strachur Park Lodge, 5 January 1863.

I RECEIVED your note concerning Mary Stowe, on the 2d instant, and my wife and I proposed to her to send her by the first boat, and she refused to go on any account, and we feel disinclined to force her away against her inclination, so that I am afraid that you will be under the necessity to send some one for her, as I believe that her removal must be compulsory, if she remains so obstinate against going as she now is. She is now attending school regularly with Mr. Weir, the Free Church School teacher, and has got books, &c. for that purpose, so that I would consider it a pity to remove her in the meantime, and my wife says that she'd rather support her for six months herself than push the girl out against her will. However, if it is decisive that she must go, we will not take upon ourselves the painful duty of expulsion. There is no conveyance from here just now except by the Lochfine and Lochgoil; and to send her either the one way or other, without any person to take charge of her, is what we would not like to do, therefore if you would have the goodness to write, when this comes to hand, which you think is the most safe way; and if it is a place for service that has been got for her, we are just as willing to keep her as she is to stop, and I am sure her advantage will be here as good as in Greenock.

I am, &c.
Mr. Malcom, Inspector of Poor, (signed) *C. M'Kay.*
Greenock.

Parochial Board Rooms, Greenock,
Sir; 6 January 1863.

I WROTE you some days since for you to send Mary Stowe here, but I have had no answer from you, nor has she made her appearance here. You may tell her that Mr. O'Neill, No. 9, Trafalgar-street, Greenock, has a place for her. I may tell you that her removal is by order of the Board of Supervision. She may be sent any of the ways that is most convenient, and when she comes she can call on Mr. O'Neill, who will direct her when she comes.

I am, &c.
Mr. C. M'Kay, Strachur. (signed) *John Malcom*,
Inspector.

Parochial Board Rooms, Greenock,
Sir, 13 January 1863.

I EXPECTED an answer to my last letter before this, respecting the girl Mary Stowe.

Now, as it is the instructions of the Board of Supervision that she be sent to the poor-house, I hope you will lose no time in forwarding her by the "Inverary" steamer.

Of course, whatever expense you are at will be paid by the Parochial Board.

I am, &c.
Mr. Campbell M'Kay, (signed) *John Malcom*,
Park Lodge, Strachur. Inspector.

Sir, Strachur Schoolhouse, 15 January 1863.

I AM requested by Mr. Campbell M'Kay to reply to your letter regarding Mary Stowe. It appears that he wrote you about 10 days ago, but that his letter did not come to hand. I am instructed to inform you that the girl will not leave Mr. M'Kay's house, unless force be used for to send her away. This treatment Mr. M'Kay has not the heart to do. Such being the case, you will require to send a person to remove her by force, as she will not leave any other way. Mr. M'Kay requests me also to inform you that he is willing to keep the girl himself, and give her her board and education for nothing, rather than part with her, as he and his mistress are so much attached to her, find her so tractable and

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obedient, that she is treated like an inmate of the family, and therefore they are very reluctant to part with her; but if the Board are determined for her removal, there is no alternative but to send here a person to remove her by force.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John M'Ewing.*

Mr. John Malcom,
Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

No. XVII.—The Rev. *William Gordon* to the Board of Supervision.

Case of the Roman Catholic Orphan *Stowe.*

Gentlemen, Greenock, 28 January 1863.

I AM still under the necessity of bringing before you the case of the orphan girl Stowe, boarded at Strachur by the Parochial Board of this town.

I hoped that the orders transmitted by you to Greenock for her recall (a copy of which your clerk sent to me) would long ere now have brought her back to Greenock. I have to complain that that order, as well as several remonstrances made at my instance, have had no effect. The child is still there; and I have certain information that she is attending the "Free Church School," and that in other ways her faith is endangered.

Further, I know that, on Tuesday last, the Parochial Board here decided that she should not be recalled.

I have therefore again to appeal to your Board. I claim from you that law and justice be done to this poor child, and that she be not, after so many remonstrances, left to be tampered with, until at last she come to be victimised in the same way as the children Weston have been at Luss.

I am, &c.
(signed) *William Gordon,*
Roman Catholic Clergyman.

To the Board of Supervision,
for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland,
Edinburgh.

No. XVIII.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, 29 January 1863.

Greenock.

* * * THE Board took into consideration the letter of the Inspector of Greenock, of 28th January 1863,* regarding the case of Mary Stowe, now 10 years of age, who had become chargeable with her mother in 1857, and had been registered as a Roman Catholic. After the death of her mother, she was placed by the Parochial Board, in December 1861, with a Protestant family at Strachur, where she was beyond the reach of instruction in the Roman Catholic faith.

On the complaint of the Rev. Mr. Gordon, the Board investigated the circumstances of the case. Their visiting officer saw and examined the girl at Strachur, on 24th November 1862,† and found that she was at first apparently indifferent whether she should be brought up as a Protestant, or a Roman Catholic; but she ultimately expressed a desire to be of the same faith as her father. The Board thereupon, in their Minute of 4th December 1862,‡ stated their opinion that the girl ought to be removed from Strachur to Greenock, and placed either in the poorhouse or with a Roman Catholic family.

The Inspector now states that having directed her removal accordingly, and undertaken to pay the expenses, the Parochial Board find that she refuses to remove; that the family with which she was boarded by them at Strachur decline to expel her from their house, and express their willingness rather to maintain her without assistance from the parish of Greenock, and that, in fact, she has thus ceased to receive relief from that parish. In these circumstances the Parochial Board request the advice of this Board as to the course to be pursued.

The Board are of opinion that the girl Stowe ought not to have been removed to Strachur; that the Parochial Board, as soon as she became chargeable as an orphan, were under a legal obligation to provide duly and adequately for her maintenance, including as part of such legal maintenance, education as a child registered as a Roman Catholic; and that the Parochial Board cannot divest itself of those obligations by handing over a child of her age to persons who are not legally bound, and in point of fact have it not in their power to fulfil, with regard to her, the obligations which the law imposed upon the Parochial Board when she became chargeable as the orphan child of Roman Catholic parents. The Board are therefore further of opinion that the Parochial Board must still be held responsible for the proper care, treatment, and education of this girl, who, by the fault of that Board has been placed beyond the reach of religious instruction in the faith in which she

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* *See* page 260. † *See* page 260.
‡ Contained in Secretary's letter of 5 December, No. XIII., page 261.

she was registered; and that the Parochial Board ought to use all legal and suitable means to replace her in the position from which she was improperly removed about nine months before that removal was made the subject of a complaint to this Board. It is for the Parochial Board to determine what measures it would be proper to adopt for that purpose; but this Board would suggest, for the consideration of the parochial authorities, whether they ought not at once to send one of their officers to Strachur, accompanied by the girl's elder sister, or by some other suitable person of the Roman Catholic faith, who takes an interest in her case, in order to ascertain whether she may not be induced, voluntarily, to replace herself in the position from which she ought not to have been removed.

If the Parochial Board should fail to effect the voluntary removal of this girl to the poorhouse, or to a Roman Catholic family in Greenock, it must then be guided in its further proceedings by such legal advice as it may obtain; but if the girl should not be replaced in the position from which she was improperly removed in December 1861, the Board of Supervision may consider it their duty to issue a Minute declaring that, in their opinion, there is a just ground of action against the Parochial Board in the Court of Session, and thus afford an opportunity of obtaining an authoritative decision of the question at issue, which is truly a question of the adequacy of the relief afforded by the Parochial Board.

Note.—This Minute was communicated to the Inspector of Greenock, and to the Rev. W. Gordon, on the 30th January, in reply to their letters of the 28th January 1863, Nos. XVI. and XVII., pp. 262 and 264.

No. XIX.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 31 January 1863.

I AM instructed to send you the following excerpt minute of a meeting held this evening:—

"At Greenock, and within the Parochial Board-rooms there, the Thirty-first day of January Eighteen hundred and Sixty-three years, at eight o'clock p. m.

"The Hon. Provost *Grieve*, Chairman.

"*Inter alia*,

"Read a letter from the Board of Supervision, dated 30th current, in reference to the case of the girl Mary Stowe, recommending this Board to send one of their officers to Strachur, accompanied by the girl's elder sister, or some other suitable person, of the Roman Catholic faith, who takes an interest in her case, to ascertain whether she may not be induced to replace herself in her former position. The meeting remitted to the Inspector to act upon the suggestion of the Board of Supervision, and with that view, to communicate with the girl's elder sister, and to ascertain whether that person will accompany the Inspector, or some other officer of the Board, to Strachur, for the purpose indicated by the Board of Supervision. The Inspector was directed to transmit an excerpt of this minute to the Board of Supervision, in answer to their communication."

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Malcom*,
Inspector.

Secretary, Board of Supervision.

No. XX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

Sir, 5 February 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 31st ultimo, with relative excerpt minute of the Parochial Board, of same date, respecting the case of the girl Mary Stowe, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision; and I am to inform you that the Board have continued consideration of the subject, until the result of the remit to you to act in terms of the Board's Minute of the 29th January, shall be communicated to them.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Greenock, 1862–63.

No. XXI.—The Inspector of Poor, Greenock, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of *Mary Stowe*.

Sir, 6 February 1863.

I HAVE now to inform the Board of Supervision that the above girl has been brought here from Strachur, and that she has been placed in the care of Mr. James O'Neil, mason, and his wife, whom the Rev. Mr. Gordon recommends as a most respectable couple.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Malcom*,
Inspector.

Secretary, Board of Supervision.

No. XXII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. William Gordon.

Rev. Sir, Greenock, 13 February 1863.

REFERRING to previous correspondence respecting the case of Mary Stowe, I am now directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the annexed copy of a letter received from the inspector, dated the 6th instant, regarding her.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Walker*, Secretary.

Campbeltown, 1862–63.

PARISH OF CAMPBELTOWN.—1862-63.

COMPLAINT BY THE REV. FRANCIS M'CULLOW, AS TO PROSELYTISING ROMAN CATHOLIC PAUPER CHILDREN.

No. I.—PETITION (1) of the Rev. *Francis M'Cullow*, 11th September 1862..

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of thePoor in Scotland.

The Petition of the Rev. *Francis M'Cullow*, Roman Catholic Clergyman at Campbeltown, Argyllshire,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your petitioner, in his own name, and in the name of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Campbeltown, humbly begs to memorialise the Board of Supervision to make inquiry into, a put a stop to the proselytising of Roman Catholic pauper children by the Parochial Board of this parish. That, although your petitioner has no means of access to the Register of the poor, and is probably ignorant of many similar cases, he has become acquainted with those of six children which he will now specify, earnestly petitioning the Board either to allow him to have access to the Register of the poor, or themselves to investigate how many more Catholic children are similarly proselytised.

Margaret, lawful daughter of Edward O'Neil and Eliza Doyle, eight days old, was baptised 6th January 1849, by the Rev. Michael Condon, C.C. Sponsors, Duncan Doyle and Margaret Disher. (Extracted from the Catholic Register at Campbeltown.)

Eliza, lawful daughter of Edward O'Neil and Eliza Doyle, born 26th May 1851; baptised by the Rev. Charles Reid, C.C., 15th June 1851. Sponsors, Patrick Cleary and Margaret Disher. (Extracted from the Catholic Register at Campbeltown.)

Agnes, lawful daughter of Edward O'Neil and Eliza Doyle, born 1st August 1853; baptised by the Rev. Charles Reid, C.C., 21st August 1853. Sponsors, James Newlon and Grace M'Ivor. (Extracted from the Catholic Register at Campbeltown.)

Philip, the youngest, whose age is not known to your memorialist, not having been baptised at Campbeltown.

Eliza,

Eliza, lawful daughter of James Brannan and Eliza M'Teague, baptised when two years old, on the 31st May 1852, by the Rev. Charles Reid, C.C. Sponsor, Mary Fody. (Extracted from the Catholic Register at Campbeltown.) Campbeltown, 1862–63.

James Garvie, son of Anthony Garvie and Mary M'Ivor, not baptised at Campbeltown, but whose parents are well known to many of the inhabitants.

That the four first-named children were placed three years ago by said Parochial Board with a Protestant woman at Pans, upwards of five miles from the Catholic church at Campbeltown; have during that time been kept from Catholic worship, taught the Protestant catechism, and sent to the Protestant lectures and prayer meetings in the locality: and a Catholic prayer-book and catechism, sent them by a relation, were returned to the donor, with a message that the children could not be allowed to read them. That Eliza Brannan lived with her godmother for eight years, during which she received from said Parochial Board a small monthly allowance, and constantly attended the Catholic chapel and Sunday School. That, about two years ago, the Sub-Inspector expressed a desire to send her to Glasgow, to be brought up by a "pious society" where her sister had been, and where she died, after having been induced to declare herself a proselyte to the Protestant religion. That your petitioner was successful in preventing this, and she was left with her godmother until about two months ago, when she was boarded with a Protestant woman, of the name of Clark, at a distance of more than six miles from the Catholic church, with whom also James Garvie was boarded at the same time.

That your petitioner supplicates the immediate interference of the Board of Supervision on behalf of the above children, and of such other children of Roman Catholic parents as may be under the charge of the parochial Board; and that such means may be taken as will prevent the proselytising of Catholic pauper children in time to come.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

(signed) *Francis M'Cullow*, C.C.

Campbeltown, 11th September 1862.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Francis M'Cullow*, Roman Catholic Clergyman, Campbeltown.

Rev. Sir, 16th September 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th inst., regarding Roman Catholic pauper children in the parish of Campbeltown, which I shall submit to the Board of Supervision at their next meeting.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown.

Sir, 19 September 1862.

I ENCLOSE herewith a petition to the Board of Supervision, by the Rev. Francis M'Cullow, Roman Catholic clergyman of Campbeltown, dated 11th September, 1862, respecting Roman Catholic pauper children in the parish of Campbeltown; and I have to request that you will submit the same to the Parochial Board, and furnish me with any observations which they may have to make in reference thereto.

You will please return to me the document now enclosed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IV.—PETITION (2) of the Rev. *Francis M'Cullow*, 2d October 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of the Rev. *Francis M'Cullow*, Roman Catholic Clergyman at Campbeltown, Argyllshire,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your petitioner on the 12th of September forwarded to the Board of Supervision a petition praying for immediate interference on behalf of six Catholic children sent by the Parochial Board of Campbeltown to a distance from the Catholic chapel; and also for inquiry whether other pauper Catholic children of the same parish were not in a similar position.

Campbeltown, 1862–63.

That so far as your petitioner has been able to learn, the proselytising of these children still continues; and their removal beyond reach of the Catholic chapel has been defended in a letter which has appeared in various newspapers, signed "James Macpherson, Sub-Inspector," in which he states that "Sir John M'Neill, on a recent visit to this place, in addressing the Board regarding orphans, strongly recommended them to be sent to the country." That while your petitioner earnestly begs the Board to consider the injustice and illegality of the means thus adopted to obliterate from the minds of these children all recollection of the Catholic religion, and to gain them over to Protestantism; he has further, and in supplement to his former petition, to crave the interference of the Board to put a stop to the proselytising of such of the Catholic children as are not removed from Campbeltown, by bringing them up at what is called the Ragged School, being, in point of fact, a proselytising, or souper school of the very worst description, in which the children are taught the Protestant catechism, and every effort is made to infuse into their minds false impressions, and hatred of the Catholic religion.

That it would be difficult to overstate the bad moral effect produced upon the children trained in this school, no inconsiderable number of whom have become so hopelessly vicious as to be subsequently transferred as thieves to the Reformatory in Glasgow. That your petitioner has long remonstrated with the parochial authorities, and with the teacher of this school, on behalf of the Roman Catholic pauper children there sent and paid for by the parish, but altogether in vain; and, except that they are not altogether beyond the reach of occasional Catholic influence, their position would be as unjust and as cruel as that of those who are sent to the country.

That your petitioner is ready to prove the truth of every one of his statements, both in this and in his former petition, and prays the Board of Supervision not only to order the immediate recall of all Catholic children sent to Protestants at a distance from chapel, but also to forbid the further attendance of Catholic pauper children at the Ragged School, and to take such measures as will put a stop to the proselytising and ruin of these children in time to come.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

Campbeltown, 2 October, 1862. (signed) *Francis M'Cullow*, C.C.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Francis M'Cullow*, Campbeltown.

Rev. Sir, 10 October 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your further petition, dated the 2d inst., complaining of the proselytising of Roman Catholic children by the Parochial Board of Campbeltown, which will receive the consideration of the Board of Supervision.

Your former Petition is still under the consideration of the Board; but as soon as a deliverance is given it will be intimated to you.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord. Graham Campbell*,
Pro Secretary.

No. VI.—The Assistant Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 7 October 1862.

MR. M'ISAAC, the Inspector, being in bad health, confined to the house, I beg to state that the petition from Rev. Francis M'Cullow, regarding the Roman Catholic orphans, and your letter, accompanying the same, will be laid before the first meeting of this Board at an early date, when you will be furnished with whatever observations they may have to make in reference thereto.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James M'Pherson*,
Assistant Inspector.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown.

Sir, 10 October 1863.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed further petition from the Rev. Francis M'Cullow* (which you will be good enough to return to me),

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* No. IV.

me), complaining of the proselytising of Roman Catholic children by the Parochial Board of Campbeltown, for the observations of that Board; and I am to intimate that the illness of the inspector is no sufficient reason why the Parochial Board should not have sent their observations on the Rev. Mr. M'Cullow's former petition at an earlier date.

I am also to direct the attention of the Parochial Board to the Board's Minute of 13th February 1862, and to call upon them to state whether or not they have given effect to it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord. Graham Campbell,*
Pro Secretary.

No. VIII.—The Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 18 October 1862.

As requested, I beg to send you Extract Minute of the Acting Committee of the Parochial Board of Campbeltown, held on the 14th current, regarding two petitions from the Rev. Francis M'Cullow.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James M'Pherson,*
Asst. Inspector.

Enclosure in No. VIII.

Extract Minute of the Acting Committee of the Parochial Board of Campbeltown, a Meeting held on the 14th October 1862.

The Sub-Inspector brought under the notice of the Committee the letters of the Board of Supervision of 19th ultimo and 10th instant, regarding petitions from the Rev. Francis M'Cullow, complaining of the proselytising by the Parochial Board of Roman Catholic children, when the Committee referred the same, for immediate consideration and report, for the information of the Board of Supervision, to the following Sub-Committee, viz., Bailie Andrew, Dr. Gibson, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Ross, Mr. MacDougall, along with the Chairman and the inspectors.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Beith,* jun.,
Chairman.

No. IX.—The Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 20 October 1862.

As requested, I beg to return petitions by the Rev. Francis M'Cullow, Roman Catholic Clergyman at Campbeltown, dated 11th September and 2d October 1862, respectively, along with the report by the Sub-Committee of the Parochial Board of Campbeltown, appointed on the 14th current to consider these petitions and make up the information wished for.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James M'Pherson,*
Assistant Inspector.

Enclosure in No. IX.

Campbeltown, 20 October 1862.

Report by the Sub-Committee of the Parochial Board of Campbeltown, appointed on the 14th October current to consider two Petitions by the Rev. Francis M'Cullow, Roman Catholic Clergyman, complaining of the proselytising by the Parochial Board, of Children of that persuasion, and to report for the information of the Board of Supervision.

The Sub-Committee, having instituted a minute inquiry into the circumstances stated in the said petitions, and having had under their notice the Minute of the Board of Supervision of 13th February last, consider it necessary to make the two following preliminary statements:—

1st. By the Minute referred to, the Sub-Committee understand that it is the children of Roman Catholic parents, whom these parents or the other natural guardians of the children desire to have boarded out in families of the Roman Catholic persuasion, that fall to be so boarded out, when suitable families can be found in the parish, or within such distance beyond it as the Board may consider it expedient to send pauper children; and in like manner, that it is the same class of children, in the event of no suitable families being found,

Campbeltown, 1862-63.

found, that fall to be placed in the poorhouse, and sent to a Roman Catholic school when there is a properly conducted one in the parish.

2d. There is no Roman Catholic school within the parish or any reasonable distance of it; and the rev. gentleman was unable to suggest the name of any Roman Catholic family residing out of the town with whom he could approve of boarding the children, when he was asked to do so by the assistant inspector in one of the cases to be hereafter referred to. Such being the case, the Board of Supervision will perceive that the Parochial Board has not the facilities for fully carrying out the requirements of the Minute; and that the want of these facilities prevents the clergyman, to a great extent, from having that surveillance of the children, which in other circumstances he would have.

Before submitting their explanations on the special cases to which the petitions refer, the Sub-Committee consider it proper to state here, with regard to the Ragged or Industrial School, that it is in no way under the patronage of the Parochial Board who exercise no control over it; that it is not a denominational school, being supported by the subscriptions of all classes of the community; and that the only pauper child of Roman Catholic parents now in the institution is Henry Bonar, who has been placed there at the special request of his mother, his only surviving parent. The Sub-Committee do not consider it within their province to notice the allegations contained in the petition as to the character of this school and the principles upon which it is conducted, which, however, they do not admit to be correct.

Taking the cases in their order in which the charge of proselytising is preferred against the Parochial Board, their Sub-Committee notice—

1st. The four children of Edward O'Neil and Eliza Doyle. The father of these children is still living, and it was with his full consent—he undertaking to repay the expense of their maintenance—that the children were placed under the charge of Mrs. Macmillan, who resides at the small village of Panns, about five miles from Campbeltown, and had been approved of by the Parochial Board as a person to be entrusted with the charge of pauper children, as well from her own respectability of character as the healthy locality in which her house is situated. The children having been placed there in the circumstances mentioned, it did not occur to the Parochial Board—their father not having required it—that moral or religious training different from that of other pauper children, fell to be provided in their case, and they were aware that clergymen of all persuasions had free access to the children. The Parochial Board and this Sub-Committee were ignorant of the circumstance of a Catholic prayer-book and catechism having been sent to these children by a relation, and returned; and Mrs. Macmillan denies that they were returned by her order.

2d. Eliza Brannan.—The Sub-Committee feel it necessary to deny the allegation of an attempt having been made by the sub-inspector to remove this child for proselytising purposes to Glasgow. The explanations in the case are shortly these: It having been found that Mary Foddy, in whose house she resided, was not a proper person to be entrusted with the charge of her, inasmuch as she was employed too often on errands to the public-house and pawn-shop; complaints having also reached the ears of the inspector that the child was neglected, and unwholesome food given to her, and she being withal of a weakly constitution; and it having been thought by the medical officer that it might prove beneficial to her health if she were removed to the country, it was resolved to remove her accordingly, a suitable place having been found for her in the house of Mrs. Clark, referred to. The Sub-Committee are glad to be enabled to add that the health of the child improved in consequence. It was in this case that the sub-inspector requested the Rev. Mr. M'Cullow, who was opposed to the removal of the child, to suggest the name of a Roman Catholic family with whom she could be boarded, but which he was unable to do.

There is no evidence of the boy James Garvie, to whom allusion is made at the conclusion of the complaint in the case of Eliza Brannan, being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, which is doubted; and the Sub-Committee need only notice with regard to him, that his removal to the country became necessary for reasons in some respects similar to those in the case of the girl.

The Sub-Committee submit that these explanations sufficiently acquit the Parochial Board from the charge of endeavouring to proselytise Roman Catholic Children, with which the Sub-Committee beg to assure the Board they cannot with justice be accused.

Respectfully submitted by,

John Beith, jun.,
Chairman of the Board.
M. Andrew.
Alexander Ross.
D. J. MacDougall.
Dun. Ferguson.
John M'Isaac, Inspector.
James M'Pherson, Assistant Inspector.

Campbeltown, 1862–63.

No. X.—Minute of Board of Supervision.

22d October 1862.

Campbeltown.—The petitions of the Rev. Francis M'Cullow, dated 11th September and 2d October, complaining of the proselytising of Roman Catholic children by the Parochial Board, which were before the Board on 25th September and 9th October; and letters from the inspector, dated 18th and 20th October, thereanent, were submitted, and directed to be circulated.

No. XI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown.

Sir, 7th November 1862.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th ult., which, with the observations of the Parochial Board on the petition of the Rev. Frances M'Cullow, therewith enclosed, I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

With reference to the children O'Neil, I am to inquire, First, What evidence there is that these children were placed where they now are with the full consent of their father? Second, How it happens that if the father of these children be alive, and able to undertake to pay for their maintenance, they are under the care of the Parochial Board at all?

The Board consider the explanations with regard to the other children as somewhat meagre. They desire to know whether the boy Garvie was understood to be a child of Roman Catholic parents, when he became chargeable to the parish of Campbeltown.

You will be good enough to furnish me with the above information as early as possible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell,*
pro Secretary.

No. XII.—The Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 13 November 1862.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, relative to the petitions of the Rev. Francis M'Cullow, and to state for the information of the Board of Supervision:—

1. With reference to the children, O'Neil, that the father Edward O'Neil, appeared before the Committee of the Parochial Board, on 4th January 1859, in an infirm state of health; having been found travelling about the country as a vagrant, leading the children with him, and declared his inability to maintain them. On fully considering the case the Committee thought it (then) their duty to take interim charge of the children until he might be in a condition to support them, taking his promise to refund the Parochial Board for whatever outlay they might incur; but he immediately disappeared, and has not since been heard of, nor have I been able to ascertain where he has gone to reside, if in life. The arrangement to put the children in charge of Mrs. M'Millan was made in my presence, and in the presence of the sub-inspector, Mrs. M'Millan herself, the lad in my office, and others who can be named, if necessary; when O'Neil expressed his entire satisfaction with their being sent to Mrs. M'Millan's house.

2. As to the boy Garvie. About the year 1851, Anthony Garvie, travelling clock-maker, deserted his wife and children in Glasgow. In 1854, his wife was imprisoned in Stirling, when their four young children became chargeable here, as her parish of settlement, viz., Andrew, John, Mary Ann and James. Their ages could not be ascertained with certainty, but the eldest of them at present may be about 16. A reward was offered for the apprehension of the father, without success. The two eldest, unfortunately, are undergoing sentence in the Glasgow Reformatory, and the two youngest remain here. James, as before stated, being boarded with Mr. Clark, Gartloskin. On the committal of John Garvie, along with a boy Peter M'Millan, on 9th November 1859, the Rev. Mr. M'Cullow claimed M'Millan as a Roman Catholic, and required that he should be sent to a Roman Catholic Reformatory; but on the sheriff inquiring as to the truth of this, on the oath of the father of the boy, he denied that either himself or his child were of that persuasion. No claim, however, was preferred by Mr. M'Cullow, in the case of Garvie, and I am of opinion that there is no evidence of the Garvies being the children of Roman Catholic parents.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John M'Isaac,*
Inspector.

Campbeltown, 1862–63.

No. XIII.—Minute of the Board of Supervision.

20th November 1862.

Campbeltown.—The documents respecting Roman Catholic children, which were before the Board on 6th November, were again submitted, with a further letter from the inspector, dated 13th November thereanent, and directed to be circulated to the legal members.

No. XIV.—Minute of the Board of Supervision.

4th December 1862.

Campbeltown.*—The petitions of the Rev. F. M'Cullow as to the proselytising of Roman Catholic children as relative documents, which were before the Board on 20th November, were again submitted, the same having been circulated to the legal members. The Board see no sufficient reason why they should interfere, in respect that the children O'Neil were placed where they now are, with Mrs. Macmillan, with the full concurrence of their father; and that the children Garvie have not been ascertained to be the children of Roman Catholic parents.

No. XV.—Petition (3) of the Rev. *Francis M'Cullow*, 22d Dec. 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of the Rev. Francis M'Cullow, Roman Catholic clergyman at Campbeltown, Argyllshire,

Humbly showeth,

That your petitioner, although with deep reluctance, is compelled by his duty to the poor and unprotected of his congregation, to trouble again the Board of Supervision for relief of the poor.

That even should the Board refuse to listen to further expostulation as regards the children named in their decision of December 5th, although the petitioner has never been allowed to prove the facts of his petitions, which he earnestly craved permission to be allowed to prove, he cannot think that he is precluded from remonstrating against the continued proselytism of one of the children of whom the Board has taken no notice in that decision; the child Eliza Brannan, removed from her godmother, and sent to a distance of six miles from your petitioner's chapel, in order to be proselytised.

That in making, however, this supplication, your petitioner humbly craves that before the removal of this child from proselytism be refused, he may be allowed the opportunity, denied him in regard to the others, of proving that she is of Catholic parents, and of refuting any other untrue assertions, such as are usually made the ground of justifying the proselytising of Catholic children.

That as regards the child James Garvie, your petitioner was, and is, perfectly prepared to prove that his parents were Catholics, and he never heard the fact disputed until, with the utmost surprise, he read it in the decision of the Board of Supervision. That he would most respectfully submit that so to treat your petitioner's offer to prove the facts in his petition, is equivalent to handing over every Catholic pauper child to be brought up by the Parochial Board in the Protestant religion. Your petitioner cannot but express his deep feeling of the wrong which has thus been inflicted on this Catholic orphan, and on the rights of the Catholic poor; and would fain hope that, even yet, redress of that wrong will not be denied.

Your petitioner has equally to express how deeply these rights have been injured as regards the children O'Neil, who have been handed over to be proselytised, on the sole ground that they were placed by the Board, when in merest infancy, with a Protestant woman, during what was on all hands supposed to be a trifling interval, which their father was to employ in searching for work. That, applying as he was for a favour from the Parochial Board, no one can be ignorant that it was out of the power of the poor man to dispute any arrangement they might make, and which it could never have occurred to him was to be tortured into a consent to his children being proselytised and brought up in the Protestant religion. Your petitioner cannot of course know in what false light the facts as to this have been represented to the Board of Supervision, having never heard of any inquiry, or been asked to state or to prove his case as regards these, any more than as regards the other children included in his petitions.

The petitioner has also further to represent that, like the case of Eliza Brannan, so that

* Note.—This Minute was intimated to the Rev. F. M'Cullow, and to the Inspector of Poor, on 5th December 1862.

that of the Catholic children brought up in the Ragged School, has received no notice from the Board, notwithstanding your Petitioner's averment that this is "a souper and proselytising school of the very worst description, in which the children are taught the Protestant catechism, and every effort is made to infuse into their minds false impressions and hatred of the Catholic religion."

That your Petitioner again repeats his desire to be allowed to prove his assertions. He cannot bring himself to believe that it is the intention of the Legislature that Catholic appellants against the kidnapping of Catholic pauper children should alone, of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, be refused the opportunity of making good their complaints, and see their appeals disposed of on grounds of which they never heard, and which are entirely without foundation.

Humbly renewing his supplication to be allowed to prove his statements, and protesting against the proselytising of these children,

Your Petitioner will ever pray,

(signed) *Francis M'Cullow*, R.C.C.

Campbeltown, 22 December 1862.

No. XVI.—Minute of Board of Supervision, Campbeltown.

26 December 1862.

A PETITION from the Rev. F. M'Cullow, dated 22d December, respecting the Board's Minute of 4th December upon his former petitions, dated 11th September and 2d October, was submitted, and directed to be circulated to the legal members.

No. XVII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown.

Sir, 9 January 1863.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to call upon you to procure and forward to me a certificate by the medical officer, stating whether or not the girl, Eliza Brannan, referred to in the petitions of the Rev. Francis M'Cullow, was sent to the country by his advice on account of her health.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XVIII.—The Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 14 January 1863.

I AM in receipt of your favour of the 9th current; and, as requested, beg to send certificate by the medical officer in the case of the girl, Eliza Brannan referred to by you.

I am, &c.,

(signed) *John M'Isaac*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XVIII.

Campbeltown, 13 January 1863.

I HEREBY certify that I did not give any official certificate recommending Eliza Brannan's removal to the country; but having occasion to see her, in company with the sub-inspector, I observed that she did not seem strong, and expressed to him a verbal opinion that I thought she would be better in the country.

(signed) *William Gibson*, Medical Officer.

No. XIX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown.

Sir, 23 January 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 14th instant, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision; and I am directed to call for a medical certificate as to the present state of health of the girl Brannan, and whether she can now be removed, either to the poorhouse or to Campbeltown, without injury to her health.

You will procure and forward this certificate without delay.

I am, &c.,

(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Campbeltown, 1862–63.

No. XX.—The Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 27 January 1863.

I AM in receipt of yours of the 23d, and, as requested, beg to send medical certificate as to the present state of health of the girl Brannan.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *John M'Isaac*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XX.

I HEREBY certify that I have this day visited and examined Eliza Brannan, residing with Mrs. Clark, Gartloskan, parish of Southend, and find that her health is good, and that she may be removed either to the poorhouse or to Campbeltown.

(signed) *William Gibson*, M. D.

Campbeltown, 27 January 1863.

No. XXI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Frs. M'Cullow*, Campbeltown.

Rev. Sir, 30 January 1863.

No. XV. p. 272.

WITH reference to your petition of the 22d December, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you that, having inquired into the allegations regarding the Ragged School, the Board find that there is in that school only one child of Roman Catholic parents, and that he was placed there by desire of his mother, his only surviving parent.

The Board see no reason why they should depart from their former decision in the case of the children O'Neill who have remained where they were placed with their father's concurrence.

The Board are of opinion that, even if it were now established that the father of the boy Garvie had been a Roman Catholic previous to his desertion of his family in 1851, they would not be justified in requiring the Parochial Board to consider and treat as a Roman Catholic, the boy who has for more than eight years been educated as a Protestant, without objection by his parents or by anyone else.

I am further to inform you that the Board, having ascertained that the girl Eliza Brannan was sent to the country by desire of the medical officer on account of her health, and having called for a medical certificate as to whether she could now be removed to Campbeltown without injury to her health, they have directed me to intimate to the inspector, for the information of the Parochial Board, that Eliza Brannan ought to be removed, and placed either in the poorhouse, or with a Roman Catholic family.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Note.—The Board's deliverance on Mr. M'Cullow's petition of 22d December, as contained in their letter to him of 30th January, was on the same day intimated to the Inspector of Poor.

No. XXII.—The Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 3 February 1863.

See note appended to preceding paper.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, which will be submitted to a meeting to be held next week.

Meantime, I beg to say that when the medical officer, before giving the certificate asked for by your letter of 23d ultimo, went to see the girl, Eliza Brannan, the Assistant Inspector accompanied him, and having made the remark that she might be taken to Campbeltown, the girl stated that she would not come. In these circumstances, and as she is now above 12 years of age, according to the Rev. Francis M'Cullow's statement (perhaps a year older). Can this Board force her? And, if not, will the Board be justified in withdrawing further aid, seeing that she has been so lately delicate?

Another circumstance, which I beg to bring under your notice is, that the father, James Brannan, who deserted his family about 10 years ago, is still alive; at least, I am told that he was lately seen in Londonderry, Ireland. The mother died some time before the desertion.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John M'Isaac*, Inspector.

No. XXIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown.

Sir, 18 February 1863.

REFERRING to your letter of the 3d instant respecting the girl Eliza Brannan, I will thank you to furnish me with a copy of the Minute of Meeting of the Parochial Board which was to be held in the week following the date of your letter, so far as it related to this case. You will also state where the girl now is.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXIV.—The Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 20 February 1863.

I AM in receipt of your letter of the 18th current, and as requested, beg to send copy Minute of meeting referred to regarding the girl Eliza Brannan.

The girl is still at Gartloskan with Mrs. Clark, the same party as she was sent to last year.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John M'Isaac*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XXIV.

Campbeltown, 12 February 1863.

AT at a meeting of Committee of the Parochial Board of Campbeltown, held in the Council-room this evening—

Present:

Messrs. James Stewart, Dean of Guild,	Messrs. Alexander Ross,
Samuel Muir,	Robert Aitkin,
Rev. J. C. Russell,	Robert Greenlees, jun.,
	Samuel Greenlees.

In the absence of the Chairman, James Stewart, Esq., was called to the chair.

The meeting proceeded to revise the Roll of Paupers, and agreed as follows, viz., *inter alia*, No. 121, Eliza Brannan. The inspector produced a letter from the Board of Supervision, dated 30th January, in reference to the case of Eliza Brannan; but there being no reply to his letter to the Board, of 3d February, the Committee delay consideration of the case until final instructions have been received from the Board of Supervision.

(signed) *James Stewart*, Chairman.

No. XXV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown.

Sir, 27 February 1863.

I HAVE submitted your letters of the 3d and 20th instant to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to inform you that the Board are of opinion that Eliza Brannan ought, as formerly directed, to be removed to the poorhouse; and if she is ascertained to be 12 years of age, to be allowed to exercise her own independent choice (as she is in that case by law entitled to do), whether she will be a Roman Catholic or a Protestant.

I am further to state that your letter of the 3d instant, did not require a reply, as it was for the Parochial Board to carry out the instructions contained in my letter of the 30th ultimo.

You will lose no time in laying this letter before the Parochial Board, and you will immediately thereafter report the result to me.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXVI.—The Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 4 March 1863.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 27th ult., which was laid before a meeting held on the 3d current, and I now beg to send you copy of the Minute, so far as relating to the girl, Eliza Brannan.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *John M'Isaac*, Inspector.

Campbeltown, 1862-63.

Enclosure in No. XXVI.

Campbeltown, 3 March 1863.

At a meeting of Committee of the Parochial Board of this parish, held in the Council-room this evening,

Present:

John Beith, jun., Esq., Chairman.

Messrs. Simeon Lord,	Messrs. D. J. M'Dougall,
James Stewart, D.G.,	Samuel Muir,
Robert Beith,	Bailie Andrew,
Rev. J. C. Russell,	Robert Watson,
Samuel Greenlees,	Robert Greenlees, jun.,
William Dickson,	Robert Aitken.

Inter alia. The inspector laid before the meeting a letter from the Board of Supervision, dated 27th ult., regarding the girl Eliza Brannan, in which the Board state that the letter of the inspector of the 3d February required no reply, and that it was for the Parochial Board to carry out the instructions contained in the Board of Supervision's letter of the 30th. The meeting however was of opinion that the circumstances of Eliza Brannan having been deserted by her only surviving parent 10 years ago, required to be considered in determining how to dispose of her.

The inspector having had the girl brought to town, and having ascertained that she was more than 12 years of age, and she, having appeared before the meeting and after having been questioned, expressed her resolution of not being brought up in the Roman Catholic religion, her preference for Protestantism, and her adherence to the United Presbyterian Church, it was resolved that she should remain in her present residence with Mrs. Clark, agreeably to her own wish.

(signed) *John Beith*, jun., Chairman.

No. XXVII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Francis M'Cullow*,

Rev. Sir, Campbeltown, 13 March 1863.

Referring to the concluding paragraph of my letter to you of the 30th January last, the Board have directed me to inform you that on the 27th February they intimated to the Parochial Board of Campbeltown that they were of opinion that Eliza Brannan ought, as formerly directed, to be removed to the poorhouse, and if she is ascertained to be 12 years of age, to be allowed to exercise her own independent choice, as she is in that case by law entitled to do, whether she will be a Roman Catholic or a Protestant. And I am also to transmit to you, for your information, the annexed copy Minute of the Parochial Board of Campbeltown of the 3d inst. on the subject.

I am, &c.,

(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXVIII.—Complaint of *Mary Fody* to the Board of Supervision, dated 6 April 1863.

To the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Complaint and Protest of Mary Fody, residing in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, godmother to Eliza Brannan, an orphan pauper under charge of the Parochial Board of Campbeltown,

Hereby showeth,

That the complainer protests against the proselytising of her godchild by said Parochial Board and Board of Supervision acting together for the purpose of perverting said child, as will appear from the following statement:—

That Eliza Brannan was left an orphan in infancy, and lived with the complainer, her godmother, and attended the Catholic chapel and Sunday school, till the month of July 1862, when she was taken from her by the Parochial Board, and sent to a distance of six miles from the Catholic church for the purpose of being proselytised.

That, on the 11th September, the Reverend Francis M'Cullow, Roman Catholic clergyman, Campbeltown, appealed to said Board of Supervision, supplicating the "immediate interference" of said Board to stop this attempted proselytism.

That no notice being taken of this appeal further than by acknowledging its receipt, said Rev. Francis M'Cullow, on 2d October, again appealed to said Board, praying again for the "immediate recall" of said child, but no notice was taken further than acknowledging its receipt.

That on 22d December the said Rev. Francis M'Cullow presented a third application, renewing his complaint, and at last received the following answer, dated 30th January 1863:—

"I am further to inform you that the Board, having ascertained that the girl Eliza Brannan was sent to the country by desire of the medical officer on account of her health, and having called for a medical certificate as to whether she could now be removed to Campbeltown

Campbeltown, 1862-63.

Campbeltown without injury to her health, they have directed me to intimate to the inspector, for the information of the Parochial Board, that Eliza Brannan ought to be removed, and placed either in the poorhouse or with a Roman Catholic family."

That the pretence that said child was sent to the country from considerations of health is totally untrue, as will appear, not only from what will be afterwards stated, but from the following account of the reasons of her removal, published in the "Glasgow Herald" of 17th September 1862, and other newspapers, and which is dated "Board's Office, Campbeltown, 11 September 1862," and signed "Jas. Macpherson, Sub-Inspector."

"As to Eliza Brannan, referred to in the second part of Mr. M'Cullow's letter, it is true that she has resided for years with the person styled her godmother, but when the Rev. Mr. M'Cullow spoke of her punctuality at mass and at Sunday school he should have stated that she was also sent to the pawn and to the public-house. I repeatedly told Mr. M'Cullow that unless the child received better training she must be removed to the country. The excuse the old woman, the guardian of the child, made, when remonstrated with on the subject, was that it was for her drunken neighbours and not for herself that the child was employed in the aforesaid errands. Be that as it may, I brought the case under the notice of the Board, and it was decided that the girl should be sent to the country."

That this story is so far true that the girl was sent to a distance of six miles to be out of the way of the complainer, her Catholic godmother. That the falsehood of the new pretext brought forward in the answer of the Board of Supervision is further proved by the fact that the girl never had a day's illness, and never saw any doctor for five years prior to the date of the removal from Campbeltown.

That said decision of 30th January was only a mockery, or step in the proselytising of the complainer's godchild. That notwithstanding every remonstrance by the said Francis M'Cullow, the child continued to be kept with her proselytisers, and finally he received an intimation from the Board of Supervision, dated the 13th March, stating that on the 27th February they had intimated to the Parochial Board "that Eliza Brannan ought, as formerly directed, to be removed to the poorhouse, and, if ascertained to be 12 years of age, allowed to choose whether she would be a Roman Catholic or a Protestant;" and enclosing a Minute of said Parochial Board, dated 3d March 1863.

That the Parochial Board having now, with the connivance and co-operation of the Board of Supervision, had eight months' uninterrupted license to work upon the poor child, pretend in said Minute that they have successfully accomplished their cruel and wicked purpose, and that, in a meeting at which no one but themselves was present, she declared her preference for Protestantism, and her adherence to the United Presbyterian Church. That this, the complainer believes to be essentially false, and only a pretext to gain time to carry out the proselytising of her godchild, who, up to the moment of her being taken from her, was a fervent Catholic, had never had a doubt of the truth of her religion, and always entertained the strongest affection towards herself.

That the complainer makes this protest in the hope of its reaching the knowledge of some member of the Board of Supervision who may have been ignorant of the wicked and cruel proceedings above set forth; or the knowledge of those who may have the means of interfering on behalf of her godchild.

(signed) *Mary Fody*, her × mark.
Francis O'Neill,
Residing in Campbeltown, Witness.

Campbeltown, 6 April 1863.

No. XXIX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Mary Fody*, Campbeltown.

Mary Fody, 10 April 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your complaint and protest, dated the 6th inst., respecting the religious education of your godchild, Eliza Brannan, and I have to state that the subject will receive the due consideration of the Board.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown.

Sir, 10 April 1863.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the Parochial Board, the accompanying complaint of Mary Fody, respecting her godchild, Eliza Brannan, and I have to request you to return it to me with these observations.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Campbeltown, 1862-63.

No. XXXI.—The Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 16 April 1863.

YOUR letter of the 10th, with the accompanying complaint of Mary Fody, respecting her godchild, Eliza Brannan, I duly received, and now beg to return the complaint, with copy Minute of Committee Meeting, and letter of the sub-inspector, referred to in said Minute of the 14th current.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John M'Isaac*, Inspector.

Enclosure 1 in No. XXXI.

Campbeltown, 14 April 1863.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Parochial Board of the parish of Campbeltown, held in the Council-room this evening—

Present:

John Beith, junior, Esq., Chairman.

Messrs. James Stewart, D.G.,	Messrs. James M'Murchy,
Samuel Greenlees,	Rev. J. C. Russell,
William M'Kinlay,	Robert Watson,
Samuel Mitchell,	Samuel Muir,
Simeon Lord,	Alexander Ross.
D. J. M'Dougall,	

Inter alia. There was laid before the meeting, a letter of the Board of Supervision, dated 10th instant, transmitting a complaint by Mary Fody, respecting the girl, Eliza Brannan, and directing the same to be returned with the observations of the Parochial Board. The Chairman, at same time, laid before the meeting, a letter which he had received from the sub-inspector to whom this case is well known; and on considering these documents, it was resolved to return the complaint to the Board of Supervision, and to forward the said letter.

The Committee having already brought under the notice of the Board of Supervision the whole circumstances of this case which can be substantiated, they consider it unnecessary to offer any further remarks. They now pointedly deny all attempts of proselytising, either on the part of the Board or the inspectors.

(signed) *John Beith*, jun., Chairman.

Enclosure 2 in No. XXXI.

Parochial Board's Office,
Campbeltown, 14 April 1863.

Sir,

A LETTER has been received from the Board of Supervision, with complaint and protest inclosed, from Mary Fody, charging this Board with the proselytising of Eliza Brannan, a deserted girl; and as the statements and assertions, made in the name of Mary Fody, appear to be a perversion of the truth, I beg, for the information of the Parochial Board, to state the following particulars, although such might almost seem unnecessary, as the case was so recently under consideration of the Board in another form, but evidently emanating from the same source:—

Having learned that Mary Fody, to whom the charge of Eliza Brannan was given by the Board or inspector, in 1855, was a person of intemperate habits, and permitted the girl to go messages often to the pawn and the public-house, I remonstrated with her, when she did not deny that the girl was sent these messages, but stated it was for her drunken neighbours. I also charged her with receiving the pence or halfpence the girl got for going such messages, which she did not deny.

The next thing I heard was that the girl was getting unwholesome food, which, on investigation, I had reason to think might be true, both from the girl's appearance, and the information I had received.

That shortly after, while walking along the streets of the burgh with the medical officers, and accidently meeting Eliza Brannan, I considered it my duty to draw his attention to her appearance, when he stated that it would be better to remove her to the country; and, hence, my reason for bringing her case before the Committee on the 7th July, 1862, at which it was determined that the girl should be sent to the country. With

that

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that view I asked the Rev. Mr. M'Cullow to give the names of some Roman Catholic people in the country who would be suitable for boarding the girl with. I suggested to him a family of the name of Boyd, but he considered there were too many children of their own. I then said that perhaps he would be kind enough to send me the names of some parties within a fortnight, but up to this time no names have been furnished; and, therefore, a place had otherways to be inquired for, and eventually she was sent to Mrs. Clark, at Gartloskan. The change effected in the girl's appearance for the better in a few months is sufficient to prove that she had not been properly attended to before, and therefore the falsehood of the new pretext referred to by Mary Fody is disproved, not only from the healthy appearance of the girl, but also from the undeniable fact that Mary Fody often did talk to a doctor regarding the girl, in her own presence as well as others, wondering what could be the matter with the lassie.

If the girl was such a fervent Roman Catholic, attended the chapel and Sunday-school regularly, and always entertained such a strong affection for the complainer, why should she (Mary Fody) often complain to the inspector of the girl's carelessness, and that she would neither obey her nor attend school as she ought to do? As to the other statements in said complaint, I need not say a word, as the intemperate language used, and unfounded insinuations thrown out, speak for themselves and their inconsistency.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Macpherson*,
Sub-Inspector.

John Beith, jun., Esq.,
Chairman of Parochial Board,
Campbeltown.

No. XXXII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Mary Fody*, Campbeltown.

Mary Fody, 22 April 1863.

With reference to your complaint of the 6th inst., I am directed to inform you that the Board see no sufficient reason why they should doubt the truth of the statement contained in the Minute of the Parochial Board, of 3d March, that Eliza Brannan had elected, as she was by law entitled to do, to be a Protestant.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XXXIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Campbeltown.

Sir, 22 April 1863.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision, and I am to inform you that the Board have intimated to Mary Fody in reply to her complaint that they see no sufficient reason why they should doubt the truth of the statement contained in the Minute of the Parochial Board of 3d March that Eliza Brannan had elected, as she was by law entitled to do, to be a Protestant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Paisley and Abbey, 1862-63.

PARISHES OF PAISLEY AND ABBEY.—1862-63.

PETITION OF THE REV. ALEXANDER MUNRO AND THE REV. CONSTANTINE M'CUE, ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN, PAISLEY.

No. I.—PETITION of the Rev. *Alexander Munro* and the Rev. *Constantine M'Cue* (undated). Received 18 November 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of the Rev. Alexander Munro and the Rev. Constantine M'Cue, Roman Catholic Clergymen of Paisley,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your Petitioners have under their charge upwards of 7,000 Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Abbey and Burgh parishes of Paisley, most of whom belong to the most laborious and ill-paid class of the community, necessarily furnishing a considerable proportion of the inmates of the poorhouses, and their orphan children falling into the hands of the Parochial Boards. That your Petitioners, who are the only Roman Catholic clergymen in Paisley—the extreme poverty of the Catholic community rendering it impossible to have more—being totally unable, in consequence of their other duties, to celebrate Catholic worship in either of the poorhouses, the Catholic inmates were, till lately, allowed to attend worship in the Roman Catholic chapel on Sundays; and, about a year ago, this privilege was, at the recommendation of the Board of Supervision, extended to the children of the Abbey Poorhouse. This, however, has now been withdrawn from both adults and children, on the ground, as your Petitioners are informed, that it is forbidden by a recent Minute or order of your Board, to which the officials of the poorhouses are compelled to pay obedience.

That your Petitioners pray your Board to consider that attendance at public worship on Sundays is a duty binding on every Catholic under pain of sin; and the denial to those poor people of the power to fulfil this obligation, is a formal violation of the rights of conscience, and breaks down, perhaps, the most valued of those privileges by which the state of the pauper could be distinguished from that of the public criminal. That if this order or Minute of your Board is to be in future acted on, the poorhouse will be, in the strictest and most odious sense, a prison, and pauperism a crime.

That your Petitioners therefore pray the Board of Supervision to take the case of the Roman Catholic paupers into their favourable consideration, and restore to them the power to comply, by attendance at public worship on Sundays, with a religious obligation so strictly binding on conscience. Such a course, on the part of the Board of Supervision, seems necessary to place the Board in consistency with itself (for your Petitioners understand it was by a recommendation or order from your Board that even the children were permitted, till lately, to come from the Abbey Poorhouse to St. Mirren's Chapel here), as well as to avoid the perpetration of an act of tyranny over the consciences of the poor.

That your Petitioners desire to bring under the notice of your Board the utter failure of the measures recommended by your Minute of 13 February 1862, to the local Boards, as a guarantee against the proselytising of Roman Catholic children. Those children continue to be sent—illegally sent—beyond the bounds of the parish to places where they are hopelessly debarred from religious worship, and beyond the reach of religious instruction. Contrary, too, to the explicit injunctions of your Minute, they are removed without any notice being given to the clergyman, either of the place from which they go, or of the station nearest to that to which they are sent.

That your Petitioners have reason to fear that the removal and proselytising of Roman Catholic children is carried on to an extent much beyond the isolated cases which have come under their own notice. This must be so until the religion of every pauper child is registered, whether such child be kept in the poorhouse or sent to the country to board, and the register thrown open to ratepayers and clergy of all denominations. In the present state of matters, the registration of a child's religion may be made or not—may be made honestly or dishonestly—at the caprice of the inspector; nor can redress be found for this until your Board shall declare such registration to be compulsory. That your Minute of 13th February, however honourable its meaning may have been, has completely failed to stop the system of proselytism carried on by inspectors is evident from the many cases already brought under your notice from other parts. The contempt with which said Minute is treated by inspectors, and their confidence of entire impunity in setting aside its recommendations, is made manifest both by the facts above referred to, and, as in the case of the inspector of the burgh parish here, in refusing so much as to notice two written applications made to him by the first named of your Petitioners for information respecting the residence of certain Catholic children whom he had sent out to board, and who,

your

your Petitioner had been led to believe, was sent beyond their parish, and being brought up Protestants.

Your Petitioners therefore pray the Board of Supervision to cause exact registers to be kept of the religious profession of all the children alimented by the Parochial Boards, and to throw such registers open to the ratepayers and clergy. They also pray your Board to take efficient measures to prevent the proselytising of Roman Catholic children, whether proselytism be attempted by anti-Catholic instructions within the poorhouse itself, or by sending them to board with Protestant families out of their own parish, or beyond the reach of Catholic worship and teaching.

Humbly begging the immediate interference of the Board of Supervision on behalf of those children,

Your Petitioners will ever pray.

(signed) *Alex. Munro.*
Constantine M'Cue.

No. II.—The Secretary Board of Supervision to the Rev. *Alexander Munro*, Paisley.

Reverend Sir, 18 November 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of petition by the Rev. Constantine M'Cue and yourself, respecting the religious instruction of Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse, and of Roman Catholic pauper children; and I beg to inform you that I shall submit your petition to the Board of Supervision at their next meeting.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Alexander Munro*, Paisley.

Reverend Sir, 21 November 1862.

I HAVE submitted to the Board of Supervision the petition of the Rev. Constantine M'Cue and yourself, respecting Roman Catholic paupers in the parishes of Paisley and Abbey, and I am directed by the Board to request that you will furnish them with the particulars of the cases of Roman Catholic pauper children referred to on the second and third pages of the petition, and towards whom you complain that either the parochial Board or the inspectors of poor of these parishes have acted improperly, in order that the Board may investigate these cases.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IV.—The Rev. *Alexander Munro*, Paisley, to the Secretary Board of Supervision.

Sir, 22 November 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of yours, of date 21st November, requesting particulars regarding the Roman Catholic children referred to in the petition forwarded by the Rev. C. M'Cue and myself to the Board of Supervision. As you do not specify the statements in the petition to which your request refers, I am at a loss to know what class of particulars I am expected to furnish. The portion of our petition which regarded the treatment of the pauper children specified three several grounds of complaint:—1st, That Catholic children were removed beyond the bounds of their parish, and kept at Protestant lodgings, beyond the reach of Catholic worship and instruction; 2d, That, in direct violation of the Minute of the Board of Supervision, of date 13th February 1862, inspectors give no notice of such children's removal and place of residence to the Catholic clergyman; 3d, That the religious profession of children is frequently not registered, and that, even were registration of their religion faithfully made, it could in no way serve to put the clergyman in communication with said children, so long as the registers are not open to their inspection.

This recapitulation of the second portion of the petition will, perhaps, justify the fear which your request for particulars leads me to entertain, that the object of our petition has not been perceived. We complain precisely, that while, by the Minute above referred to, we have a right to be furnished by inspectors with particulars respecting the removal of Catholic children, we receive none;* that Catholic children are boarded out with Protestants, both in Paisley and elsewhere, without any information being given by the inspectors, either to us or to any other clergyman on the subject. Specially, the petitioners complained that, when information regarding the boarding out of certain children was sought from the inspector of the burgh parish, the letter conveying this request did not

* I must qualify this, in so far as in May last, after repeated solicitations, I was furnished with a list of Catholic children boarded out by the burgh parish. The list contained nine names; a fraction only, I believe, of the real number.

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not even obtain an answer. Our petition was for the change of a system, not merely redress in isolated cases. So long as inspectors are permitted to send off children to board without so much as asking their religious profession, and while such registers as are kept are inaccessible to the Catholic clergyman, our means of obtaining particulars in cases of proselytism must be casual and imperfect; and redress in a particular instance would be but a poor equivalent for a change in the system of poorhouse proselytism which the petitioners asked for.

Having restated the main object of our petition, as far as it regarded the children, I shall now endeavour to furnish you with some particulars in justification of the statements made in the petition.

I asked the inspector of the Burgh parish to furnish me with the address of the parties to whom he had consigned the two children of James M'Aulay, but have got none. I subjoin copy of my letter. I have learnt of Catholic children having been boarded out at Loch Winnoch, at Luss, and at Johnstone, of whose removal or residence the inspectors have never given notice, either to us or to any other Catholic clergyman. The children at Johnstone are named Friel; one at Loch Winnoch is named, I think, Tonor. The names of, at any rate, three Catholic children, who, I have been informed, have been sent from this to Luss, I do not know. I trust, however, that the Board of Supervision will institute an inquiry, and order all the Catholic pauper children lodged there to be recalled within reach of a Catholic clergyman. These particulars regard the first and second complaints in the petition, which referred to the treatment of our children. As to the third, I have to state that the Inspector of Poor for the Burgh parish here assured me, that frequently children were sent out to board without any question being put as to their religious profession.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Munro.*

Enclosure in No. IV.

The Rev. *A. Munro* to the Inspector of Poor, *Paisley.*

Sir, Paisley, 10 November 1862.

I HAVE been requested by Ann Flynn, the nearest surviving relative of the children of James M'Aulay (who died here about 12 months ago), to obtain from you the names and address of the parties to whom you have consigned these children.

Ann Flynn has stated to me, that you have intimated to her your determination—1st, that she shall in no way have the custody of the children; and 2d, that they shall be brought up Protestants. I beg you will inform me if her statement, in either or both of its points, is correct. The children were both baptized by the Catholic clergyman; the parents were both Catholics, from their childhood upwards; and the father (the last survivor of the parents) received on his deathbed the ministrations of the Rev. Charles M'Kenzie, Catholic clergyman here.

An early answer will oblige, &c.

(signed) *Alex. Munro,*
Roman Catholic Clergyman.

Mr. James Brown, Inspector of Poor.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Alexander Munro.*

Rev. Sir, 24 November 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22d instant. I have to explain that what the Board desire to obtain from you is a statement of such particulars of all cases of Roman Catholic children in which you conceive that the Parochial Board or Inspector has acted improperly, as may enable the Board to investigate these cases. This statement should contain the names and addresses of the children; dates of removal, so far as known to you; the parishes to which they respectively belong; and the nature of the conduct, on the part of the Parochial Board or Inspector, of which you complain.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Walker,*
Secretary.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Alexander Munro.*

Rev. Sir 5 December 1862.

I BEG to remind you that I have not yet received any reply to my letter of the 24th ultimo, and that the Board await your reply before taking further proceedings in the petition by the Rev. C. M'Cue and yourself, respecting the religious instruction of Roman Catholic paupers in the parishes of Paisley and Abbey.

(signed) *W. G. Walker,*
Secretary.

No. VII.—The Rev. *Alexander Munro*, Paisley, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 3 December 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter, of date 24th November, in which I am asked to furnish "A statement of such particulars of all cases of Roman Catholic children in which you conceived that the Parochial Board or Inspector has acted improperly, as may enable the Board to investigate those cases." In reply, I beg to refer the Board to my letter, of date 22d November*, where the particulars are given of certain cases in which Catholic children have been withheld from the benefits accorded by the Minute of 13th February.† I beg respectfully to submit to the Board that no practical good can result from accumulating additional cases. The Board has already had under its notice, besides those I brought forward in my last, cases from Edinburgh, from Greenock, from Campbeltown, and other places, sufficient to show that the boarding-out of pauper children, as hitherto conducted, is the instrument of active and extensive proselytism. If I wanted only redress in individual cases, I should have endeavoured to furnish additional instances; but I ask, as a far more important boon, a change in the system which holds out such facilities for the perversion of our children. If merely individual cases are to be redressed, and the present system to remain unchanged, the right of our children to be educated in the Catholic faith could yet be practically set aside by inspectors. The Board has already investigated several cases of proselytism, the particulars of which had been submitted to it; but the great evil of proselytism still flourishes, and is robbing many of our children of their faith, at the very time that the investigation of single cases is proceeding.

*No. IV.

†Page 4.

While I respectfully decline, at present, to furnish further particulars than I have already given, I may be permitted to draw the attention of the Board to the fact that its demand for more cases and particulars supposes a principal grievance complained of in our petition to have been altogether ignored. When you call on me to furnish particulars, you ask me for that which the present system precludes me from obtaining. Our petition asks for a strict registry to be made of the religious profession of all pauper children, and that we may have access to the registers, in order to have the means of arriving at such particulars as you ask me to furnish, but deny me the power to obtain. If the Board really mean to protect our children against proselytism, it has cases sufficient before it. If it does not take efficient measures to stop the evil, the mere redress of an occasional case will be but an illusory remedy. In the present state of matters, the Catholic clergy can know but of few of the cases that occur; and the due discharge of their ordinary duties does not leave them the leisure necessary to undertake such lengthened correspondence as seems indispensable to have even a single case redressed. I beg, therefore, simply to refer the Board to the cases I already adduced—of the M'Aulays, of the children at Luss, at Loch Winnoch, at Johnstone, the names of some of whom I specified. The dates of removal I cannot furnish, nor do I know the addresses of the parties with whom they are boarded; but those particulars cannot be necessary to show that the inspectors who removed them failed to give notice of their removal and places of residence, and that the places named (with the exception of Johnstone) are so situated as that the children boarded there are (contrary to the minute of the Board of Supervision above referred to) beyond the reach of Catholic worship and instruction.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Munro.*

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev *Alexander Munro.*

Rev. Sir, 5 December 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3d inst., which crossed my letter to you, dated yesterday, and which I shall submit to the Board of Supervision at their next meeting.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Abbey.

Sir, 13 December 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the Parochial Board of Abbey, the enclosed copies of a petition by the Revds. Alexander Munro and Constantine M'Cue, respecting the attendance of Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse at church on Sundays, and the proselytising of Roman Catholic orphan children, and of two letters from the Rev Alex. Munro on the same subject, dated the 22d November and 3d December.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Walker*, Secretary.

Paisley and Abbey, 1862–63.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Paisley.

Sir, 13 December 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the Parochial Board of Paisley, the enclosed petition by the Revds. Alexander Munro and Constantine M'Cue, respecting the attendance of Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse at church on Sundays, and the proselytising of Roman Catholic orphan children, and two letters from the Rev. Alex. Munro on the same subject, dated 22d November and 3d December.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XI.—The Inspector of Poor, Paisley, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 17 December 1862.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 13th current, with relative copies of petition by the Revds. A. Munro and C. M'Cue, and of two letters from the first-named of these gentlemen, respecting the attendance of Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse at church on Sundays, and the proselytising of Roman Catholic children.

As directed by the Board of Supervision, I shall submit the aforesaid communications to the consideration of this Board on 14th January 1863, being the date of the first general meeting.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James S. Brown*, Inspector.

No. XII.—The Inspector of Poor, Abbey, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 19 December 1862.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of date the 13th current, and its enclosures, which will be laid before a special meeting of the House Committee of this Board on the evening of Tuesday first, the 23d instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Robertson*, Inspector.

No. XIII.—The Inspector of Poor, Abbey, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 29 December 1862.

HEREWITH I beg to send copy observations by this Board upon the memorial to the Board of Supervision by Messrs. Munro and M'Cue, Roman Catholic clergymen, Paisley.

I also send copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Chisholm, Roman Catholic clergyman, Johnstone. On the 25th instant, I wrote him a letter, giving him notice of the residences of the children M'Houl and Burns, and on same date I wrote to Mr. Munro, giving him notice of the residences of M'Colgan, Madden, and Docherty. From Mr. Munro, however, I have received no answer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Robertson*, Inspector.

P.S.—Enclosed is the form of the Record of Applications, which contains columns for the religious profession of applicants.

Enclosure 1, in No. XIII.

COPY OBSERVATIONS of the Parochial Board of the Abbey Parish of Paisley upon the Memorial to the Board of Supervision, by Messrs. Munro and M'Cue, Roman Catholic Clergymen, Paisley.

THE following is a list of all the orphan Roman Catholic children out of the poorhouse, on the roll of outdoor poor of the Abbey Parish of Paisley :—

1. Robert M'Coul, since 21st April 1856. He is now aged 10 years, and resides with his grandmother, Mrs. M'Aulay, a Roman Catholic, in Houston's land, M'Dowall-street, Johnstone. This boy attends Roman Catholic school and chapel.

2. Peter M'Colgan, since 17th June 1861. He is now aged 9 years 10 months, and resides with his aunt, Mrs Wood (a Roman Catholic), at 13, Wallneuk, Paisley. He attends Roman Catholic chapel, but continues to be educated by a Protestant teacher, chosen by the boy's father before his death.

3. Thomas

3. Thomas Burns, since 6th May 1862. He is now aged 6 years and 7 months, and lives with James Burns, a Roman Catholic, in Mr. Thomson's land, High-street, Johnstone. This child attends Roman Catholic school and chapel.

4. John Madden, since 29th August 1862. He is now aged 6 years 10 months, and is boarded with Mr. Govan, tailor (a Roman Catholic), at 22, Quale-street, Paisley. This boy attends St. Mirren's Roman Catholic school and chapel, Paisley.

There is only one other Roman Catholic child, not, however, an orphan; for she is deserted by her father, and her mother is in the poorhouse, viz. :—

5. Helen Docherty, on the roll of outdoor poor since 28th November 1862. She is now aged 9½ years, and is boarded with James Brannan, a Roman Catholic, at 6, Cross-street, Paisley. This girl attends St. Mirren's Roman Catholic school and chapel.

These five children are thus in Roman Catholic families, and attend Roman Catholic worship and instruction, under the qualification in No. 2, already specified.

Of the children mentioned by Mr. Munro in his letter, there is only one under the charge of the Abbey Board; her name is Catherine Tonner. She is a Protestant, aged 8 years 9 months, and is boarded at Loch Winnoch, in a family of that persuasion. Her father was a Roman Catholic, but her mother, who survived him, was a Protestant before her marriage and after his decease, and died holding the Protestant faith. This girl is entered in the Parochial Register as a Protestant.

Formal notice was inadvertently omitted to be given to the Roman Catholic clergymen of the residence of the five Roman Catholic children before named, but this was not, perhaps, essential; as the children have been, and actually are, attending upon the ministrations and instructions of clergymen and teachers of the Roman Catholic persuasion, with the exception already made in No. 2. The inspector, however, will in future take care to give formal notice.

Poor in the House.

As to religious instruction in the poorhouse, the House Committee resolved that the spirit of the Board of Supervision's minute of 14th August last should be enforced. For Protestants, worship is conducted in the house twice every Sabbath; but some members of Protestant denominations are at times allowed, on account of good conduct in the house, to attend the church in the town with which they are connected. All the adult Roman Catholics, excepting those unable to walk and those guilty of misconduct, have got out once a month to attend the Roman Catholic chapel; and this is oftener than members of Protestant churches are allowed to attend their places of worship. This extended liberty to the Roman Catholic adults has been given because there is no Roman Catholic service conducted in the poorhouse. The Abbey Board have all along held out every facility to the Roman Catholic clergymen for conducting of worship in the poorhouse to those of their own faith.

As to the Roman Catholic children, they were allowed to go to the Roman Catholic chapel in town during the period when the Protestant children attended Divine service out of the poorhouse; thus there was an equality. There is now only one orphan Roman Catholic child in the poorhouse: his age is 12 years. The others (children) are too young to attend chapel, except one or two, who are at liberty to go to the Roman Catholic chapel with their parents. Wives, however, who represent themselves as deserted by their husbands, and mothers of illegitimate children, cannot, while inmates of the poorhouse, be allowed any outdoor privileges.

The Abbey Parochial Board have no wish to proselytise Roman Catholic children or adults.

The religious profession of every person in the poorhouse, and of every orphan child boarded out, is registered, and there is no objection to the exhibition of the parochial records on this point, to the Roman Catholic clergymen, at reasonable times. These records have frequently been exhibited to the Roman Catholic clergymen, and access has never been refused to them.

Enclosure 2, in No. XIII.

The Rev. *H. Chisholm* to the Inspector of Poor, Abbey.

Johnstone, 26 December 1862.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 25th (yesterday), intimating the residence of two Roman Catholic children, chargeable to the Abbey Board at Johnstone.

Although previously aware of the residence of Robert M'Coul and Thomas Burns in Johnstone, I have to thank you for this intimation.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Hugh Chisholm.*

Mr. Robertson, Inspector of Poor, Abbey Parish.

Enclosure 3, in No. XIII.

RECORD OF APPLICATIONS FOR PAROCHIAL RELIEF.

1. Number.	2. Date and Hour of Application.	3. Name of Applicant.	12. Names of Dependants and Children living with Applicant.	13. Names of Children not Dependants, with Weekly Earnings, &c.	5. Country of Birth.					6. Date and Hour of Inspector's visit to Applicant's Home.	7. Condition.	8. Age.	9. Occupation.	10. Average Value Weekly Earnings if any
					Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	Foreign.	Parish.					

11. Wholly or Partially Disabled.	18. Education.			19. Religion.		20. Applicants.		21. Dependants.		22. Orphans or Deserted.		23. Illegitimate.		24. Weekly Rent.	25. Names of Parents and Grand Parents.	4. Present Residence, and Settlement, with Remarks.	14. Number of Previous Applications, if any.	15. Result of Application.			16. If Refused: Ground of Refusal.
	Attending School.	Can Read.	Cannot Read.	Protestant.	Catholic.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					Date.	How disposed of by Inspector.	How disposed of by Parochial Board.	

No. XIV.—The Inspector of Poor, Paisley, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 20 January 1863.

IN reply to your letter, dated 13th ultimo, I herewith enclose Excerpt Minutes of the Parochial Board of Paisley, of date 14th current, containing their observations on the petition by the Revds. Messrs. Munro and M'Cue, and accompanying letters. I also enclose copy of correspondence betwixt Mr. Munro and myself.

I am, &c.

(signed) *James S. Brown*, Inspector.

Enclosure 1, in No. XIV.

EXCERPT MINUTES of a Meeting of the Parochial Board of Paisley, held on 14th January 1863.

THE Inspector laid before the Board a letter from the Board of Supervision, of date 13th December 1862, being to the effect following:—

"Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,

"Sir, 13 December 1862.

"I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for the observations of the Parochial Board of Paisley, the enclosed copies of a petition by the Revds. A. Munro and C. M'Cue, respecting the attendance of Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse at church on Sundays, and the proselytising of Roman Catholic orphan children, and of two letters from the Rev. A. Munro on the same subject, dated 22d November and 3d December.

"I am, &c.,

"Mr. J. S. Brown, (signed) "*W. G. Walker*, Secretary."

Inspector of Poor, Paisley."

The

Paisley and Abbey, 1862–63.

The foregoing letter, with relative petition and accompanying letters, having been read and duly considered, it was moved by Mr. Philips, seconded by Bailie Scott, and unanimously carried—That the following observations be now adopted, in reply to the aforesaid petition and letters, and the inspector instructed to transmit a copy thereof to the Board of Supervision:—

This petition and relative letters refer—1st, to the attendance of Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse at chapel on Sunday; and 2d, to the condition of Roman Catholic pauper children boarded in the country.

1st. In respect to the first of these matters, viz., the attendance of the inmates of the poorhouse at church on Sunday, the Board beg to observe that, their attention having been called to the subject by the minute of the Board of Supervision, of date 14th August, the following resolution was, on the recommendation of the Poorhouse Committee, adopted at an adjourned general meeting, held on 15th October last, viz.: "On reconsideration of the circular of the Board of Supervision, of date 14th August last, it was resolved to authorise the house-governor to give permission to any inmate of good character to attend Divine worship on any Sabbath in any church in the vicinity; and on other days to give to any such inmate, who shall state reasonable grounds for the request, permission of absence from the house for a limited number of hours. Further, that the house-governor shall carry into effect this resolution impartially, and with as much liberality to the inmates as may be consistent with the good order and discipline of the poorhouse."

Under the provisions of the foregoing resolution, any well-behaved inmate, whatever may be his religious profession, may, on application to the governor, obtain leave to attend the church to which he belongs on each alternate Sunday. This privilege is enjoyed by Roman Catholics equally with Protestants, the only difference being that the latter attend the afternoon, and the former, to suit their own convenience, the forenoon service. In like manner, such orphan children as are boarded in the poorhouse may have similar leave of absence, the house-governor being first satisfied that good care shall be taken of them while away, and that they will be safely returned to the house at the proper time. These arrangements are framed and carried out with as much regard to the feelings of the poor as the regulations allow, and, in the opinion of the Board, are in no degree liable to the objections brought forward in this petition. To allow the inmates of the Roman Catholic persuasion leave of absence every Sunday, as craved by the petitioners, would be inconsistent with the rules, and indeed subversive of good order and discipline of the poorhouse.

2d. In relation to the treatment of the children of Roman Catholic parents, which forms the second and remaining subject of the petition, the Board beg to make the following preliminary observations:—

For many years prior to 1838, all orphan children belonging to the parish were boarded, educated, and brought up in the poorhouse. After long experience, it appeared, to the satisfaction of the Board, that the children brought up in this way were, both morally and physically, inferior to those of other classes of the community. They were, in general, much less robust than other children of a weaker constitution, more liable to disease, and subject to a higher average mortality. When dismissed to service, and set free from their accustomed restraints, a large proportion of them fell into idle habits, and ultimately became bad members of society. These results became, latterly, very apparent, and convinced the Board that the training of children within a poorhouse, while injurious to health, was defective also in its influence on the formation of good character, and particularly unfavourable to the cultivation of the social affections, and the acquisition of habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance, which, to the labouring classes, are absolutely essential to success in after-life. The Board accordingly, in the year 1838, after very mature deliberation, boarded out their pauper children with private families in country districts. The change was attended with the most satisfactory results; and throughout an experience of 24 years, it has been found that the children now not only enjoy better health, but are also much more happy and contented. They are placed under the influence of domestic ties, their social affections are brought into exercise, and permanent attachments formed which prove of great value to them in after-life. They are educated at schools in their vicinity, and mingle freely with other children. They are removed from the constant presence and depressing influence of pauperism, accustomed to the exercise of liberty and self-control, and in their own and neighbouring households are early familiarised with the necessity of forming economical and industrious habits. The favourable effect of these circumstances is observed in their subsequent conduct. When ready for work, they are dismissed with a better knowledge of the world, and with clearer perceptions of their altered position. As might be expected, they more easily adapt themselves to labour, and eventually turn out more useful members of society.

It seems hardly necessary to say that, in introducing and carrying on this system of boarding out children, the managers have at no time been influenced in the smallest degree by the desire to proselytise Roman Catholic children. So far from entertaining any such desire, wherever suitable nurses of that persuasion, willing to undertake the care of such children, could be found, the Board have always been perfectly willing to employ them, and, in point of fact, have actually done so.

When, on 9th May last, the circular letter of the Board of Supervision, of date 11th (13th?) February, was submitted to this Board, it appeared that there were then nine or

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ten children of Roman Catholic parents chargeable on the outdoor roll. Of these, five were boarded in Paisley, viz., four with Roman Catholic families, and one with a Protestant family. Regarding the remaining five, who were boarded with Protestant families at Lüss, Helensburgh, and Kirkintilloch, it appeared that, with one exception, they were children of delicate constitutions; and the Board felt that their removal from the open air of the country to the poorhouse, as provided by the aforesaid circular letter, would not only deprive them of the advantages possessed by other pauper children, but might also be attended with danger to their health. In these circumstances, it was agreed to delay removing them from their present residences, and that, meanwhile, inquiry should be made whether suitable nurses of their own persuasion, living in the country, could be obtained. With the exception therefore of these five children, one of whom ceased to be chargeable in June last, the Board have given effect to the provisions of the aforesaid minute by receiving into the poorhouse all new cases of this class of children, in the hope that, when the matter comes to be better known to the Roman Catholic part of the community, suitable nurses will be obtained, and the children restored to the privileges enjoyed by the children of other denominations.

The petitioners complain that inspectors disregard the circular letter of the Board; and, in particular, that the inspector of Paisley refused even to notice two written applications on the subject from Mr. Munro. That this complaint, in as far as it refers to the inspector of Paisley, is groundless, is apparent from the accompanying copy of the only correspondence which ever passed betwixt the parties. It will be observed that Mr. Munro received replies to all his letters except the last, which, as its contents show, did not require any.

With respect to the two children of James M'Aulay, it appears that on the 3d ult., Ann Flynn, their aunt, called on the inspector, and stated that she had been directed by Mr. Munro to obtain for him their addresses. The inspector replied that M'Aulay was entered in the books as a Protestant, and that as he had declared himself to be of that persuasion, on his application for relief on 10th December 1856, his request could not be granted. She was told, however, that as their aunt she was at liberty to visit the children whenever she chose, and that for this purpose she might have their addresses at any time. The Board are of opinion that, under the circumstances, the inspector would not have been warranted in acting differently. M'Aulay's declaration of his religious persuasion was spontaneous, and made by himself when he was in good health and knew what he was doing. As he repeatedly made application for relief betwixt his first chargeability and his death in February 1861, he had sufficient opportunity for correcting any error in his original statement. As he never spoke of such error, it is reasonable to conclude that there was none; and the Board are of opinion that the results following from the man's voluntary declaration of his religious persuasion cannot be set aside on the simple statements of the petitioners, nor till some legal process shall have decided that his declaration was erroneous.

The petitioners complain, further, of the irregularity with which inspectors record the religious persuasion of paupers, and Mr. Munro states that the inspector of Paisley assured him that, frequently, children were sent out to board without any inquiry being made as to their religion. Mr. Munro has misunderstood what was stated to him on this point. The Historical Register, kept by the inspector since 1839 till the present time, contains a separate entry of the persuasion of each pauper, except in a very few instances, where, either from the extreme youth or the diseased condition of the applicant, this information could not be obtained. The Board do not think, with the petitioners, that these registers should be thrown open for public inspection: they contain particulars relating to the private history of individuals and families, which could not be thus exposed without injurious consequences. It seems to be sufficient that any ratepayer or other person (even although, like Mr. Munro, he should have no pecuniary interest in the parish) may have access to the register for information in the case of any individual pauper, concerning whom he is able to satisfy the inspector that he has good reasons for making inquiry.

Mr. Munro states his belief that the list of Roman Catholic children chargeable to Paisley, as furnished by the inspector on 21st May last, contains only a fraction of the real numbers. On this subject the inspector reports that on subsequent inquiry he finds one case to have been omitted, viz., that of Mary Freel, boarded with Mrs. M'Phail at Luss. With this exception, the Board have reason to believe the list in question to be complete. No children from this parish were ever boarded at Loch Winnoch, and none have been chargeable in Johnstone since April last.

In so far as these documents profess to deal with matters of fact, the Board have given such explanations as seemed to be necessary; and hope that the reverend petitioners will themselves, on more careful consideration, admit that the terms which they have applied to Parochial Boards and their inspectors are very rash and unwarrantable.

Enclosure 2, in No. XIV.

COPY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Rev. *Alexander Munro* to Mr. *J. S. Brown*, Inspector of the Poor, Paisley.

Sir, Paisley, 29 March 1862.

As I am anxious about the religious instruction of the Catholic children belonging to my congregation, who are alimented by you in places to which I have no access, I beg you will favour me with a complete list of all the Catholic children who are alimented by the Burgh Poorhouse, with the places of their residences, that I may request the nearest Catholic clergyman to make some provision for their religious instruction. I also take the liberty to ask you if the Catholic inmates of the Burgh Poorhouse are compelled to attend the public worship in the house on Sundays or other days? The inmates have more than once assured me that, so far from having been given to understand by the officials of the house that they need not attend such worship, they have been obliged to be present. Begging the favour of an early reply,

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alexander Munro*,
Catholic Clergyman.

From Mr. *J. S. Brown*, Inspector of the Poor of Paisley, to the Rev. *Alexander Munro*.

Office of Parochial Board, Paisley
Rev. Sir, 29 March 1862.

I AM in receipt of your letter of 29th current, relative to children of Roman Catholic parentage, and Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse. I shall furnish you, as far as I can, with the information asked, as soon as I can.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James S. Brown*,
Inspector.

From the Rev. *Alexander Munro* to Mr. *Brown*.

Sir, Paisley, 6 May 1862.

WHILE I acknowledge with pleasure the promptitude with which you assented to my application, made on the 29th March last, for the names and places of residence of the Roman Catholic children alimented by the Burgh parish, I cannot longer conceal my anxiety that the list has been so long delayed. These children, as you informed me, are boarded with Protestant nurses, and sent to places beyond the reach of any Catholic clergyman. I presume, too, that the clergymen within whose district the various places are to which the children are sent, have never received information regarding them, from the fact that the clergymen of Houston, Dumbarton, and Campsie have never written to me concerning them. Your own acknowledgment to me, that you supposed the children were all being educated as Protestants, and the preference you said you naturally entertained in favour of Protestant nurses, as well as the objections you entertained to placing the children with Catholics, render greater my anxiety on their account; for every day that passes necessarily advances the process of proselytism. I remember that you repudiated, for yourself, all desire of proselytising; but that repudiation does not alter the fact that, with I believe but two exceptions (the two orphans Millar), all the Catholic children alimented by the Burgh parish are at this moment being reared Protestants. The minute of the Board of Supervision, issued at the beginning of this year, requires that the pauper children of Catholic parents should be sent by the Local Boards to places within reach of Catholic clergymen; that the clergymen to whose neighbourhood they are sent be acquainted with their place of residence; and that, when possible, they be lodged in Catholic families. I would respectfully ask, have these directions been complied with in regard of the pauper children of the Burgh parish here?

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alexander Munro.*

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From Mr. *Brown* to the Rev. *Alexander Munro.*

Office of Parochial Board, Paisley,
7 May 1862.

Rev. Sir,

I AM in receipt of yours, dated 6th current. In reply I annex list of the orphans and deserted children whose parent or parents are understood to be of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and who are presently chargeable to this parish. The provisions of the Minute of the Board of Supervision will be carried out as soon as practicable. To meet the terms of the Minute, it will probably be found expedient to maintain these children in future in the poorhouse. The subject is at present under the consideration of the Board. Referring to the conversation we lately had on this subject, you speak of "the preference" which I said "I naturally entertained for Protestant nurses, and the objections I entertained to placing children with Roman Catholics." There is a mistake here. What I said on this subject was simply that, in this country, it was extremely difficult to find nurses of your persuasion who were well qualified for the work, and at the same time willing to undertake it; and in proof of this, I appealed to your own knowledge and observation. I am sorry that my delay in writing, occasioned by a press of business, should have caused you so great anxiety. With reference to your inquiries as to the Roman Catholics in the poorhouse, I have spoken to the house-governor, who will give you the information you want.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James S. Brown,* Inspector.

LIST.

Children.	Nurses.	Residence.
Charles Cairnon - - -	Mrs. Robertson - -	16, Church-street, Dumbarton.
Mary M'Manus - - -	Mrs. Cameron - -	East Toll, Hillend.
John M'Menemy - -	Mrs. Gillespie - -	2, Shuttle-street, Paisley.
Patrick M'Menemy - -	,, - - -	,, ,,
James M'Taggart - -	John Don, weaver - -	Kirkintilloch.
James Millar - - -	- - - - -	32, Gauze-street.
Jessie Millar - - -	- - - - -	,, ,,
Charles Dinning - - -	Mrs. M'Phail - -	Craigton, Luss.
Susan M'Queen - - -	Mrs. Atkinson - -	5, Maxwelltown, Paisley.

From the Rev. *Alexander Munro* to Mr. *Brown.*

Paisley, 10 November 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE been requested by Ann Flinn, the nearest surviving relative of the children of James M'Aulay (who died here about 12 months ago), to obtain from you the name and addresses of the parties to whom you have consigned these children. Ann Flinn has stated to me that you have intimated to her your determination—1st, that she shall in no way have the custody of these children; and 2d, that they shall be brought up Protestants. I beg you will inform me if her statement, in either or both of its parts, is correct. The children were both baptized by the Catholic clergyman; the parents were both Catholics, from their childhood upwards; the father (the last survivor of the parents) received on his deathbed the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie, Catholic clergyman here. An early answer will oblige, &c.

(signed) *Alex. Munro,*
Roman Catholic Clergyman.

From Mr. *Brown* to the Rev. *Alexander Munro.*

James M'Aulay's Children.

Office of Parochial Board, Paisley,
22 November 1862.

Rev. Sir,

I HAVE yours of 10th current. The deceased James M'Aulay, on occasion of his applications here on 10th December 1856 and 23d February 1857, formally declared himself, in presence of witnesses, to be of the Protestant persuasion.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James S. Brown,* Inspector.

From the Rev. *Alexander Munro* to Mr. *Brown*.

Sir, Paisley, 24 November 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your note of Saturday, in reference to the children of James M'Aulay. If the father, in applying for relief, called himself a Protestant, such feigned profession can, I think, have but little weight against his constant public profession and practice of the Catholic religion subsequent (and previous also) to these alleged declarations, and his reception in his last moments of the sacraments of the Catholic Church at the hands of the Catholic priest. But as I have already referred the case of the M'Aulays to the Board of Supervision, the proofs of the children's right to be educated Catholics will be more fittingly brought forward at the inquiry which I expect the Board will institute.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Munro.*

No. XV.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, 22 January 1863.

Paisley and Abbey.

THE petition of the Revds. Alexander Munro and Constantine M'Cue, Roman Catholic clergymen, dated 18th November, respecting attendance of Roman Catholic inmates of poorhouse at church on Sundays, and proselytising of Roman Catholic orphan children; and letters of the Rev. Alexander Munro, dated 22d November and 3d December, which were before the Board on 11th December, were again submitted, with letters from the inspectors of Abbey and Paisley, dated respectively the 29th December and 20th January, thereanent. The Board directed these documents to be circulated.

No. XVI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Abbey.

Sir, 2 February 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th December, and its enclosures, respecting the petition of the Revds. Alex. Munro and Constantine M'Cue.

I have submitted these documents to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to call for copies of all the entries in the register respecting the religious persuasion of the girl Catherine Tonner, and of her father and mother. You will also inform me of the date of the father's death, the date of the mother's death, and where the girl was between these dates; with any other additional information that you may be able to furnish.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XVII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Paisley.

Sir, 2 February 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th ult., and its enclosures, respecting the petition of the Revds. Alex. Munro and C. M'Cue.

I have submitted these documents to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to call for further particulars regarding the four pauper children boarded out, and referred to on page 9 of the copy Minute of the Parochial Board of 14th January, forwarded to this office.

It will be necessary to forward medical certificates as to the present health of these children, and you will be so good as to state whether any application has been made to persons of the Roman Catholic religion to procure persons of that religion to whom the children could, with propriety, be entrusted.

I am also to call upon you to transmit copies of all entries in the register regarding the religious persuasion of James M'Aulay and his two children.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Paisley and Abbey, 1862–63.

No. XVIII.—The Inspector of Poor, Abbey, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of *Catherine Tonner*.

Sir, 7 February 1863.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant.

In answer, I have to state that the girl Catherine Tonner lived with her mother, from the death of Catherine's father (which occurred, so far as I have been able to ascertain, in England, in or about January 1854), till 16th January 1858; two days after which the mother was sent to Paisley Infirmary, and died there on 25th March following. But I have to explain that the girl and her mother were in our poorhouse from 5th February 1855 till 2d April 1856.

Catherine was admitted into the poorhouse again on 16th January 1855, and remained there until, on 12th June 1862, she was sent to Loch Winnoch to be boarded.

The reports in the books of this parish in the mother's case are dated 7th November 1854, 12th August 1856, 10th September 1856, and 31st October 1857. I herewith send you copies of them: in the first, there is no religious profession stated, as in the book then in use there was no column for that purpose; in the other three reports, the mother and her three children are registered as Protestants.

I also herewith beg to send copies of entries in the Poorhouse Register. The father was *never* chargeable to this Board.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *Robert Robertson*, Inspector.

Enclosure 1 in No. XVIII.

No. 8,318.—Reported on 7th November 1854.

Name of Pauper.	Name of each Child Living with Pauper.	Names of Children not Living with Pauper.	Ages.	Married or Single, Widow or Widower. If Child, Orphan, Deserted, or Bastard.	Place of Birth.	Cause of Application.	Trade or Occupation.	Weekly Earnings of Pauper and Children Living with Pauper.	Weekly Earnings of Children not Living with Pauper.	Aid from Other Sources.	Total Amount of Income from all Sources.	Attending School.	Can Read.	Cannot Read.	Rent of House.	Name of Parents, including Grand-Parents.	Present Residence and Legal Residence with Remarks.
			Yrs.														
Widow Tonner, or Drummond (Catherine Drummond).	- -	-	43	Widow	Born in Williamsburgh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Widow Drummond, Inmate of Abbey Poorhouse.	Bridge of Weir.—Widow or Drummond, deposes husband was born in and that he has trav country for years, and residental settlement in She is of opinion that born in Williamsburgh Parish, but can give no in proof of birth. E children unable to supp selves.
	John -	-	15	-	Canal-street, Brown's Land, 1 May 1839.												
	Michael	-	7	-	Bridge-of-Weir, June 1847.												
			Mths.														
	Catherine	-	9	-	Wigton, Cumberland.												

24th November 1854.—O investigation, it appears pauper's aged parent is a of Abbey Poorhouse.

10th July 1856.—John Ton was brought before the S the above date, and he his opinion that Abbey w on the ground that To incapable of earning his port, on account of bein to epileptic fits since he years of age.

Certified to be a True Copy, by me,

7 February 1863. (signed) *Robert Robertson*, Inspector of Poor, Abbey, Parish of Pa

Record of Applications for Parochial Relief.

No.	2. Date and Hour of Application.	3. Name of Applicant.	12. Names of Dependants and Children living with Applicant.	13. Names of Children not Dependants, with Weekly Earnings, &c.	5. Country of Birth: Scotland	England	Ireland	Foreign	Parish.	6. Date and Hour of Inspector's Visit to Applicant's Home.	7. Condition.	8. Age.	9. Occupation.	10. Average Value of Weekly Earnings, if any.	11. Wholly or Partially Disabled.	18. Education: Attending School.	Can Read.	Cannot Read.	19. Religion: Protestant.	Catholic.	20. Applicants M.	F.	21. Dependants M.	F.	22. Orphans or Deserted M.	F.	23. Illegitimate M.	F.	24 Weekly Rent.	25. Names of Parents and Grand-Parents.	4. Present Residence and Settlement—with Remarks.	14. No. of Previous Applications, if any.	15. Result of Application: Date.	How disposed of by Inspector.	How disposed of by Parochial Board.	16. If Refused, Ground of Refusal.	17. If Admitted, No. in Register.
	1856.											Ys. m.																								
949	Aug. 12, 9 a.m.	Wid Catherine Tonner.	–	–	1	–	–	–	Williamsburgh.	–	Widow	45 –	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wid. Drummond, Inmate of Abbey Poorhouse.	149, George Street—See former Report. Settlement, Abbey Parish.	8,318	1856, Aug. 12.	Relieved, offered House.	Relieved, offered House.		
			John –	–	1	–	–	–	Canal-st.	–	Single	17 –	–	–																							
			Michael	–	1	–	–	–	Houston	–	„	9 –	–	–																							
			Catherine	–	–	1	–	–	Cumberland.	–	„	2 7	–	–																							
992	Sept. 10, 6 p.m.	Wid. Tonner, or Catherine Drummond.	–	–	1	–	–	–	Williamsburgh.	1856. Sept. 11, 12 noon.	Widow	45 –	Domestic -	–	Neither	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wid. Drummond, Catherine Galloway.	6, Cotton-street, two weeks; prior in 149, George-street, since April last, when she left Abbey Poorhouse. Settlement, Abbey Parish.	8,318 & 949	Sept. 15.	Relieved.	Relieved.		
			John –	–	1	–	–	–	Canal-st.	–	Single	17 –	Hawker -	–	Epileptic	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–								
			Michael	–	1	–	–	–	Houston	–	„	9 –	–	–																							
			Catherine	–	–	1	–	–	Cumberland.	–	„	2 8	–	–																							
1958	1857. Oct. 31, 10½ a.m.	Catherine Drummond or Tonner, (late husband Michael Tonner).	–	–	1	–	–	–	Abbey -	1857. Oct 31, 3 p.m.	Widow	46 –	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wid. Drummond, Catherine Galloway.	15, Gauze-street, since 28 May last; prior 6 Cotton-st. since previous application, 10th September 1856. January 16, 1858, two youngest admitted into House. Settlement, Abbey Parish.	old 8,318 949 992	1857 Oct. 31.	Relieved House, Children admitted	Relieved.		
			John –	–	1	–	–	–	Canal-st.	–	Single	18 –	Hawker -	–	Epileptic	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–								
			Michael	–	1	–	–	–	Houston	–	„	10 –	–	–																							
			Catherine	–	–	1	–	–	Cumberland.	–	„	3 9	–	–																							

7 February 1863.

Certified to be True Copies by me,

(signed) *Robert Robertson*, Inspector of Poor, Abbey, Parish of Paisley.

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Enclosure 3 in No. XVIII.

Poorhouse Register, Parish of Abbey, Paisley.

Running Number.	Date of Admission.	Name of Pauper.	Former Residence.	Trade.	Age.	Sex: Male.	Female.	Widow.	Widower.	Married.	Single.	Orphan: Male.	Female.	Deserted: Male.	Female.	Bastard: Male.	Female.	Place of Birth.	Settlement on Abbey.	Settlement on other Parishes.	Religion: Protestant.	Catholic.	Not known.	By whose Order Admitted.	Roll Poor.	Casual Poor.	Left the House: Discharged.	Absconded.	Dead.	Date.	REMARKS.
1841	5 Feb. 1855	Wid. Michael Tonner -	Bridge-of-Weir -	- -	44	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Abbey -	- -	- -	1	–	–	Inspector -	–	1	1	–	–	2 April 1856	8318.
1842	5 „ „	Michael Tonner - -	„ „ -	- -	7	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bridge-of-Weir	- -	- -	1	–	–	„ - -	–	1	1	–	–	2 „ „	8318.
1843	5 „ „	Catherine Tonner -	„ „ -	- -	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wigton -	- -	- -	1	–	–	„ - -	–	1	1	–	–	2 „ „	8318.
1844	6 „ „	John Tonner - -	„ „ -	Hawker	15	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Burgh -	- -	Houston	1	–	–	Inspector, Houston.	–	1	1	–	–	2 April 1855	8318, sent to Asylum.
2789	16 Jan. 1858	Michael Tonner - -	15 Gauze-street -	- -	10½	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Houston -	- -	- -	1	–	–	Inspector -	–	1	1	–	–	21 April 1862	Report: 1958 - Good.
2790	16 „ „	Catherine Tonner -	„ „ -	- -	4½	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	England -	- -	- -	1	–	–	„ - -	–	1	1	–	–	12 June 1862	1958 - „ sent to Mrs. Allison, Loch Winnoch.

7 February 1863.

Certified to be True Copies by me,

(signed) *Robert Robertson*, Inspector of Poor, Abbey, Parish of Paisley.

Paisley and Abbey, 1862-63.

No. XIX.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 12 February 1863.

Paisley and Abbey.

The documents respecting attendance of Roman Catholic inmates of poorhouse at church on Sundays, and the proselytising of Roman Catholic orphan children, which were before the Board on 29th January, and a further letter from the Inspector of Abbey, dated 7th February, relating to the case of Catherine Tonner, were submitted, and continued for answer from the Inspector of Paisley.

No. XX.—The Inspector of Poor, Paisley, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 24 February 1863.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 2d current, in reference to the four Roman Catholic children referred to on page 9 of the copy Minute of the Parochial Board, dated 14th ultimo.

In reply, I herewith enclose medical certificate by Dr. Falconer, dated 20th current, as to the health of the aforesaid children.

In case of James M'Aulay and his children, the following is a copy of the entry as to his religious persuasion as it stands on our Register of Applications, of date 10th December 1856,—viz., "Religious Persuasion, Protestant."

We have made inquiry at several persons of the Roman Catholic religion as to persons of that persuasion who could be entrusted with the care of the above-named children, but as yet we have heard of none.

I am, &c.

(signed) *James S. Brown*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XX.

Having this day visited and carefully examined the after-named children, presently chargeable to the Parochial Board of Paisley, I have to report as follows, viz.:—

Charles Cairnon, aged about eight years, residing with Mrs. Robertson at Helensburgh, is of a decided strumous habit of body, weak, and sickly.

Mary M'Manus, aged about nine years, residing with Mrs. Cameron at Helensburgh, is also afflicted with struma, and occasionally suffers from enlarged glands in the neck, and is very delicate.

Mary Freel, residing with Mrs. M'Phail at Luss, is labouring under slight spinal curvature, with depraved constitution, I am led to think, the result of syphilitic disease of the mother.

James Dunning, aged about seven years, residing with Mrs. M'Phail at Luss, is enjoying partial good health, but not robust.

I am of opinion that the removal of these children from the country, where they enjoy the advantages of pure air, to the town, especially to the confinement of a poorhouse, would endanger their health. In consideration of his tender years and strong attachment to his nurse, I have formed this opinion also in the case of the boy James Dunning, as well as of the others.

This I do on soul and conscience, at Paisley, this 20th day of February 1863.

(signed) *Robert Falconer*, Surgeon.

No. XXI.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 26 February 1863.

Paisley and Abbey.

The documents respecting atttendance of Roman Catholic inmates of poorhouse at church on Sundays, and the proselytising of Roman Catholic orphan children, which were before the Board on the 12th February, and a further letter from the Inspector of Paisley, dated 24th February, thereanent, were submitted, and directed to be circulated.

No. XXII.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 5 March 1863.

Paisley and Abbey.

The documents respecting the attendance of Roman Catholic inmates of poorhouse at church on Sundays, and the proselytising of Roman Catholic orphan children, which were before the Board at last meeting, were again submitted, having been circulated to the legal members, and remitted to the chairman to draft a Minute.

No. XXIII.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 12 March 1863.

Paisley and Abbey.

The documents respecting the attendance of Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouse at church on Sundays, and the proselytising of Roman Catholic orphan children, which were before the Board at last meeting, with a Draft Minute by the chairman, were submitted, and continued.

No. XXIV.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 19 March 1863.

Paisley and Abbey.

The Board took into consideration the petition of the Rev. Alexander Munro and the Rev. Constantine M'Cue,* Roman Catholic clergymen in Paisley,—the Board's letter of the 21st November,† relating thereto,—the Rev. A. Munro's letter of the 22d November,‡—the Secretary's letters of the 24th November § and the 5th December,‖ and Mr. Munro's letter of the 3d December;¶ together with letters from the Inspector of Abbey, dated the 29th December 1862 and the 7th February 1863,** and from the Inspector of the Burgh Parish of Paisley, dated the 20th January and the 24th February 1863,†† with their respective enclosures.

The reverend petitioners complain, first,—That the Roman Catholic inmates of the poorhouses of the Abbey and burgh parishes of Paisley are not permitted to attend worship in the Roman Catholic chapel on Sundays.

After inquiry, the Board find that both of these Parochial Boards, in the exercise of their discretion, have adopted resolutions authorising the house-governor to permit any inmate of good character to be absent from the poorhouse on Sunday, for the purpose of attending worship in the church or chapel of his or her denomination; and that, in pursuance of these resolutions, the Roman Catholic inmates are permitted to be absent from the poorhouse, for that purpose, at least as often as the inmates of any other denomination. If the demand of the reverend gentlemen be, that the Parochial Board should be required to give to the Roman Catholics privileges which are denied to inmates of all other denominations, the Board cannot comply with that demand. If, on the other hand, the object be that the Parochial Board should be required to permit all the inmates, of whatever denomination, to be absent from the poorhouse every Sunday, for the purpose of attending their respective churches and chapels, the Board are of opinion that such a course, by taking away all discretionary authority from the Parochial Board and its officers, and giving to the inmates an absolute right to be absent from the poorhouse every Sunday, for the real or alleged purpose of attending church or chapel, would be subversive of the proper discipline of the poorhouse, and they must therefore decline to enforce such a rule.

The petitioners complain, second,—That Roman Catholic children are "illegally sent beyond the bounds of their parish, to places where they are hopelessly debarred from religious worship, and beyond the reach of religious instruction;" and they state that "they have reason to fear that the removal and proselytising of Roman Catholic children is carried on to an extent much beyond the isolated cases that have come under their own notice."

In reply to this Board's request‡‡ to be furnished with such particulars regarding the cases referred to, of improper removal from the two parishes of Paisley, as would enable this Board to investigate them, these reverend gentlemen objected to furnish particulars of cases,§§ still, however, reiterating the general allegation of a system of proselytism, but finally they gave "some particulars in justification of the statements made in the petition."

The cases they referred to were those of two children of James M'Aulay, children at Johnstone named Friel, one at Loch Winnoch named Tonor, and three at Luss, names unknown;

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* See page 280. † See page 281. ‡ See page 281.
§ See page 282. ‖ See page 282. ¶ See page 283.
** See pages 284 and 292. †† See pages 286 and 294. ‡‡ See page 282 (No. V.)
§§ See page 283.

Paisley and Abbey, 1862-63.

unknown; but it was not stated to which of the two parishes any of these children were chargeable, or with whom they were boarded. After inquiry, however, it was ascertained that one of them, Catherine Tonor, was chargeable to Abbey, and the remainder, as far as they could be identified, to the Burgh parish. Catherine Tonor's mother, then a widow with three children, of whom Catherine was the youngest, being one year old, were registered as Protestants on the 5th February 1855,* on the 12th August and the 10th September 1856, and on the 31st October 1857.† Having been sent to the infirmary in January 1858, Widow Tonor died there on the 25th of March in that year. She had been born of Protestant parents, was brought up as a Protestant, married a Roman Catholic, who appears to have died in England in January 1854; and on her return to Paisley in that year professed the Protestant faith, in which faith she died.‡ Catherine resided with her mother till Widow Tonor was sent to the infirmary in 1858, when the girl was entered in the Poorhouse Register as a Protestant.§ In these circumstances it would have been a dereliction of duty on the part of the parochial authorities to have registered Catherine Tonor as a Roman Catholic, and the reverend petitioners must have been misinformed when they claimed her as a Roman Catholic.

But although the reverend petitioners have failed to point out any case connected with the Abbey parish that justified their allegation of systematic proselytism, the Parochial Board met that allegation by transmitting a list of all their orphan and deserted children registered as Roman Catholics, who are boarded out.‖ From that statement it appears that all of them, without exception, are boarded in Roman Catholic families; that all attend a Roman Catholic chapel; and that all attend a Roman Catholic school, with the single exception of a boy, who continues to be educated by a Protestant teacher chosen by the boy's father some time before his death.¶

The children of the late James M'Aulay are chargeable to the Burgh parish of Paisley, and, with their father, were registered as Protestants on the 10th December 1856, and again on the 23d February 1857,** James Macaulay having formally declared himself, in the presence of witnesses, to be of the Protestant persuasion.†† Mr. Munro states that M'Aulay lived and died a Roman Catholic; but the parochial authorities could have no right to register M'Aulay or his children as of any other persuasion than that to which he formally and spontaneously declared himself to belong, or to consider his children as of any other faith than that in which he caused them to be registered.

With reference to the other cases alluded to by Mr. Munro, it appears that, with one exception, they are included in a list of Roman Catholic orphan and deserted children, with their residences and the names of the persons with whom they were boarded, which was sent at his request to that gentleman by the inspector on the 7th May 1862;‡‡ and which, with that one accidental omission, is stated by the Parochial Board to be a complete list of all the children of that class who are boarded out by the parish. Mr. Munro had thus been provided by the inspector of the Burgh parish with the essential particulars, which he declined to communicate to this Board. In May last the number of those children was ten, of whom one ceased to be chargeable in June, and the number now appears to be nine. Of these, five are boarded in Paisley, four of them with Roman Catholics, and all within reach of a Roman Catholic school and chapel. The other four are boarded in the country with Protestants, and in situations where the Roman Catholics appear to have no school or resident priest. They are children of diseased constitutions, who were removed to the country for the sake of their health; and the medical officer who has recently visited and examined them, certifies on soul and conscience that they could not, even now, be brought to the poorhouse in Paisley without danger.§§ There can be no doubt, therefore, as to the necessity of their removal to the country. The only question appears to be, whether the parochial authorities made proper exertions to find Roman Catholic families who could be entrusted with children requiring more than ordinary care, and who resided in suitable situations? The inspector states, and the Parochial Board confirm the statement, that he endeavoured to find such Roman Catholic families; that with this view he applied to several persons of that persuasion, but without success; and that it was not until after the failure of those endeavours that the children in question were boarded with Protestants. That statement appears to be corroborated by the inspector's letter of the 7th May 1862, to the Rev. Mr. Munro, in which, referring to a previous conversation as to the selection of nurses (that is, of persons with whom to board pauper children), which Mr. Munro appears to have misapprehended, the inspector says: "There is a mistake here. What I said on this subject was simply that in this country it was extremely difficult to find nurses of your persuasion who were qualified for the work, and at the same time willing to undertake it; and in proof of this I appealed to your own knowledge and observation." There can be no doubt that it is very difficult to find such persons amongst the Roman Catholics in Scotland, and the difficulty is greatly increased if such nurses for pauper children require to be sought in the rural districts, where the number of Roman Catholics is very small.

After carefully reviewing the whole facts—which, in consequence of the vague character of the statements contained in the petition, and in the subsequent letters of Mr. Munro, it has occupied much time and labour to arrive at—the Board are unable to find anything that could justify the imputation that the two Parochial Boards of Paisley are pursuing a system

* See page 293. † See page 293. ‡ See page 285. § See page 285.
‖ See page 285. ¶ See page 284. ** See pages 290 and 294. †† See pages 288 and 290.
‡‡ See page 290. §§ See page 290.

system of proselytism, and they must come to the conclusion that these imputations are unfounded.

The petitioners are urgent in their demand that the religious persuasion of all persons who become chargeable to the parishes of Paisley should be duly registered.* They do not seem to be aware that, for a considerable number of years, the religious persuasion of every pauper and of his dependents, if he has any, has been duly registered in those parishes at the date of application for relief, as well as on admission to the poorhouse, except in those cases in which, from peculiar circumstances (such as the infancy or the mental condition of the pauper), it could not be ascertained.

The petitioners further complain, that they are denied access to the registers, and demand that these shall be open to the inspection of all ratepayers and clergymen, of every denomination, who may desire to examine them. The Parochial Board of the Abbey parish state that "there is no objection to the exhibition of the parochial records on this point (the religious persuasion) to the Roman Catholic clergymen, at reasonable times. These records have frequently been exhibited to the Roman Catholic clergymen, and access has never been refused to them." So far as regards the Abbey parish, therefore, it does not appear to the Board that the Roman Catholic clergy have, in this respect, any reasonable ground of complaint.

The Burgh parish of Paisley takes a somewhat different view of this matter, and objects to the indiscriminate exhibition of the records to every one who may choose to demand it;† but the Parochial Board express their readiness to allow the records to be examined, with reference to any particular case, by any one, whether he be a ratepayer or a person who does not pay rates, provided he can satisfy the inspector that he has reasonable grounds for seeking information regarding a particular case.‡ The Board can have no doubt that a Roman Catholic clergyman, seeking information as to the religious persuasion of a pauper, would be held to have such grounds for his inquiries, and would be enabled to satisfy himself by reference to the register. At the same time, the Board are of opinion that the Burgh parish ought to afford to Roman Catholic clergymen the same facilities in this respect that are offered, as above stated, by the Abbey parish; but they cannot recommend that the registers should be thrown open to general inspection by all ratepayers in the manner proposed by the petitioners.

The reverend petitioners further complain, that intimation of the residence of Roman Catholic pauper children is neither given to them in Paisley, nor to the Roman Catholic clergyman nearest to the place to which such children have been removed, as recommended in the Board's Minute of the 13th February 1862. The Abbey Parochial Board explain that such intimation was considered superfluous in the cases of children residing in Paisley with Roman Catholic families, and attending the Roman Catholic chapel and school; but they have now supplied the omission both at Paisley and at Johnstone, where two Roman Catholic children are boarded with Roman Catholic families, and were already in communication with the Roman Catholic clergyman, Mr. Chisholm.

With reference to the Burgh parish, it has already been stated that in May 1862, a list of the Roman Catholic orphan and deserted children, with their places of residence and the names of the persons with whom they were boarded, was sent to Mr. Munro by the inspector. All the other orphan and deserted children, registered as Roman Catholics, who are chargeable to that parish appear to be inmates of the poorhouse, where the Roman Catholic clergymen have access to them, and no doubt a list of these also, which the inspector had in May last directed the house-governor to furnish, was sent to Mr. Munro.

The Board, however, are of opinion, that intimation ought to have been given to the nearest resident Roman Catholic clergyman, of the names and residences of the four Roman Catholic children sent to the country, and that, if this has not been done, the omission ought at once to be rectified.

The Board cannot conclude this Minute without expressing their regret that reverend gentlemen in the position of Mr. Munro and Mr. M'Cue should have hazarded the statements contained in the petition, and in the letters of Mr. Munro; and they concur with the Parochial Board of Paisley, in expressing the hope, "that the reverend petitioners themselves, on more careful consideration, will admit that the terms which they have applied to Parochial Boards, and their inspectors, are very rash and unwarrantable."

Note.—This Minute was communicated on the 23d March to the Reverend Petitioners as the Board's reply to their petition (undated, received 18th November), and to the Inspectors of Poor of Paisley and Abbey, for the information of the Parochial Boards of these parishes.

No. XXV.—The Rev. *Alexander Munro*, Paisley, to the Board of Supervision.

Gentlemen, 16 April 1863.

I HAD the honour to receive an Extract Minute of the Board of Supervision, dated 19th March 1863, in answer to the complaint of my colleague and myself, of November 1862. I regret that overwhelming pressure of duties, and the illness of my colleague, have prevented my sooner communicating with the Board on the contents of their Minute; and even

* See page 280. † See page 288. ‡ See page 288.

Paisley and Abbey, 1862–63.

even now I am obliged for the present to limit myself to the request that the Board will have the goodness to furnish me with copies of the following documents, the expense of which copies I offer immediately to remit to the Board:—

1. Copy of the formal declaration of Protestantism, stated in said Minute to have been made before witnesses by the late James M'Aulay, with the names, &c., of the witnesses.

2. Begging the Board's attention to the statement in the Minute, that when called upon to specify particular cases of proselytism, I referred to the children of James M'Aulay, and to a child of the name of Tonar, and to "children at Johnstone named Friel," and "three at Luss, names unknown;" and, further, begging their attention to the statement that, with reference to the other cases alluded to by me (that is, the cases of Friel, and the three cases, names unknown, at Luss), "it appears that, with one exception, they are included in a list of Roman Catholic orphans and deserted children, with the residences, and the names of the persons with whom they are boarded, which was sent at his request to that gentleman by the inspector on 7th of May," and which it is afterwards added that "I declined to communicate to this Board, may I request a copy of the list including the cases so alluded to by me, and said to have been sent to me of the date mentioned.

3. Copy of the medical certificate regarding the four Roman Catholic children referred to in said Minute as "boarded in the country with Protestants, and in situations where the Roman Catholics appear to have no school or resident priest."

4. Copy of the certificate of baptism of Catherine Tonar, or of any evidence taken by said Board in proof of the religious education given to said child until her mother's removal to the infirmary.

5. Copy of the evidence taken by said Board that the mother of Catherine Tonar was born of Protestant parents, was brought up as a Protestant, and, on her return to Paisley in 1854, professed the Protestant faith, and died therein.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Munro.*

No. XXVI.—MINUTE of Board of Supervision, 21 April 1863.

Paisley and Abbey.

A LETTER from the Rev. Alexander Munro, dated 16th April, respecting the Board's Minute of 19th March, and requestiug copies of certain documents, was submitted and continued.

No. XXVII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Alexander Munro,* Paisley.

Rev. Sir, 2 May 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th ult., which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision.

The Board have directed me to intimate, in reply, that they cannot undertake to furnish copies of the documents that come before them, and have, as a rule, declined to do so, unless when required by legal proceedings. But as the documents connected with the petition of you and the Rev. Mr. M'Cue, which were before the Board when they passed their Minute of the 19th March 1863, are included in the papers which are in the course of being printed for the House of Commons, you will be able to obtain access to them when they have been presented to Parliament.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

No. XXVIII.—The Rev. *Alexander Munro,* Paisley, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision. (Undated.) Received 7 May 1863.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 2d May, declining to furnish me with copies of the documents which I requested.

In reference to one of these documents, I respectfully request the Board to depart from its general rule of refusing copies of the documents laid before it, except when required by legal proceedings. In my letter of 22d November 1862, I complained to the Board of Supervision that certain Catholic children had been boarded out by the parochial authorities of Paisley, at Luss, at Loch Winnoch, and Johnstone, of whose removal or residence no notice had been given by the inspectors. In the Minute of the Board of Supervision of 19th March last, it is said that such notice was given in a list furnished to me on 7th May 1862, by the inspector of the burgh parish, and "that Mr. Munro had thus been provided by the inspector of the burgh parish with the essential particulars which he had declined to communicate

communicate to this Board." This assertion, if not true, is a very gross libel upon my character—a libel which has been published in the newspapers of this town, and elsewhere, with all the authority of a decision of the Board of Supervision. I respectfully submit that I ought not to be required to wait for the appearance of the papers now in course of being printed for the House of Commons, in order to vindicate my character, if it has been slandered. May I therefore beg, at earliest convenience, a copy of the list referred to by the Board, giving notice of the cases complained of by me in my letter of 22d November, and, as it is said, kept back by me from the Board.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Munro.*

No. XXIX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Alexander Munro*, Paisley.

Rev. Sir, 8 May 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, undated, received 7th May, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to inform you that the list, of which you request to be furnished with a copy, is stated by the inspector and Parochial Board of the burgh parish of Paisley to have been annexed to the inspector's letter to you of the 7th May 1862,* and of which, no doubt, you are in possession.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Clarke, pro* Secretary.

No. XXX.—The Rev. *Alexander Munro*, Paisley, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 13 May 1863.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 8th May, in which you inform me that the list, of which I have so urgently requested a copy, "is stated by the inspector and Parochial Board of the burgh parish of Paisley to have been annexed to the inspector's letter" to me of 7th May 1862, of which, you say, no doubt I am in possession.

In answer, I have to state that I am in possession of a list, furnished to me in the letter of the inspector of the burgh parish, dated 7th May 1862: that this, however, cannot be the list which the Board of supervision says was sent to me at my request, and included the "other cases alluded to" by me; in reference to which the said Board has charged me with duplicity, inasmuch as "Mr. Munroe had thus been provided by the "Inspector of the burgh parish, with the essential particulars which he declined to communicate to this Board."

1. The list of 7th May, which was furnished to me by the inspector of the burgh parish, does not include the "other cases alluded to" by me, or any one of those cases. 2. In the said list, I am not provided with the essential particulars, nor with any particulars whatever, regarding those cases which I brought before the Board of Supervision. 3. I did not decline to communicate the essential particulars of the cases alluded to by me. I gave the particulars of those cases, in some instances, as far as I was myself in possession of them; in others, as far as was necessary for the purpose of my letter, which was to show that the Minute of the Board of Supervision of 13th February 1862, had been disregarded by Local Boards or their Inspectors. 4. I did not decline to communicate to the Board either the fact of my having obtained the list of 7th May 1862, or the particulars it contains. I had no occasion to allude, save in general, to the cases contained in said list, for I had made no special complaint regarding any individual case in it; and the fact that I had said list, I specially acknowledged to the Board of Supervision in the very letter containing my complaints against the local Boards.

Seeing, then, that the list of which I am in possession in no respect answers the description of the list on which the Board of Supervision grounds its implied charge of falsehood against me, I must again respectfully urge my request to be furnished with a copy of that list, which is said by the Board of Supervision to have been furnished to me, containing the "other cases alluded to" by me, and to have been withheld by me from the knowledge of the Board.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Munro.*

No. XXXI.—MINUTE of the Board of Supervision, 14 May 1863.

Paisley and Abbey.

THE Board took into consideration a letter from the Rev. Alex. Munro, Roman Catholic clergyman in Paisley, dated the 13th May 1863, together with the Board's Minute of the 19th March, therein referred to, and the correspondence connected therewith.

Before proceeding to notice any other part of Mr. Munro's letter of the 13th May, the Board

* *See* page 290.

Paisley and Abbey, 1862-63.

Board desire distinctly to repel the allegation therein contained, that, in their Minute of the 19th March, they have "grounded a charge of implied falsehood" against Mr. Munro, either on the list of Roman Catholic pauper children sent to him by the Inspector of the burgh parish of Paisley on the 7th May 1862, or on any other list. They are unable even now to see how their observations, with reference to the only list mentioned in that Minute, can be so construed as to imply such a charge.

In a petition to the Board of Supervision, which is not dated, but which was received at the Board on the 18th November 1862, the Rev. Alexander Munro and the Rev. Constantine M'Cue, Roman Catholic clergymen in Paisley, preferred several charges against the two parochial Boards of that town, and, *inter alia*, charged them with making proselytes of the pauper children, of Roman Catholic parents, who were boarded out by those parishes.

On the 21st November the secretary, by direction of the Board, requested the "particulars of the cases of Roman Catholic children referred to in the second and third pages of the petition," in order that they might be investigated.

On the 22d November Mr. Munro replied, and said, "I am at a loss to know what class of particulars I am requested to furnish;" but, in a subsequent part of the same letter, he gave certain particulars of several cases.

On the 24th November the secretary explained that what the Board desired was, "a statement of such particulars of all cases of Roman Catholic children in which you conceive that the Parochial Board or inspector has acted improperly, as may enable the Board to investigate them. This statement should contain the names and addresses of the children; the date of their removal, as far as known to you; the parishes to which they respectively belong; and the nature of the conduct on the part of the Parochial Board or inspector of which you complain."

On the 4th December the secretary again wrote to Mr. Munro, informing him that the Board awaited his reply before taking further steps with regard to the petition; but on the 5th December Mr. Munro's reply, dated the 3d, was received. In it he refers the Board to his letter of the 22d November, "where the particulars are given of certain cases in which Catholic children have been withheld from the benefit accorded by the Minute of the 13th February." In a subsequent part of the same letter he says, "While I respectfully decline at present to furnish further particulars than I have already given" (viz., in his letter of the 22d November), "I may be permitted to draw the attention of the Board to the fact that its demand for more cases and particulars supposes a principal grievance complained of in our petition to have been altogether ignored."

There were thus two classes of cases which had been referred or alluded to, viz., those of which Mr. Munro had given certain particulars in his letter of the 22d November, and those (represented by him to be much more numerous) which had been alluded to, though not specified in the petition and subsequent letters, but of which Mr. Munro declined to give the particulars. It now appears that Mr. Munro had, at that time, been for some months in possession of a complete list, with one exception, of all the Roman Catholic children boarded out by the Burgh parish; and, with that one exception, had it in his power to furnish the essential particulars required by the Board in regard to every child of the class alluded to in the petition, who was chargeable to that parish. He declined to furnish those particulars, and the inference was inevitable that, with respect to the children whose names were in that list, and whom he had not specified in his letter of the 22d November, he was not prepared to make any complaint. That list had been several months in his possession, yet, instead of investigating the cases, in order to ascertain whether or not he would be justified in making the sweeping allegations contained in the petition, he has preferred to hazard those allegations without inquiry, and to accuse the inspector of sending him a list which included a fraction only of the real number of Roman Catholic pauper children boarded out by the parish; thus charging that officer with wilful misrepresentation. But that list contained, as further inquiry has shown, the names of the whole of the pauper Roman Catholic children who were boarded out by the parish, with the exception of one child, named Freel, whose name appears amongst those mentioned by Mr. Munro in his letter of 22d November. The other parish (the Abbey) had shown that all the Roman Catholic children chargeable to it, who had been boarded out, were placed with Roman Catholic families, and were receiving religious instruction as Roman Catholics. The charge of systematic proselytism on an extensive scale, which had been preferred and reiterated against the parish of Paisley (in which it is said there are 7,000 Roman Catholics) was thus reduced to a question of the manner in which the parochial Board of Paisley had dealt with four sickly orphan or deserted children of Roman Catholics who had been removed to the country, in the hope of preserving their lives.

With reference to Mr. Munro's demand, in his letter of the 13th May 1863, for the list of cases referred to in the Board's Minute of the 19th March, the Board have only to repeat that the list furnished to Mr. Munro by the inspector of the burgh parish, on the 7th May 1862, is the list referred to in the Minute of the Board; and that it does answer the description of the list, mentioned in the Minute as having been sent to Mr. Munro at that date, and upon which the Board founded the observations of which Mr. Munro now complains.

Mr. Munro assumes that the terms employed in the Minute ("the other cases alluded to by Mr. Munro") must mean the other cases, of which he gave some particulars in his letter of the 22d November, and on that assumption he endeavours to show that the statements in the Minute cannot be reconciled with the list sent to him by the inspector of the burgh parish on the 7th May 1862. It has already been explained what was meant by the terms above

Paisley and Abbey, 1862-63.

above mentioned, and it is evident, from the Minute itself, that the "other cases" there referred to were those belonging to the burgh parish, of which Mr. Munro had declined to give the particulars, and not those of which he had given any particulars. These cases might, perhaps, have been described with greater precision as "the other cases alluded to by Mr. Munro and Mr. M'Cue," but as all the correspondence, except the original petition, was conducted by Mr. Munro alone, the whole proceedings came to be identified with his name.

It does so happen, however, that, even upon his own assumption of the meaning of those terms, the observations in the Board's Minute, to which he objects, would be strictly accurate. The list, and the Board's observations regarding it, related expressly and exclusively to the Roman Catholic pauper children, chargeable to the burgh parish of Paisley, who were boarded out, and the only cases mentioned by Mr. Munro in his letter of the 22d November were—1st, Two children of James M'Aulay; 2d, Children at Johnstone, named Freel; 3d, A child at Loch Winnoch, named Tonor; 4th, Three children at Luss, names unknown. The cases of the M'Aulays and of Tonor had been specially referred to in the Board's Minute, and shown to be cases of children who, with their parents, had been registered as Protestants in 1856 and 1855, respectively, and repeatedly at subsequent dates. It appeared that there was no Roman Catholic child of the name of Freel, or of any other name, belonging to the burgh parish at Johnstone; and that at Luss there were only two. These two children at Luss were, therefore, the only "other cases alluded to by Mr. Munro" in his letter of the 22d November which were chargeable to the burgh parish of Paisley. But of those two, one was that of the girl Freel, whose name, as already stated, had been accidentally omitted by the inspector from the list; and the other was that of the boy Dunning, which appears in that list, and who is there stated to be with Mrs. Macphail, Craigton, Luss. It might, therefore, have been stated with the strictest accuracy that "the other cases alluded to by Mr. Munro" in his letter of the 22d November, of Roman Catholic children boarded out by the burgh parish, were, with one exception, included in the list sent to him by the inspector of that parish on the 7th May 1862.

Note.—This Minute was communicated to the Rev. Alexander Munro on the 23d May.

PARISH OF LANARK.—1862-63.

Lanark, 1862-63.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

No. I.—The Rev. *M. Gleeson*, Roman Catholic Clergyman, St. Mary's, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 24 November 1862.

In accordance with the Act of Parliament which provides for the education of poor children whose parents are objects of parochial relief, I beg to say that I have made application to the Poor Law Guardians of this district for payment for some children whose parents are at present receiving relief; and as they have demurred to the claim which I have made, I beg to submit the matter to you.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *M. Gleeson*,
C. Clergyman.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir. 28 November 1862.

I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the annexed copy of a letter received from the Rev. Mr. Gleeson, Catholic clergyman, respecting the education of pauper children, for any observations which the Parochial Board may have to offer.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Lanark, 1862-63.

No. III.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 4 December 1862.

I DULY received your letter of the 28th ultimo, requesting the observations of the Parochial Board on letter of the Rev. Mr. Gleeson, Catholic clergyman, a copy of which is subjoined to yours. I will submit it to the first meeting of Committee.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Aikman*, Inspector.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 8 January 1863.

I HAVE to remind you, that the observations of the Parochial Board of Lanark, upon Mr. Gleeson's communication respecting the education of pauper children in the parish, called for by my letter to you of the 28th November last, have not yet been received; and I have to request that the matter may be disposed of with as little further delay as possible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 9 January 1863.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to state, in reply, that I have laid your letter, communicating Mr. Gleeson's, before each successive meeting of the Committee of Lanark Parochial Board since its receipt; but the Committee have from time to time been requested, on behalf of Mr. Gleeson, to delay reporting their observations until some special Act of Parliament, upon which he founds his claim, be pointed out to them. On this being done, their observations will be transmitted to you.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Aikman*, Inspector.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *M. Gleeson.*

Rev. Sir, 16 January 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th November, respecting the education of pauper children, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the annexed copy of a letter, dated the 9th inst., which the Board have received from the Inspector of Poor of Lanark on the subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 23 January 1863.

I BEG to annex and refer you to excerpt from minute of meeting of the Committee of the Parochial Board of this parish on the subject of Mr. Gleeson's communication, a copy of which you forwarded to me in your letter of 28th November last for their observations.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Aikman*, Inspector.

EXCERPT from Minute of Meeting of Committee of the Parochial Board of Lanark, held 22 January 1863. Mr. James Rankin, Chairman.

Inter alia,—The letter of the Secretary to the Board of Supervision, communicating Mr. Gleeson's as to the education of Roman Catholic children, was again submitted; and Mr. Bowie stated that the only statutory provision to which he could refer in support of the claim was the 69th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

The meeting see no reason for dealing differently with these children from those of any other persuasion. The expense of education of the poorhouse children is defrayed out of the

the poor's funds, and such of them as are of Roman Catholic parents are sent to the Roman Catholic school, with reference to whom there is no dispute. But the Parochial Board have not till now been called upon, and see no occasion that they should be called upon, to pay school fees for the children of out-door paupers residing in the town of Lanark or village of New Lanark, inasmuch as there are in Lanark several schools in which poor children are educated free of charge, and one in particular maintained by subscription, from which no pauper child is excluded; and in New Lanark there is the village school, in which the children of the villagers are educated free. The meeting are not aware of any legal obligation resting upon the Parochial Board to provide denominational religious instruction. Mr. Bowie dissented from these views.

A true excerpt.
(signed) *John Aikman*, Inspector.

No. VIII.—The Rev. *M. Gleeson*, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 27 January 1863.

In reply to yours of the 16th inst., enclosing the copy of a letter from Mr. Aikman, inspector of poor, I beg to say that I never requested of the Committee of the Lanark Parochial Board to delay reporting their observations on my application until I would lay before them a special Act of Parliament on which I founded my claim. However, in accordance with the wish of the Committee expressed in that letter, I took occasion to place before them at their last meeting the Act of Parliament in question; but, I regret to say, with a result similar to that which accompanied my former demand. I shall now feel obliged if you will kindly lay my case before the Board of Supervision. I merely ask school fees for children whose parents are objects of parochial relief, and I found this claim on the special Act of Parliament which makes provision for same. (See Poor Law Manual, by Alex. M'Neil Caird, chap. 83, sec. 69, anno octavo et nono Victoriæ.) Besides, I merely ask what Lesmahagow, Carluke, and several other poor schools in this district, are receiving at present? I now trust that the Board of Supervision will be good enough to see that this Act of Parliament, which provides for the education of the poor, be enforced in the present case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. Gleeson.*

No. IX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *M. Gleeson.*

Rev. Sir, 30 January 1863.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th instant, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to inform you that the complaint ought to be in the form prescribed for complaints of inadequate relief.

As the question substantially resolves itself into the question whether the parents without additional relief are able to procure proper education for their children, the Board can only effectively deal with it in the statutory form.

The inspector will furnish the prescribed form to each of the parents who applies to him for it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 30 January 1863.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Aikman's letter,* dated the 23d instant,† which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision, and I am to communicate to you, for the information of the Parochial Board of Lanark, the annexed copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the Reverend Mr. Gleeson, in answer to one from him of 27th instant, on the same subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

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* Mr. Aikman had at this date (30th January) resigned his office of inspector. † No. VII.

Eastwood, 1862-63.

PARISH OF EASTWOOD.—1862-63.

PETITION OF THE REV. BERNARD TRACY, IN THE CASE OF HUGH, JAMES, ROBERT, AND JOHN MACLAUGHLIN.

No. I.—PETITION of the Rev. *Bernard Tracy*, Roman Catholic Clergyman at Pollokshaws, to the Board of Supervision, 3 December 1862.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of the Reverend Bernard Tracy, Roman Catholic Clergyman at Pollokshaws, near Glasgow,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your petitioner begs to appeal against the proselytising Hugh, James, Robert, and John MacLaughlin, aged about 13, 12, 9, and 6 years respectively, all baptized in the Roman Catholic faith. That said children were left by their father, a Catholic, in the care of his two sisters and stepmother, all Catholics, and were received from these parties into the custody of the parish of Eastwood, and placed by it, about 16 months ago, in a local industrial school, well known as of an exclusively Protestant and proselytising character. That, founding on the provision of the minute of the Board of Supervision of 13th February last, your petitioner applied to the said Parochial Board to have said children sent to the Catholic chapel and instruction, or, at least, to obtain permission for your petitioner to visit them, for the purpose of communicating instruction. That at a meeting of said Board, your petitioner was informed by it, and by individual members of the Board then present, who are also managers of said school, that he need not expect that said managers would allow any Catholic priest to enter it; and further, that these children would not be allowed to go to his instructions, unless they desired it themselves. That, in the meantime, the poor children have been abused and nicknamed on every indication of their Catholicity, and plied with all the arts of flattery and ridicule to turn against their religion, and are under a moral necessity of attending the Protestant church, and of avoiding coming to your petitioner's chapel and instructions. That, for these reasons, on the 1st instant, your petitioner applied anew to a meeting of said Parochial Board, to have these children entirely removed from said school, and placed within Catholic instruction, according to the provision of the above cited minute, and his application was again rejected. That the placing and detaining of these Catholic children in such an institution is a gross violation of law and justice, calling for the severest punishment, and an order for their immediate removal therefrom. Your petitioner also prays for the investigation of the Board of Supervision into the probable detention of other Catholic children in said institution, or their proselytism in other ways by said Parochial Board.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

(signed) *Bernard Tracy*, C. C.

St. Mary's, Pollokshaws,
3 December 1862.

Enclosure 1, in No. I.

HUGH, lawful son of Hugh M'Laughlan and Eliza Hamilton, was born on the 1st May 1848, and baptized on the 15th day of the same month.

(signed) *Patrick Hanly.*

The above has been extracted by me, this day, from the register of births kept at St. John's Catholic Church, Portugal-street, Glasgow.

(signed) *Val. Chisholm,*
C. Priest.

St. John's, 16 December 1862.

HUGH M'LACHLAN and Elizabeth Hamilton were, after due proclamation of banns, married by me in presence of Robert Lochart and Jane Hamilton on the 29th April 1847.

(signed) *John Gray.*

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy taken by me from the register of marriages kept at St. John's Catholic Church, Portugal-street, Glasgow.

(signed) *Valentine Chisholm,*
C. Priest.

St. John's, 16 December 1862.

Enclosure 2, in No. I.

Extracts of Baptism.

JAMES, lawful son of Hugh M'Laughlin and Elizabeth Hamilton, born at Pollokshaws, the 4th April 1850, and baptised the 11th June following (sponsors, Joseph M'Laughlin and Eliza M'Gee) by me.

(signed) *Joseph Galletti*, R. C. C.

ROBERT, lawful son of Hugh M'Laughlin and Elizabeth Hamilton, born at Pollokshaws, the 24th of May 1853, and baptised the 14th June (sponsors being Mr. James Cosgrone and Mrs. Cosgrone) by me.

(signed) *Joseph Galletti*, R. C. C.

THE above are correct extracts from the baptismal register kept at this (St. Mary's Catholic) Church.

(signed) *B. Tracy*, C. C.

Pollokshaws, 3 December 1862.

N. B.—The baptism of Hugh will be found recorded at St. John's Cath. Church, Portugal-street, Glasgow, which was the church attended by the Pollokshaws Catholics. John was baptised by the priest at Kilmarnock.

(initialed) *B. T.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Bernard Tracy*, Pollokshaws.

Rev. Sir, 5 December 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3d instant, complaining of the proselytising of Roman Catholic children by the Parochial Board of Eastwood, which will receive the consideration of the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Eastwood.

Sir, 5 December 1862.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit, for the observations of the Parochial Board, the accompanying petition of the Rev. Bernard Tracy complaining of the proselytising of Roman Catholic children named M'Laughlin, and relative extract from register of baptisms, both of which you will be good enough to return to me, along with the observations of the Parochial Board.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, Eastwood, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 15 December 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 5th instant, enclosing petition of complaint by Mr. Tracy, Roman Catholic clergyman here, as to the Board's proselytising Roman Catholic children named M'Laughlan. Immediately on receipt, I transmitted the petition to the directors of the industrial school (where the children are boarded), with a request that they would let me have their remarks on the same; and on 8th current I received the enclosed letter from them, which I laid before a meeting of the Board, along with the petition of complaint, and was instructed to transmit to you the letter of the directors of the industrial school to me, as their answer to the petition. I was also instructed to say that the Board have given full liberty to Mr. Tracy to visit their boarders in the industrial school, and deny that ever they said to him that he would not be allowed to enter the industrial school, or communicate his instruction to the Catholic children. The Board have to state that there (are) other two children who are Roman Catholics, and boarded by them in the industrial school, and who regularly go to the Roman Catholic chapel, and who are instructed by Mr. Tracy. The Board have no wish or interest in the proselytising the children, but will not compel them against their own inclination to go to the Roman Catholic chapel.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Alex. Lemon*, Inspector.

Eastwood, 1862-63.

Enclosure in No. IV.

Dear Sir, Industrial School, Pollokshaws, 8 December 1862.

I. I RECEIVED on Saturday the Rev. Mr. Tracy's complaint to the Board of Supervision,
(1.) regarding "the proselytising of Catholic children attending this institution," and also the letter of the secretary to the Board of Supervision to you, which you sent me for any remarks the managers had to make thereon.

(1.) II. As instructed by the managers, I have made inquiry into the matters complained
of, and I find that Hugh, aged 14, James 12, Robert 9, and John 6, children of Hugh
(2.) M'Laughlin, were admitted as boarders into the institution, on the recommendation of the Parochial Board, 15 months ago, where they have since remained; their Board at first
(3.) being paid by the Parochial Board, but Hugh and James, having for some time been in
(4.) receipt of wages sufficient to maintain themselves, they have ceased to be chargeable on the Board.

(1.) III. Both Hugh and James are very intelligent youths, and they take a warm interest
(2.) in their younger brothers. They state to me that their father, who was nominally a
(3.) Catholic, attended no place of worship, and that their mother was a Protestant. Three months before the children were deserted by their father, their mother died at Kilmarnock, where they then resided. The family, being very poor, attended no church, but the eldest
(4.) children, Hugh and James, with the knowledge of their father, attended a Protestant Sabbath School in Langlands-street, Kilmarnock, for upwards of 12 months, and that the only religious instruction they received during the time the family lived in Kilmarnock
(5.) was in that Protestant school; they knew nothing of the Roman Catholic religion, and never were in a Catholic chapel or school.

IV. When placed by the Parochial Board in the industrial school, the two eldest boys accompanied the Protestant children to the Established Church, and they took their younger brothers with them.

(1.) V. At the time these children were admitted to the industrial school, the Rev. Mr. Tracy was a member of the managing committee of the Parochial Board, and, so far as I can learn, made no objection to their being sent there, and he knew that several other Catholic children were boarded there. Had he been this year re-elected a member of the Board,
(2.) he would have been put into the managing committee, and if there, he would not have been so far misled as to the facts of this case.

(1.) VI. The Pollokshaws Industrial School is chiefly supported by Sir John Maxwell, Bart.,
of Polloc, and it is open to all poor children, Protestant and Catholic. By its constitution
(2.) it is expressly provided that parents and guardians of the children are to determine whether any religious instruction is to be given to any child. This rule is strictly adhered to, and at present several Roman Catholic children attend the school, but neither they nor the
(3.) Roman Catholic boarders are required either to attend the school on Saturday, which is
(4.) set apart for religious instruction, or to accompany the Protestant children to church; and some of the boarders (Catholics) regularly attend the Rev. Mr. Tracy's chapel.

VII. A few months ago the Rev. Mr. Tracy complained to me that the Roman Catholic children boarded in the institution were not attending chapel. It being the rule that the
(1.) children should attend church under the care of the teacher and matron, I desired Mr. Tracy to send some person to the school on the following Sabbath, when I would attend and see that the Catholic children should accompany that person to chapel. There were then two children named Mullen and the four M'Laughlins pointed out to me to be Catholics, and I mustered these children, and advised them to go to chapel. The Mullens
(2.) and one of the M'Laughlins accordingly went that day, but I was informed soon afterwards that the M'Laughlins absolutely refused to go to chapel, or to be considered Roman Catholics.

(1.) VIII. Since that time the Rev. Mr. Tracy has repeatedly visited the school, and had
(2.) free access to the children. The managers are sensible of the advantage to the children
(3.) of religious instruction, and they have not, nor will they, throw any obstacle in the way of Mr. Tracy, or any other qualified person, giving such instruction, on the days set apart
(4.) for it, to all the Roman Catholic children, whether those merely attending the school, or boarders, and they will use all their influence to induce the children to attend chapel. But the circumstances of the case of the M'Laughlins is such that, although quite willing that the two younger children (and with them alone the Parochial Board have to do) should see Mr. Tracy, receive his instruction in the school, and go to chapel if he can
(5.) induce them to do so. They feel that the two eldest children, being determinedly Protestants, and having a natural right to guide their younger brothers, so long as their father
(6.) fails to do so, they, as managers of this institution, would not be warranted to use other than moral force or persuasion to compel them.

(1.) IX. The Rev. Mr. Tracy must have been grossly misinformed to be induced to allege "that the poor children have been abused and nicknamed on every indication of their Catholicity, and plied with all the arts of flattery and ridicule to turn against their religion, and are under a moral necessity of attending the Protestant Church, and of avoiding coming to his chapel and instructions." After the most careful inquiry, the managers are

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in a condition to give a most unqualified denial to the whole statement; in fact, the assistant matron in the institution is a Roman Catholic, and the two young M'Laughlins, along with the other very young boarders, are much under her care, and she, above all others, has an opportunity of exercising any improper influence over the children. (2.)

X. This is the first serious complaint made against the management of this institution, generously founded, and now for five years in active operation, for the training and educating of 300 poor children of every religious denomination, and I have therefore gone at greater length into the explanation of this case than its importance perhaps required. But as the managers know that while Sir John Maxwell is desirous that every poor child admitted should receive a good education, and be taught, if a boy, a trade, and if a girl, a thorough knowledge of household work, he would indignantly condemn any attempt to use the school for proselytising, or for tampering with the feelings of the children in the manner described by this reverend gentleman; and the managers feel confident that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case of the two younger M'Laughlins, the Board of Supervision will not condemn them for the course taken by them in regard to it, but while having this confidence, the managers would (seeing that such complaints have been made) be gratified if the Board of Supervision should order a full investigation to be made, not only regarding this case, but into the general management of the institution, seeing that so many pauper children receive education and training, and others are boarded in it. (1.)

I remain, &c.
(signed) *William Hector*, Secretary.

Having had an opportunity kindly afforded me of perusing the Rev. Mr. Tracy's remarks upon the foregoing letter, I beg to adhere to my statements made therein, as generally, if not altogether, correct.

(signed) *William Hector.*

Pollokshaws, 14 January 1863.

No. V.—Extract Minute of Board of Supervision. 18 December 1862.

Eastwood.—The letter of the Rev. Bernard Tracy, Roman Catholic clergyman, dated 3d December, complaining of the proselytising of Roman Catholic children by the Parochial Board, which was before the Board on 4th December, and a letter from the Inspector, dated 15th December, thereanent, were submitted, and directed to be circulated.

No. VI.—Minute of Board of Supervision, 26 December 1862.

Eastwood.—The documents respecting Roman Catholic children, which were before the Board at last meeting, were again submitted, the same having been circulated among the legal members, and continued.

No. VII.—Minute of the Board of Supervision, 8th January 1863.

Eastwood.—The letter of the Rev. Bernard Tracy, dated 3d December, respecting Roman Catholic pauper children, and relative documents, which were before the Board on 26th December, were again submitted, and remitted to Mr. Falconar to inquire and report.

No. VIII.—Report by Mr. *Falconar*, General Superintendent of Poor, to the Board of Supervision.

Sir, St. Andrew's, 19 January 1863.

Under instructions from the Board of Supervision, I visited the parish of Eastwood on 15th and 16th instant, instituting careful inquiry into the education provided for pauper children in "The Industrial Institution at Pollokshaws."

I beg to submit a few remarks:—

I. On the origin and progress of the institution, and on the advantages which have resulted to the children in the parish by the training there acquired.

II. On the religious instruction provided, especially for pauper children. Whether it be "of an exclusively Protestant or proselytising character."

III. And I shall conclude with a short report upon the special case of the M'Laughlin children, brought under the notice of the Board in a memorial addressed by the Rev. Bernard Tracy, Roman Catholic clergyman of St. Mary's church, Pollokshaws, of date 3d December 1862.

Eastwood, 1862.

I. On the origin and progress of the Industrial Institution, &c.

The parish of Eastwood, with an increasing population, is favourable for the experiment of an industrial school for children, whose parents being employed in factories and other works, might be left in idleness, and open to every evil influence.

By a charter granted in 1856, by Sir John Maxwell of Polloc, Bart., ground was acquired at a nominal feu duty, suitable for the institution. The necessary buildings have since been erected. The gift of Sir John Maxwell, equal to 800 *l.*, has been supplemented by general subscriptions, by a grant from the Committee of Council, and from the Trustees of the Ferguson Bequest. The Parochial Board paid 100 *l.* towards the erection of dormitories for pauper children, and agreed to a future annual subscription of 70 *l.*, on condition of having 100 children "taught all the branches of a common and industrial education." Children are admitted of a class slightly superior to the rank of pauper children, at the rate of 1 *d.* per week. A careful scrutiny is made into the circumstances of each family before a child is admitted at this reduced rate. The managers of the institution resolved, in 1856, "not to relax their efforts till every means be tried to bring the whole of that class within the reach of Christian, secular, and industrial education."

In 1863, I consider the benevolent desire of the managers to have been fully realised. At the date of my visit 282 children were under instruction of a most useful kind. The school was well attended, under a highly qualified schoolmaster, assisted by a staff of pupil teachers. The classes of the master joiner, master tailor, and master shoemaker were well filled with industrious boys.

The girls were employed in every branch of household work, giving them an early and efficient training in domestic duties, wherever their lot may be cast in after-life.

The appearance of the children was highly satisfactory. They seemed to be healthy, happy, and energetic in their work.

Seventeen children are boarded in the house by the Parochial Board, at the rate of 9 *s.* per week, being orphans, or deserted by their parents.

Dinner is provided daily for children who do not go home at dinner hour, at the cost of 1 *d.*

It gives me much pleasure to extract from the last annual report, that "of the 805 children admitted to the institution since 1857, only two boys fell into crime."

Juvenile delinquency in the streets is almost entirely unknown.

II. On the religious instruction provided, especially for pauper children, and whether it is "of an exclusively Protestant and proselytising character." (*See* memorial of Rev. B. Tracy.)

The present rule of the institution is, that the boys shall on Sundays attend the Established Church, and the girls the Free Church, with attendants.

For reference I affix to this report the regulations of the institutions bearing upon religious education and church attendance, being,—

(1st.) The first six clauses of the charter or constitution of the institution, viz.:—

First. That the school shall be denominated the "Pollokshaws Industrial School."

Second. That it shall be a Protestant school, but not sectarian either in its system of instruction or management.

Third. The teachers shall be members of Evangelical Protestant congregations.

Fourth. That each department of the school shall be opened and closed with prayer.

Fifth. In order that the full benefits of the institution may be open to the children of parents of every Christian denomination, there shall be no compulsory attendance required during the time specially set apart for religious instruction, when parents conscientiously object to such attendance, and agree themselves to undertake the religious instruction of their children.

Sixth. The Old and New Testaments, and Shorter Catechism, shall be used daily in the school.

(2d.) The general regulations for Church Attendance and Sabbath Schools:

Church Attendance.—The whole of the children attend the Auldfield Established Church and the West Free Church, accompanied by the superintendent, matron, and pupil teachers. They get a meal of soup and bread at the interval of worship.

Sabbath Schools.—The children again assemble in the evening from 5 to half-past 6. The boys in the school hall, and the girls in the female industrial class room.

(3d.) The fourteenth clause of General Instructions for the male teacher:

14. The Bible and Shorter Catechism will be used daily in the school. Saturday will be wholly set apart for religious instruction. In accordance with the constitution of the school no child is to be required to attend on Saturday, or "to receive religious instruction, if the parents conscientiously object, and agree themselves to undertake the religious instruction of their children."

Complaint has been made that by these regulations, especially by the second clause of the charter, the school is exclusively Protestant.

In the institution, the assistant matron or general servant, who is constantly employed amongst the children, is a Roman Catholic. She seems much attached to the children; and

and she distinctly declares that no influence has kept her from attending the Roman Catholic chapel, but solely her wish to have dinner ready for the children has detained her at home.

In the sixth clause of Mr. Hector's letter of 8th December last, he intimates, as secretary of the managers of the institution, that "the school is open to all poor children, Protestant and Catholic;" and communications seem to have been made by him to the Rev. B. Tracy, giving full authority for Roman Catholic children being attended to St. Mary's, and receiving the education of their religious persuasion. The two Mullins, pauper orphans, known to be Roman Catholics, have regularly attended chapel and school.

III.—I now offer a Special Report upon the four M'Laughlin boys.

The position of these boys is interesting. Aged 14, 12, 9, and 6 years, they are intelligent for their ages. Their father, Hugh M'Laughlin, is known to have been a Roman Catholic. Their mother (since dead) became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith at the time of her marriage. The boys were baptized by a Roman Catholic priest. For some time they attended school at Pollokshaws, under Mr. Martin, R. C. teacher. At Kilmarnock they attended a free school, "which is tied down to no particular sect."

In 1861, being deserted by their father, the boys became chargeable to the Parochial Board of Eastwood, and, as deserted children, they were boarded at the Industrial Institution at Pollokshaws. The eldest boy appears to have been well-cared for by his grandmother, and is admitted by the Rev. Mr. Tracy to be a Protestant. Evidence is given that, in the institution Roman Catholic children are occasionally taunted by their playfellows; and the third boy was once beaten by his eldest brother for saying that he would go to chapel. It also appears from the evidence of the aunts, that they have given presents to induce the boys to attend chapel. I do not attach much value either to the statements that the boys were taunted or coaxed by schoolfellows or by relatives. I have encouraged the boys to speak freely their wishes. They distinctly refuse to attend the Roman Catholic church or school. I believe their faith to have been fixed by a determination to follow the eldest brother. I have not received a shadow of evidence to justify any charge of proselytism.

In a few days the future position of these youths will be critical, unless some family arrangement can be made for their continuance in the institution. The father was lately apprehended in Liverpool, and was tried before the sheriff, "for deserting his family," at the instance of the inspector of the poor of Eastwood. Twenty pounds were received from arrears of wages due to him. A sentence of 20 days' imprisonment in Paisley gaol will expire on the 25th instant, when he will be called upon by the inspector to undertake the support of his family. He is able-bodied; a coal miner by trade, but has latterly been employed as a stoker in a steam-ship. He has made a second marriage, and has one young child.

The eldest boy earns 3 *s.* weekly as a potter, which gives him a small surplus, after payment of his board in the institution.

The second boy is almost self-supporting in a dye-work.

The third boy is employed in the tailors' class. The fourth boy is too young for regular employment.

I have to express my obligations to Mr. Hector, the secretary of the managers of the institution for his readiness to afford the fullest information as to the industrial arrangements, and the moral training afforded to children of all denominations in this establishment, which stands forth an honourable and successful memorial of the benevolent spirit of the founder and supporters.

I enclose herewith the declarations of 14 witnesses examined by me. Also the remarks made by the Rev. Bernard Tracy upon Mr. Hector's letter of 8th December.

It will be observed, that a note was attached by Mr. Hector to his letter on the 14th instant, after his perusal of Mr. Tracy's comments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Falconer*,
General Superintendent of Poor.

W. S. Walker, Esq., Secretary,
Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

Enclosure in No. VIII.

REMARKS by the Rev. *Bernard Tracy*, Roman Catholic Clergyman, Pollokshaws, on Letter addressed by *William Hector*, Secretary to Managers of Industrial School, Pollokshaws, to the Secretary to Board of Supervision, of date, 8th December 1862.

I. (1.) By the Parochial Board.

II. (1.) ?—

(2.) ?—

(3.) How long? and how much wages? I have positive evidence that only Hugh, the eldest, is off the Board.

Eastwood, 1862-63.

(4.) Three of them are still chargeable, and all four are boarding in the Industrial School.

III. (1.) In what respect? Beat them barbarously, which it is a shame to tolerate.

(2.) Mr. Connolly will prove that M'Laughlin did attend, as well as the mother. She never went to any other place of worship after her marriage, when she became Catholic.

(3.) Only six weeks. Let this pass.

(4.) After Mr. Hector went away, the children admitted to the girl M'Gee that they had given him a false statement to please him about the Sabbath school.

(5.) They tell lies here too. Their aunts say the contrary. Even after their entering the Industrial School, I remember distinctly seeing the second eldest boy at mass.

IV.

V. (1.) He was not. Mr. Tracy's election took place at the end of August. The first meeting of the Board after, was first Monday of September. The children had been admitted in July.

Besides, the case of these children was never brought before the Board but by myself, as stated in my memorial.

Besides, I could not object at the time. Only the Minute of 13th February last gave me authority to do so.

(2.) I am not misled. I merely state what occurred on the two occasions I applied personally regarding these children, and what I can substantiate.

VI. (1.) Surely after this the Board of Supervision will not condemn such a respectable establishment as patronized by so great a personage.

I really believe Sir John has no idea of the disgraceful proselytising character of the school; but it is not him we have to do with, but the Board.

(2.) Who are the parents or guardians to decide for such children as the M'Laughlins?

(3.) *De facto*, they have attended and do attend on Wednesdays and Saturdays for religious instruction.

(4.) Just two; trained to do so by their uncle and mother. Even these were taken to the Established Church repeatedly, and for a time regularly.

VII. (1.) "Church?" Just so.

Teacher and matron do not come to Mr. Tracy's church, and the servant girl cannot get to mass at all, or at least to 11 o'clock mass.

(2.) Why not send them that day? Or was it only "afterwards" that they refused to go "absolutely"?

VIII. (1.) Only once. I also visited Mr. Hector's house, and saw his children, if I recollect well.

(2.) I only saw the two youngest.

(3.) Future tense. I maintain still that I was formally refused at the Board, by both Board and managers.

(4.) The inspector can be convicted of telling the late matron to send the Catholic children to the Protestant church, in spite of Mr. Tracy.

(5.) How can I induce them? I have a right that they be sent, if they are admitted to be Catholics, or placed with Catholic nurses.

(6.) Just so; candid. So out they must come from the school.

IX. (1.) They told me so. They told their aunt so, and Mr. M'Cafferty. The late superintendent laughed at them in presence of their aunt, Mrs. M'Cafferty, and plenty of proof on evidence.

Mr. Hector went to decide the case, and brought all the children in front of three to bear upon them. It would have been real confessorship if they had had courage to confess their faith then. The oldest were proselytised first. They worked upon the youngest.

(2.) This is laughable. A poor girl, the only servant in the establishment, who cannot write her own name; who let me see her hands, all hacked with scrubbing and hard work, all for 5*l.* the half year.

The real and only matron reads a chapter every night, and explains it on Sunday nights, and recites prayers for all in common; Catholics always present.

De facto, the Catholic children invariably attend Bible lessons on Wednesday and Saturday, with Protestant instructions. Even Catholics from without are brought in on these occasions; *e. g.*, the two Murphys and the three Larkins.

X. (1.) All the M'Laughlins were chargeable to the Board, and are yet, save the eldest. Only Parochial Board I have to do with.

After seeing this paltry reply to my grave complaint, and that reply elicited by the manager of the school from children who are in terror of him, both as their manager, and as procurator fiscal who punishes delinquent children, &c., I am more firmly persuaded than ever of the reality of the grounds of my complaint, that the industrial school is of a proselytising character, and that no Catholic child is safe in being allowed to remain in it.

The

The rule that the Catholics may attend the Catholic church on Sunday, and may not attend to the Protestant instructions given on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is futile and nugatory; inasmuch as they practically attend Bible lessons, prayers, and religious instructions, in common with the Protestant children.

I agree to provide proper Catholic families to take charge of the Roman Catholic children now in this establishment, or who may in future become chargeable to the Parochial Board, or, if the Board will allow them to a distance, boarding in a Catholic institution. Whether in a Catholic family or in a Catholic institution, I undertake to see that they are trained to pursuits of industry, or to a trade, it being understood, at the expense of the Board.

Without engaging myself to any new regulations the managers of the industrial school may make to meet the requirements of the Catholic boarders, I promise to give such new rules all due consideration, when they shall do me the honour of submitting them.

I cannot attend to the instruction of the children on Saturday, the day at present set apart by the managers for religious instruction.

(signed) *Bernd. Tracy*, C.C.

No. IX.—Minute, Board of Supervision. 22 January 1863.

Eastwood.—The documents respecting alleged proselytising of Roman Catholic children by the Parochial Board, which were before the Board on 8th January, and a report by Mr. Falconer, dated 19th January, thereanent, were submitted, and directed to be circulated.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Eastwood.

Sir, 4 February 1863.

Mr. Falconer, general superintendent of poor, having informed the Board that the term of imprisonment of the father of the boys M'Laughlin would expire on the 25th of January, I am to request you to inform me of any alteration in the circumstances of the case, or in the condition of the children, which may have taken place since that date.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XI.—The Inspector of Poor, Eastwood, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 6 February 1863.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and in answer have to state that the father was released from prison on the 28th ult., and his children were handed over to him on the 3d instant, and they are not now chargeable to this Board.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alexander Lemon*, Inspector.

No. XII.—Extract Minute* of the Board of Supervision. 19 February 1863.

Eastwood.—The Board took into consideration the petition of the Rev. Bernard Tracy, dated 3d December 1862, complaining of the proselytising of the Roman Catholic children, Hugh, James, Robert, and John M'Laughlin by the Parochial Board, together with letters from the inspector, dated 3d December 1862 and 6th February 1863, and a Report by Mr. Falconer, General Superintendent of Poor, dated 19th January, thereanent.

As it appears that these children, above referred to, are now taken charge of by their father, and no longer chargeable to the Parochial Board, they are no longer subject to the jurisdiction of this Board, or of the Parochial Board.

The Board, however, think it right to state, that while they would regard it as a serious loss to Roman Catholic children to be excluded from the many advantages of the Industrial School, they are of opinion, looking to the distinctly Protestant character of that institution, that the Parochial Board ought to place children of Roman Catholics in families of that persuasion, and let them have the benefit of education and training in the Industrial School during the day, unless when the parents or legal guardians of such children consent to their being boarded and lodged in the Industrial School.

* This Minute was communicated to the Rev. B. Tracy, and to the inspector, on 20th February 1863.

Eastwood, 1862-63.

No. XIII.—Complaint of the Rev. *Bernard Tracy*. 3d March 1863.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Complaint of the Rev. Bernard Tracy, C.C., Pollokshaws, near Glasgow,

Humbly showeth,

That your complainer has received a copy of the Minute of the Board, dated the 19th of February, by which the Parochial Board of Eastwood are recommended to educate during the day Roman Catholic pauper children in the Pollokshaws Industrial School, and even to board and lodge them in that school "when the parents or legal guardians of such children consent to their being boarded and lodged in said school."

That your complainer protests against the education of any pauper Roman Catholic children, even by day, in an institution which the Board of Supervision in the same Minute admits to be an institution of a "distinctly Protestant character," and in which every effort is to be apprehended to proselytise said children.

That further, in its Minute of 29th June 1854, the Board of Supervision laid down the law as follows: "The Board of Supervision are of opinion that the Parochial Board have no power to deprive parents, or a surviving parent, though a pauper, of the natural right to direct the religious instruction of their or her children, and unless there be reason to believe that the Episcopal School referred to is improperly conducted, which is not alleged, the Parochial Board ought to permit the children in question to go to that school in the same manner as other children, inmates of the poorhouse, are permitted to go to other schools in this town."

That the complainer protests against the establishment by the Board of one law for Episcopalian, and another for Roman Catholic pauper children. It is well known to the Board that there is a properly conducted Roman Catholic school at Pollokshaws, and the complainer protests against the education of Roman Catholic pauper children in any other school; above all, in one in which every effort was lately made to proselytise Roman Catholic children.

But even so lately as the 13th February 1862, the Board of Supervision by its Minute directed that "where there is a properly conducted Roman Catholic school in the parish, the child of Roman Catholic parents who is boarded out, ought to be sent to that school if it be within a reasonable (distance) of the Roman Catholic family in which the child is boarded." But the "Minute" in question, viz., of the 19th February 1863, directs that the Roman Catholic child boarded out be sent past that school to the Protestant Industrial School of Pollokshaws. The complainer is at a loss to reconcile these two decisions, or to understand with what intent the Minute of 13th February of last year was issued, if the Parochial Boards are thus now instructed by the Board of Supervision itself to fly in the face of its former directions sent to them but a year before.

But your complainer further protests against the encouragement held out in this last Minute to the parochial authorities to employ the weight and influence of their position to force, or to induce pauper Roman Catholic parents to consent to their children being boarded and lodged in an institution of a "distinctly Protestant character." Your complainer would respectfully ask whether this is anything else than to pervert the funds for the relief of the poor into a bribe to starving Catholics to violate their consciences, and to make the administration of the poor laws, still more than hitherto, the instrument of proselytising Catholic children. That your complainer protests, that under a just administration of these laws, any parochial official who should ask a Catholic pauper to give such a consent would be immediately dismissed; and that, were the case conceivable of an official so abusing his position as to influence, even by a word, a Protestant pauper to consent to a child being brought up in a Catholic institution, the Board of Supervision would order his instant dismissal.

That your complainer further deems it his duty to protest against the expression in this Minute, that it is "a serious loss to Roman Catholic children to be excluded from the many advantages of the Industrial School;" not only on the ground that such an expression is quite inapplicable in speaking of a "distinctly Protestant Institution" as a place of education for Catholic children, but with reference to the education and training there given, independently of that consideration. He protests that these, as given in the Roman Catholic school of Pollokshaws, are in every respect superior to the education and training in the Industrial School; that few of the children are at an age to be taught beneficially the trade of shoemaking, the only branch of industry there taught, and that in the overstocked condition of that craft the teaching of it is a very doubtful benefit to the children.

The complainer makes this complaint and protest against the aggravated injustice done to the Roman Catholic poor by this Minute, lest his silence might be prejudicial to any efforts to obtain redress against the proselytising of their pauper children that may be within the reach of the Roman Catholics of this country.

(signed) *Bernard Tracy*,
Catholic Clergyman.

Pollokshaws, Glasgow,
3 March 1863.

No. XIV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Bernard Tracy*, Pollokshaws.

Rev. Sir, 6 March 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, dated the 3d instant, with reference to the Board of Supervision's Minute of 19th February, respecting Roman Catholic pauper children in the parish of Eastwood, which I will submit to the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Millar*, for Secretary.

No. XV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Eastwood.

Sir, 6 March 1863.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit the accompanying petition from the Rev. Bernard Tracy, dated the 3d instant, for the observations of the Parochial Board, as to the Roman Catholic school at Eastwood referred to by Mr. Tracy, and the industrial training there given; and I have to request you to return the petition with these observations.

(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XVI.—The Inspector of Poor, Eastwood, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 31 March 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6th instant, with petition by the Rev. Mr. Tracy as to Roman Catholic school at Pollokshaws, and for the observations of the Parochial Board as to said school. I laid your letter and petition before the Board, and was instructed to write, saying, that there was a Roman Catholic (school) in Pollokshaws, attended by about 140 scholars, with *one* master to instruct without any assistance; that *no* industrial training is given, merely the plain rudiments of education, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography; that Mr. Tracy is incorrect in stating that the only branch of industry taught in the industrial school is that of shoemaking, and instructed me to transmit the last annual report of the school as an answer to this assertion, and to refer to Mr. Falconar as to what he saw carried on in the school when here; they consider there is no comparison between the schools.

Enclosed I return Mr. Tracy's petition.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Lemon*, Inspector.

No. XVII.—EXTRACT MINUTE of the Board of Supervision, 2d April 1863.

Eastwood.—THE petition of the Rev. Bernard Tracy, dated 3d March, with reference to the Board's Minute of 19th February, respecting Roman Catholic pauper children, which was before the Board on 5th March, was again submitted, with a letter from the Inspector, dated 31st March, thereanent, and directed to be circulated amongst the legal members.

No. XVIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Eastwood.

Sir, 15 April 1863.

HAVING submitted the Rev. Mr. Tracy's petition of the 3d March, and your letter of the 31st March, to a meeting of the Board of Supervision yesterday, I am directed to call your attention to a discrepancy between the 14th rule for the guidance of the male teacher, in the regulations appended to the Fifth Annual Report of the Pollokshaws Industrial School (1862), enclosed in your letter of the 31st March, and the printed extract of the same rule which forms a part of Mr. Falconar's report of the 19th January last, and which I presume was given to him either by Mr. Hector or yourself.

The last sentence in the former runs as follows:—"In accordance with the constitution of the school, no child is to be required to attend on Saturday to receive religious instruction if the parents conscientiously object, and agree themselves to undertake the religious instruction of their children." Whereas in the latter it runs thus:—"In accordance with the constitution of the school, no child is to be required to attend on Saturday, *or* to receive religious instruction, if the parents conscientiously object, and agree themselves to undertake the religious instruction of their children."

As the meaning of the rule is materially affected by the presence of the word "or" in one of the copies, and its omission in the other, I am to request you to inform the Board which of the two rules referred to is the correct one, and is acted on in the institution.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Eastwood, 1862-63.

No. XIX.—The Inspector of Poor, Eastwood, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 30 April 1863.

In answer to yours of 15th instant, as to rules of Pollokshaws Industrial School, I am instructed to say that, of the two rules referred to, the one having the word "or" is the correct one, and is acted on in the institution.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Lemon*, Inspector.

No. XX.—Minute* of Board of Supervision, 1st May 1863.

Eastwood.—The Board took into consideration a petition of the Rev. Bernard Tracy, Pollokshaws, dated 3d March, and letters from the inspector of that parish, dated 31st March and 30th April, together with the Board's Minute of the 19th February 1863, complained against by Mr. Tracy.

Before proceeding to examine the grounds of Mr. Tracy's complaints against that Minute, the Board consider it right to observe, 1st.—That the assertion in Mr. Tracy's petition, that the only branch of industry taught in Pollokshaws Industrial School is shoemaking, has been ascertained to be unfounded: 2d.—That the assertion that the "training" given in the Roman Catholic school at Pollokshaws is superior to that which is given in the industrial school is erroneous, if by "training" is meant, as the context seems to imply, industrial training, inasmuch as it appeared that no such training was given in the Roman Catholic school: 3d.—That Mr. Tracy's assertion that "every effort was lately made to proselytise the Roman Catholic children" in the industrial school is disproved by the result of the investigation conducted at Pollokshaws by Mr. Falconar. That gentleman, after a careful investigation, in the course of which Mr. Tracy had an opportunity of substantiating the charge, reports, with reference to the manner in which that school is conducted—"I have not received a shadow of evidence to justify any charge of proselytism."

Mr. Tracy appears also to have misapprehended the purport of the Board's Minute of the 19th February, the primary object of which was to recommend to the Parochial Board not to board the children of Roman Catholic parents in the industrial school, unless with the consent of their parents or legal guardians, but to board them in Roman Catholic families. At the same time it was the opinion of the Board, as it still is, that it would be a great disadvantage to the pauper children of Roman Catholics to be altogether shut out from the benefits of that institution, where they could obtain industrial training in several handicrafts under competent instructors, such as they could not obtain elsewhere in the parish, and where they would be exempt from participation in the religious instruction or exercises of the Protestant children, and left to receive instruction in the faith of their parents from the Roman Catholic families with which they were boarded, and from the priests of that faith. But the Board had no desire or intention to require the parochial authorities, as Mr. Tracy seems to imagine, to send to the industrial school during the day all the children of Roman Catholic parents who might be boarded in Roman Catholic families.

Mr. Tracy objects to that part of the Minute referred to which implies that the pauper children of Roman Catholics may, with the consent of their parents or legal guardians, be boarded in the industrial school. But the Board of Supervision has no right to object to a child's being boarded in that school with the consent of its parents or legal guardians. In the case of an orphan, or a child deserted by both parents, and who has no legal guardian, such consent cannot of course be obtained; and the opinion expressed by the Board therefore implies that all such children ought, if possible, to be boarded in suitable Roman Catholic families.

No. XXI.—Representation by the Rev. *Bernard Tracy*, Pollokshaws. 9 May 1863.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Protest and Representation of the Rev. Bernard Tracy, Roman Catholic clergyman, Pollokshaws, Glasgow,—

Humbly showeth,

That the protestor has received an extract minute, containing statements, of which the duty he owes to his own character, and to the Roman Catholic pauper children under his charge, oblige him to take the following notice.

1. That the protestor's incidental statement, that the only branch of industry taught in the Pollokshaws Industrial School is shoemaking, is attacked and said to be unfounded; and

* This Minute was communicated to the Rev. B. Tracy, and to the inspector for the information of the Parochial Board, on 2d May 1863.

and it is likewise added, that Roman Catholic children could there "obtain industrial training in several handicrafts under competent instructors, such as they could not obtain elsewhere in the parish." The protestor craves, and is willing to pay for, a copy of the evidence by which it is established that his statement was unfounded at the time that it was made; and that, on the contrary, there were several handicrafts taught as above set forth. He also asks for the name of any Catholic child, recognised as such, ever taught there any other trade than that of shoemaking. While he admits that there may have been a tailor and a joiner in the establishment at the date of his complaint, he has looked upon them as being there merely to do its work, not to impart a practical knowledge of their respective trades to the inmates. He is even at a loss to know how it is possible that their trades could be said *to be taught* to the pauper inmates, inasmuch as only one pauper child, of apparently about six or seven years of age, was nominally attending to the former craft, while only two other boys were nominally attending the latter, but whose real occupation consisted in splitting firewood, dipping the splinters in resin, making them up into halfpenny bundles, and hawking them through the shops of the town. Consequently, the protestor adheres to his statement, believing it to be *founded* and practically correct. And he wonders, moreover, that the Board of Supervision should thus lend the weight of its position and authority to assist in representing this pretentious little school to be what, in reality, it is not.

2. That the protestor, having never represented his school as an industrial school, the insinuation that, by his referring to the education and training there given, he meant to represent it what it never was intended to be, is entirely gratuitous on the part of the Board of Supervision.

3. That the Board of Supervision contradicts, by the evidence of Mr. Falconar, the protestor's statement of the efforts made to proselytise Roman Catholic children in the industrial school. The Board has either overlooked, or has not been informed of, the communications which passed between that gentleman and the protestor, on the subject of the attempted proselytising of Hugh, Robert, James, and John M'Laughlin, children of about 13, 9, 12, and 6 years of age, respectively, in the same industrial school; for an account of which attempted proselytising, and of his communication with Mr. Falconar on the subject, the protestor refers to his petition of the 4th March 1863, to the Board of Supervision.

4. That the protestor conceives that he has in no respect "misapprehended the purport of the Board's minute of 19th February." That minute distinctly states that the Parochial Boards ought to place children of Roman Catholics in families of that persuasion, and let them have the benefit of "education and training" in the industrial school during the day. The Board of Supervision judges proper to omit the word "education" in its present minute; but it occurs, nevertheless, in that of 19th February. But it matters little to the protestor whether his children are to be removed from his school and proselytised, under colour of being *educated* or of being *trained*.

5. That the protestor must again renew his protest against the clear and obvious encouragement given by the Board of Supervision to the parochial authorities to employ the weight and influence of their position to force or to induce pauper Roman Catholic parents to consent to their children being boarded and lodged in an institution of a "distinctly Protestant character." The reply that the Board of Supervision has no right to object to a child's being boarded and lodged in that school, with the consent of its parents or legal guardians, appears to the protestor to be anything but an answer to his protest regarding the obvious wish and desire implied in the minute of the 19th February, that these parents and guardians should be induced to give their consent to their children being boarded and lodged in that institution.

6. That as regards orphans and deserted children, the protestor is unable to infer that the absence of the consent of their parents and guardians will be any obstacle to their being proselytised, inasmuch as it is notorious to the Board of Supervision that such consent is constantly averred by the Parochial Boards to have been given by one parent or another at some past period, or is inferred from the parents having accepted shelter in a Protestant family, or permitted his child to learn his alphabet in a Protestant school.

7. That in addition to this protest, the protestor humbly craves to be informed by the Board of Supervision of the meaning of the term legal guardian, as used by the Board of Supervision. He understands the meaning of the term to be a guardian appointed by the writing of a deceased father; failing which, by the Supreme Court alone. As it may be of some consequence to his poor children that he should know precisely with whose consent the Parochial Board is recommended to board and lodge them in an institution of a "distinctly Protestant character," and still detain them there, notwithstanding the late answers and minutes of the Board of Supervision, he is anxious to know the meaning of the term "legal guardian."

And your petitioner will ever pray.

Pollokshaws, 9 May 1863. (signed) *B. Tracy.*

Eastwood, 1862-63.

No. XXII.—Minute* of Board of Supervision. 14 May 1863.

Eastwood.—A protest and representation by the Rev. Bernard Tracy, Roman Catholic clergyman, dated 9th May, respecting the Board's minute of 1st May, was submitted. The Board, having fully investigated the case, and intimated their opinion upon it, can see no advantage that can result from continuing the correspondence.

The Board think it right, however, to minute that, besides the report which they obtained from their superintendent as to the character of the Pollokshaws Industrial School, they also received a report upon the school from one of their own number, the sheriff of Renfrewshire, within whose sheriffdom the school is situated. He informed the Board that he had carefully inspected the school, and had gone into every room; that he found a system of well organized and intelligent industrial training of the children, there being a joiner in one part of the establishment teaching carpentry, so far as the limited physical powers of the children admitted; a tailor in another part of the establishment, teaching his craft; and a shoemaker in another, teaching his. That he also heard classes examined in the ordinary branches of education; and reported to the Board that the institution appeared to him to be a first class industrial training school.

Eastwood, 1863.

PARISH OF EASTWOOD—1863.

PETITION OF THE REV. BERNARD TRACY, IN THE CASE OF JAMES EWING, AND WILLIAM AND JAMES MULLAN.

No. I.—Petition of the Rev. *Bernard Tracy*, Roman Catholic Clergyman at Pollokshaws, to the Board of Supervision, 4th March 1863.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Petition of the Rev. Bernard Tracy, Catholic Clergyman at Pollokshaws, near Glasgow,—

Humbly showeth,

That James Ewing, William Mullan, and James Mullan, orphan children of Roman Catholic parents, are boarded by the Parochial Board of Eastwood in the Pollokshaws Industrial School. That, by the Board of Supervision's Minute of 19th February 1863, said school is admitted to be an institution of a "distinctly Protestant character;" and although your petitioner has done all in his power to counteract the influence to which the children are there exposed, he cannot acquiesce in their continuing to be subjected to it.

That in the event, however, of the Board of Supervision's directing an examination of said children, as in the recent case of the M'Laughlin children, your petitioner must most respectfully but firmly protest against its being conducted in the manner in which that examination was conducted, and which your petitioner cannot deem to be but a mockery and burlesque upon justice, as will appear from the following statement:—

That, notwithstanding your petitioner's prayer on the 3d of December for the immediate removal of the children from this "distinctly Protestant institution," they were allowed to remain there for about six or seven weeks, to be tutored and prepared for the examination which took place on the 15th and 16th of January; and on the 15th, your petitioner had a visit from a general superintendent of the poor, to inform him that he had already, and in your petitioner's absence, examined the children; had given them the option to choose which religion they preferred, and that they all judged—even the youngest, a child of six years of age—that the Protestant religion was the only true one, and expressed the greatest repugnance to being considered Catholics. That your petitioner strongly remonstrated against this proceeding, and insisted that, at the least, this examination should be repeated in his presence, and that your petitioner should also be allowed to interrogate the children. That the Commissioner at once admitted the justice of this demand, and appointed the following day, at half-past ten (10½ A.M.), to meet at the industrial school for this examination. In violation, however, of this engagement, he emphatically informed your petitioner on the following day, that your petitioner was not required any longer; that he (the Commissioner) was resolved that no person should speak to the children about their faith; that he was quite satisfied with the examination he had made, and would abide by the information which he himself had elicited from them on the previous day.

That said children having been withdrawn by their father from the custody of the parish, and the two eldest having left the place with him, the two youngest are now attending your petitioner's Roman Catholic school, and the eldest of these—a boy of nine years—when examined alone, and by one who was a total stranger to him, and who desired him to give a true and faithful account of the above examination, made the following declaration:—

"The gentleman asked me if I liked to go to the Catholic church. I said that if I was told to go I would go. I and my little brother were alone with the gentleman. I forget what

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* The first paragraph of this Minute was communicated to the Rev. Bernard Tracy, on 15th May 1863.

what he asked my brother, but he would say nothing. He asked me nothing about my catechism. My brother Hugh asked me at another time if I would go to the Catholic chapel; I said I would go where he would go, I did not care one way or the other. I would have preferred going to that of the school, because my brothers went there; this was my only reason. I am now with Mrs. Devine; I prefer her to being in the Industrial School. I like the school I now attend, and to attend the chapel."

That in the event, therefore, of the examination of the pauper children, whose removal from the Industrial School is now applied for, your petitioner must respectfully protest against the entire disregard of justice which characterised the former examination.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays the Board of Supervision to order the removal of said children from said Industrial School; and that they shall attend your petitioner's Roman Catholic school, along with the other Roman Catholic children of the district.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

(signed) *Bernard Tracy*, C.C.

Pollokshaws, Glasgow, 4th March 1863.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Bernard Tracy*, Pollockshaws.

Rev. Sir, 6 March 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, dated the 4th March, respecting James Ewing, and William and James Mullan, children of Roman Catholic parents, boarded in the Pollokshaws Industrial School, which I shall submit to the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Millar*, for Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Eastwood.

Sir, 6 March 1863.

THE Board of Supervision have received from the Rev. Bernard Tracy a petition, dated the 4th instant, respecting James Ewing, and William Mullan and James Mullan, orphan children of Roman Catholic Parents, boarded by the Parochial Board of Eastwood in Pollokshaws Industrial School; and requesting the Board of Supervision to order the removal of said children from said industrial school, and that they shall attend the petitioner's Roman Catholic school, along with the other Roman Catholic children of the district.

In reference thereto, I am directed to call for the observations of the Parochial Board of Eastwood as to the children James Ewing, and William and James Mullan.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mr. *Falconar*, General Superintendent of Poor.

Sir, 6 March 1863.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed petition to this Board by the Rev. Bernard Tracy, Roman Catholic clergyman of Pollokshaws, dated 4th March; and I have to request you will be good enough to return the same to me, with any observations which you may have to offer as to the allegations relating to your proceedings in the investigation recently made by you at Pollokshaws, in the case of the M'Laughlin children.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. V.—Mr. *Falconar*, General Superintendent of Poor, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, St. Andrew's, 9 March 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing, for further remarks, a memorial from the Rev. Bernard Tracy, Roman Catholic clergyman at Pollokshaws, complaining of the manner in which an investigation was conducted by me, under instructions from the Board of Supervision, on 15th and 16th January last, and which the reverend memorialist is pleased to deem "a mockery and burlesque upon justice."

Case of the M'Laughlin Children.

Conscious of many shortcomings in an inquiry of so much importance, I am not dismayed by the invective of the disappointed.

Referring to the third clause in the memorial. It is true that I decided to examine the M'Laughlin children *alone*. Encouraging them to express their wishes as to attending church and school, without restraint, their replies were written down in their own words by an intelligent clerk accustomed to note evidence taken in the civil courts. If clergy-

Eastwood, 1863.

men of any denomination, or the officials of the industrial institution, had been present, or allowed cross-examination of the youths, I could not have offered to the Board of Supervision their unbiassed and independent testimony. *No* questions on religious subjects were addressed to the youngest child, six years of age. I did not admit the justice of the demand of Mr. Tracy, that the children should be examined in his presence. I did admit that the alleged proselytism of Roman Catholic children was a subject demanding the fullest and most careful inquiry. I did inform Mr. Tracy that I would attend a second day at the Industrial School (not to re-examine the children in his presence), but to receive any further evidence which he might wish to adduce. At our second meeting in the Industrial School, I distinctly but courteously explained to the Rev. Mr. Tracy that I would not re-open the examination of the children in his presence.

The statement now made that the children have agreed to return to the Roman Catholic Church, confirms me in opinion that, from deficiency of early education, no fixed religious principles had been acquired; and that, in January last, the family was in a critical position, both as to religious training and worldly support.

I adhere to the report respectfully submitted by me to the Board of Supervision on 19th January last,* as giving a truthful and impartial detail of the delicate subject into which I was commissioned to inquire.

* No. VIII. p. 307.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Falconar,*
General Superintendent of Poor.

W. S. Walker, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Supervision.

No. VI.—Minute of Board of Supervision. 12th March 1863.

Eastwood.—The petition of the Rev. Bernard Tracy, dated 4th March, praying that James Ewing and William and James Mullan, Roman Catholic orphan children, should no longer be boarded in Pollokshaws Industrial School, which was before the Board at last meeting, was again submitted, with a letter from Mr. Falconar, dated 9th March thereanent. The Board continued consideration of the subject for a communication from the Parochial Board of Eastwood.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, Eastwood, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.
31 March 1863.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 6th instant, with reference to orphan children, William and James Mullan and James Ewing, who are boarded in the Industrial School here. I laid your letter before the Board, and am instructed to write, explaining that the Mullans are aged respectively 12 and 10 years, and are orphans, or at least that their father deserted them seven years ago and went to America, and their mother died about two months ago; that their parents were Catholics; that on their mother becoming insane in the latter end of 1860 they were boarded in the Industrial School, where they have been since; that every allowance is made for their attending to their religious persuasion. They have an uncle and aunt residing in the town, who call regularly on Sabbaths, and gets them away to the Catholic chapel, and the Catholic priest is allowed free access to the institution to instruct them; that while the matron of the institution is a Protestant, the assistant matron is a Catholic; that the Board knows of no properly qualified Roman Catholic family to whom they could entrust them; that the Board did board out their orphan children into families some years since, but they found they were generally neglected, and for the last six years they have had them in the Industrial School where they are well cared for.

With respect to the boy Ewing, he is upwards of 14 years of age, and was only admitted to the institution last winter, until some work could be found for him, he being perfectly able to work to support himself. He was found wandering about the streets, no one to care for him, and in perfect destitution.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alexander Lemon,* Inspector.

No. VIII.—Extract Minute of the Board of Supervision. 2d April 1863.

Eastwood.—The petition of the Rev. Bernard Tracy, dated 4th March, praying that James Ewing and William and James Mullens, Roman Catholic orphan children, should no longer be boarded in Pollokshaws Industrial School, and the letter of Mr. Falconar, dated 9th March, which were before the Board on 12th March, were again submitted, with a letter from the inspector, dated 31st March thereanent, and directed to be circulated amongst the legal members.

No. IX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Rev. *Bernard Tracy.*

Reverend Sir, 15th April 1863.

The Board having had under consideration your complaint of the treatment of the children, James Ewing, and William and James Mullan, by the Parochial Board of Eastwood,† have directed me to inform you, that they are of opinion that the children William and

† No. I. p. 316.

Eastwood, 1863.

and James Mullan ought to be boarded in a Roman Catholic family, if you can point out a suitable family; and that the boy James Ewing being 14 years of age, is by law entitled to choose what religious instruction he will receive.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Eastwood.
15th April 1863.

Sir,

THE Board having had under their consideration the petition of the Rev. Bernard Tracy, of the 4th ultimo, and your letter of the 31st ultimo, have directed me to inform you, that they are of opinion that the children William and James Mullan ought to be boarded in a Roman Catholic family, if the Rev. Mr. Tracy can point out a suitable family: and that the boy James Ewing, being 14 years of age, is by law entitled to choose what religious instruction he will receive.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

PARISH OF ST. CUTHBERT, 1863.

St. Cuthbert, 1863.

CASES OF FRANCIS AND ISABELLA O'NEIL.

No. I.—Petition of Isabella, Margaret, and Catherine *O'Neil* to the Board of Supervision; undated; received 15 January 1863.

To the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor.

The petition of Isabella O'Neil, an orphan, residing with her aunt, Margaret O'Neil, No. 3, King's Stables; the said Margaret O'Neil, and Catherine O'Neil, also aunt to said Isabella O'Neil, and residing with Patrick Quinn, Back Fishmarket Close, Cowgate,—

Humbly showeth,

THAT your first-named petitioner, aged about 12 years, and her brother, Francis O'Neil, aged about eight, now boarded by the parish of St. Cuthbert, at Mid Calder, were left orphans by the death of their mother, about four years ago, and were supported by your other petitioners, with such aid as they could obtain from some benevolent persons, until they were unable to do so any longer; that they accordingly, about two years ago, placed said children in the hands of the West Church poorhouse, hoping soon to be able to take them back, but they were sent to be boarded in different houses in the parish of Mid Calder; that it was quite well known at said poorhouse that said children were Roman Catholics, and their father, John O'Neil, had been in that poorhouse shortly before his death; that notwithstanding the children were sent to Mid Calder, away from any Catholic school or chapel, to be brought up Protestants; that your first-named petitioner was likewise treated with very great harshness and severity, and as she has often told your second petitioner, was on the point of drowning herself; that she made her escape some weeks ago and came to her aunt, who, with some private charitable assistance, is able to give her a scanty and insufficient support; that all your petitioners now join in an appeal to the Board of Supervision to order the said Francis O'Neil to be removed from Mid Calder, and either supported with his sister where she now is, or at least placed in the neighbourhood of a Roman Catholic church and school, to be educated as a Roman Catholic. They also pray the Board to order some allowance for the maintenance of your first-named petitioner where she now is, as after what she has suffered it would be impossible to remove her again; but in any view, they call on the Board to put an immediate stop to the proselytising of her brother.

(signed) *Isabella O'Neil.*
Margaret + *O'Neil.*
her mark.
Elizabeth Bolster, Witness.
Catherine O'Neil.

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Isabella and Margaret *O'Neil*, 3, King's Stables, and to Catherine *O'Neil* and Patrick *Quinn*, Back Fishmarket Close, Edinburgh.

16 January 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your petition to the Board of Supervision, undated, received here on the 15th instant, complaining of the proselytising of Francis O'Neil and the treatment of Isabella O'Neil, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision, and I am to communicate to you, in reply, the following minute of the Board, passed at their meeting yesterday.

St. Cuthbert, 1863.

"*St. Cuthbert.*—The Board directed the secretary to transmit the petition to the Parochial Board for their observations, and to intimate to the petitioners that the Board, having taken the opinion of counsel, were advised 'that a provision for education enters, as a legal element, into the amount of parochial relief to be afforded to pauper children, whether directly to themselves, or indirectly through their parents.' In their circular letter of the 16th February 1854,* they intimated 'that, in accordance with that opinion, the Board of Supervision will in future consider the provision made for education as an element in judging of the adequacy of relief.'

* *See* page 6.

"It is only on the grounds stated in that opinion that the statute gives to the Board any power or authority to determine whether the education provided by the Parochial Board for a pauper child is or is not adequate in the circumstances of the case. That question stands on precisely the same footing as questions regarding the adequacy of the relief afforded for maintenance, or the adequacy of medical relief; and the Board must require that every complaint to this Board that the relief afforded to a pauper child is inadequate because of the character of the education given, shall be transmitted in the form prescribed for complaints of inadequate relief.

"It is the duty of every inspector to give, and if required, to fill up a schedule complaining of inadequate relief on that ground, in the same form and manner as if the complaint were on any other ground.

"The Board will thus be enabled to deal with such complaints in the same manner as with all other complaints of inadequate relief; and if in any case the ground of complaint should not be removed, to issue a minute declaring that the pauper has, in their opinion, a just ground of action against the Parochial Board in the Court of Session."

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert.

Sir, 16 January 1863.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you for the observations of the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert the accompanying petition of Isabella, Margaret, and Catherine O'Neil, complaining of the proselytising of Francis O'Neil, and the treatment of Isabella O'Neil, his sister, the first-named of the petitioners; and I have to request that the petition may be returned to me along with these observations.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Isabella and Francis O'Neil.

Sir, 28 January 1863.

YOUR letter and accompanying petition regarding the above named will be submitted to the committee at their first meeting.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. V.—COMPLAINT by *Francis O'Neil* to the Board of Supervision, 3 February 1863.

I, FRANCIS O'NEIL, one of the poor on the roll of the parish of St. Cuthbert, complain that the relief afforded to me is inadequate; and I pray the Board of Supervision to investigate the nature and grounds of my complaint, and, in the event of my complaint being ascertained to be well founded, and not removed by the Parochial Board of the said parish, then to declare by a minute that I have a just cause of action against the said parish.

Signature or mark of applicant ×

If the applicant cannot write, the signature by a mark must be attested by a witness in the following form:—"The above is the mark of ———."

Attestation. The above is the mark of Margaret O'Neil, 3, King's Stables.

Signature of witness, *Mary Hall.*

Dated 3d of February 1863.

N.B.—The applicant must fill up the answers to the queries on the next page. The Inspector is bound, if required, to write down the answers for him. The Schedule, when filled up, must be left with the Inspector, who is directed, within 24 hours, to fill up the column for his remarks, and either return the Schedule to the applicant, or transmit it to the Board of Supervision, as the applicant may desire.

Applicant desires to have it returned to Margaret O'Neil, 3, King's Stables.

St. Cuthbert, 1863.

Questions.	Answers of Applicant.	Inspector's Remarks.
1. Present residence?	Mid-Calder.	
2. Age?	About 6 or 7.	
3. Whether single or married?	Single.	
4. Number of children or dependants (if any) living in family?	None.	
5. Names and ages of such children or dependants?	None.	
6. Employment and earnings of such children or dependants.	None.	
7. If parents alive, and in what circumstances?	Dead.	
8. Names, employment, and earnings of children not living in family?	None.	
9. Present occupation of applicant?	Attending school.	
10. Occupation previous to first receiving relief?	None.	
11. How long has parochial relief been received?	About two years.	
12. Amount of present parochial relief in money, clothing, or of any other kind?	Boarded in Mid-Calder, with a Mrs. Johnston.	
13. Whether wholly or partially disabled, and from what cause?	Childhood.	
14. Does applicant pay any, and what rent for house or room now occupied?	No.	
15. Has applicant any other means or resources besides parochial relief, and to what amount?	No.	
16. What is the amount of relief now claimed by applicant?	To be placed within reach of Roman Catholic worship and instruction?	
17. State any other circumstances which may seem material?	The applicant is the child of Roman Catholic parents, and is now at many miles distance from a Catholic school or chapel, receiving education as a Protestant. The fact that the child was a Catholic was well known to the Board. His sister and two aunts concur in this application.	The petition of the sister of Francis O'Neil and others to the Board of Supervision, is presently under consideration of the Parochial Board. The Board's remarks on that petition will also apply to this. The present complaint appears to be irregular in so far as it does not bear to be presented by the complainer as the legal or proper guardian of the child.

Signature of applicant, *Margaret* × *O'Neil.*

Signature of witness attesting mark, *Mary Hall.*

Signature of Inspector, *James Craig,*
Inspector, St. Cuthbert.

Note by Complainer.—In returning this complaint to the Board of Supervision, the complainer begs to observe, that she has had no opportunity of seeing the remarks said to apply to it.

St. Cuthbert, 1863.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert.

Sir, 13 February 1863.

With reference to the complaint of inadequate relief by Francis O'Neil, I have to request that the remarks of the Parochial Board, on the petition of applicant's sister and others, be forwarded to me without delay.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Francis O'Neil.

Sir, 14 February 1863.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, requesting that the remarks of the Parochial Board on petition regarding the above-named should be forwarded without delay; and I beg to state that the acting committee will consider the matter at their meeting to be held on the 20th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert.

Sir, 16 February 1863.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, in reference to the case of Francis O'Neil, and in reply have to refer you to the note, attached to all printed forms of application for paupers complaining of inadequate relief, requiring inspectors of the poor, within 24 hours, to furnish the Board of Supervision with their remarks.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IX.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 17 February 1863.

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and I have to state that my delay has not arisen by any desire to evade the requirements of your Board, but because I thought the specialty of the case called for the remarks of the Parochial Board rather than for my own. I shall, however, keep this in view in future cases.

I have now to remark that I acquiesce in the answers given to questions Nos. 1 to 15, inclusive, as correct; and, with reference to Nos. 16 and 17, I have to state that the child is boarded at Mid-Calder, and attending the parish school there; that the Board is aware that the child is the offspring of Roman Catholic parents, deceased; and that the instructions of the Children's Committee, as contained in their Minute of 30th ultimo, are,—"That Francis O'Neil is properly cared for, and shall in the meantime remain where at present situated; but that if it is determined by the Board of Supervision that he shall be removed from his present nurse and school, future relief shall be granted in the poor-house." I did not in my previous letter send the excerpt from the Minutes of the Children's Committee, as the Minute was directed to be submitted to the acting committee for approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Margaret O'Neil*, King's Stables.
18 February 1863.

In compliance with the request which accompanied the complaint of inadequate relief by you on behalf of your brother Francis O'Neil, I now send you annexed a copy of remarks by inspector of poor of St. Cuthbert's.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XI.—Extract Minute of Board of Supervision. 19 February 1863.

(Cases of Paupers complaining of Inadequate Relief.)

(63.) Francis O'Neil, St. Cuthbert. This case was reconsidered, and continued.

No. XII.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 20 February 1863.

I now herewith send you petition by Isabella O'Neil, and others; together with excerpt from minutes of meeting of Children's Committee, as approved by the acting committee to-day.

I beg to call your attention to the alteration made on the Children Committee's minute at page 17, Resolution No. 3; the words referred to in my letter of 17th instant, after the word "situated" being deleted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XII.

Excerpt from Minutes of Meeting of the Children's Committee of the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert, held on 30 January 1863.

James Pears, Esq., Convener of the Committee, in the Chair.

Inter alia, The Inspector submitted letter from secretary of the Board of Supervision, dated 16th instant, sending for the observations of the Parochial Board, petition by Isabella, Margaret, and Catherine O'Neil, complaining of the proselytising of Francis O'Neil, and the treatment of Isabella O'Neil. Read said petition.

(Petition No. I. on page 319.)

Thereafter, read report by Inspector, and report by Messrs. Hardie and Thomson, members of this committee. They are as follow:—

1st. Report by Inspector as to Petition of Isabella, Margaret, and Catherine O'Neil, complaining of the proselytising of Francis O'Neil, and the treatment of Isabella O'Neil, the first-named of the Petitioners.

"I have to report that Isabella and Francis O'Neil were admitted to the poorhouse, being orphans, on 4th July 1860, being then aged respectively, nine years and four years. On 8th October following, they were sent to board in the country, Isabella to Mr. M'Queen's, and Francis to Mrs. Johnston's, both residing in neighbouring houses in the village of Mid-Calder. They were placed in separate houses, as there was accommodation in the one house only for girls, and in the other only for boys.

"When they were admitted to the poorhouse, I find that they were stated, in the register of admissions kept by the house governor, as being of no religion. From inquiries which I have now made, I find that the father was a Roman Catholic. At the time, however, when these children were sent to the country, the attention of the Board had not been specially directed to the question of the religion of the children being an element to be considered in boarding them out. When, however, the Board of Supervision, on 13th February 1862, called attention to the matter, I instructed my assistant in this department to go over the whole roll of children boarded out, and examine the same carefully as to whether any were of the Roman Catholic persuasion. He then failed to discover that the O'Neils were of that persuasion, and reported to me accordingly. This failure has arisen from the fact that the chargeability of the parents commenced prior to 1855, prior to which time the parochial records were insufficient; many schedules being altogether awanting. Had any entries existed in my books which would have informed me that these children were Roman Catholic, I would have reported to the Parochial Board.

"It is only now, therefore, that I have become aware that Isabella and Francis O'Neil are the children of a Roman Catholic. With regard to the boy Francis, however, no proselytising could have taken place, from his tender years and from his being only engaged in the earliest branch of education; and with regard to the girl, her nurse informs me that she several times volunteered to her the information that she was a Protestant.

"I have seen and examined Margaret O'Neil, the first-named aunt of the children, and she informed me, in the presence of my assistant, that all along she was quite well aware

St. Cuthbert, 1863.

where the children were boarded, and what kind of education they would receive. Margaret O'Neil stated that she had no objections to offer as to what had been done with the children; adding, that if blame was attachable to any one, it was to herself for not having previously moved in the matter, but that she now wished the children to be educated as Roman Catholics.

"With reference to the charge in the petition, that Isabella O'Neil had been treated with very great harshness and severity, I have to state that I considered it my duty to make immediate personal investigation into its truth. With that view, I first saw the girl herself, to learn the nature and occasions of such treatment, as it is not distinctly stated in the petition. Isabella O'Neil stated to me that the harshness complained of was a general crossness on the part of the nurse towards her, together with a statement that she was occasionally struck by her. She stated that she had not been struck in the presence of any person. She stated that she had it in her mind for some time to run away. Her aunt Margaret, with whom she resides, stated that when she came into Edinburgh on the day of leaving Mid-Calder, she was clean, and stout, and well clothed, with all the appearance of having been well attended to.

"Mr. James Hislop, inspector of poor and teacher, Mid-Calder, whose school she attended, saw her daily, and testifies to her uniform cleanness, and appearance of being comfortably attended to. Mr. Hislop has known her nurse, Mrs. M'Queen, for many years, and gives her a very high character for kindness and attention to the children under her charge. He considered, and considers her so well adapted for having the care of such children, that he has had one of the children of the parish of Mid-Calder boarded with her for some years, and treated very much to his satisfaction. He has frequent occasion to visit the house, and has opportunity of forming a sound opinion of her. Mr. Hislop has frequently during the last four years, expressed to me personally his pleasure at seeing the St. Cuthbert's children so well attended to in Mrs. M'Queen's.

"I saw and examined Mrs. Paris, Mrs. Muirhead, and Mrs. Johnston, next door neighbours to Mrs. M'Queen. These parties all stated that Mrs. M'Queen's conduct to the children boarded with her, had been, so far as they had ever seen, uniformly kind and motherly; they had never seen or heard of any harshness on her part to Isabella O'Neil.

"I next saw Georgina M'Lennan, an intelligent girl about 12 years old; I examined her apart from Mrs. M'Queen; she had been boarded with her for many years by Mid-Calder parish; her nurse had been uniformly kind to her, and to the other children; she had never seen Isabella O'Neil struck or harshly used in any way; Isabella had never complained to her of having been ill-treated, but she had once heard her say she would rather drown herself than do what Mrs. M'Queen asked her to do.

"Mrs. M'Queen utterly denies having at any time been harsh or severe, or anything but kind to Isabella O'Neil; she cannot attribute her running away to any other cause than the supposed one of her having been enticed away by a female hawker, who was seen speaking to her at Mid-Calder fair on the Friday previous.

"I have only to add that Mrs. M'Queen has for the last 11 years had children belonging to this parish boarded with her, and that during the whole of that time, so far as I can ascertain, she has been regarded as a kind, proper, and trustworthy nurse. I have examined Mr. Dick, formerly assistant inspector in this department for six years, and he testifies to this effect. Mr. Maxwell states, 'I have visited this girl (Isabella O'Neil) twice a quarter since August 1861, and asked her, as well as the other children, if she was comfortable and happy, when I invariably received an answer in the affirmative.'

"A deputation of the Board, consisting of Messrs. Pringle and Milne, visited the house, without previous notice, in September last, along with myself, and they expressed themselves delighted to see the clean, happy, and cheerful appearance of the children there.

"Edinburgh, 21 January 1863. (signed) "*James Craig*, Inspector."

2d. Report by Messrs. Hardie and Thompson, members of the Children's Committee of the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert, as to the fitness of Margaret O'Neil's house, No. 3, King's Stables, as a proper place for boarding her niece and nephew, Isabella and Francis O'Neil.

"Your reporters proceeded, along with the Inspector, on 23d instant (January 1863) to visit and examine the house where it is sought that Isabella and Francis O'Neil shall be boarded. They have to report that, having visited and examined the same, they are decidedly of opinion that there is neither proper nor sufficient accommodation for the purpose proposed; and they should have to express their regret and disapprobation did they conceive it possible that any of the children boarded by the parish were placed in anything like a similar place in point of accommodation, &c.

"The house consists of one small room shaped by the sloping sides of the roof, and in this room at present four persons (thay learned from Margaret O'Neil's daughter) sleep, inclusive of the girl Isabella O'Neil.

"The reporters express their hope that the Parochial Board will not sanction the boarding of Isabella and Francis O'Neil in Margaret O'Neil's present house."

After carefully considering both of the foregoing reports, the meeting unanimously approved of and adopted the same.

Thereafter

Thereafter read letter from Mr. James Hislop, Inspector of Poor and teacher at Mid-Calder, which is as follows:— St. Cuthbert, 1863.

Case of Isabella O'Neil.

"Sir, "Mid-Calder, 26 January 1863.

In answer to your inquiries in regard to Isabella O'Neil, I beg to state that while she resided here with Mrs. M'Queen, she was well fed and clothed and kindly treated in every respect; I know and can certify this, as she attended my school during the whole time she was in Mid-Calder, and besides I frequently saw her in Mrs. M'Queen's house, where I have had a pauper girl boarded for the last 10 years. This girl has been with Mrs. M'Queen since she was an infant, and looks upon her as a mother. Had there been any ill-treatment, or complaint of such on the part of Isabella O'Neil when here, I would have heard of it. I recollect of Mrs. M'Queen telling me that, in July or August last, an aunt of Isabella (a Mrs. O'Neil, apparently a vagrant) came to Calder to see her, and advised her to run away to her friends in Edinburgh, as her brothers had promised to send plenty of money to keep her and her brother Francis. Mrs. M'Queen further told me that Isabella had been troublesome and dissatisfied for some time after this visit of the aunt.

"The brother, Francis O'Neil, is still in Mid-Calder, comfortably lodged and kindly treated in every respect; he attends school every day, and behaves very well. Besides this boy, there are at present 10 Roman Catholic children attending my school; they are children of labourers in the place, and such a thing as proselytising these children never enters either their thoughts or mine. I believe they send their children to my school as frankly as they would to one of their own persuasion.

"The idea of the girl O'Neil intending or threatening to drown herself, in consequence of ill-usage from Mrs. M'Queen, is perfectly ridiculous. I have asked a number of her old companions, and none of them ever heard her complain.

"I am, &c.

"Mr. Craig, Inspector of Poor, (signed) "*James Hislop.*
"St. Cuthbert's Parish."

Thereafter, the Committee, considering the whole case, were of opinion and resolved,—

I. That there is no reason for believing that Isabella O'Neil's complaint of ill-treatment has any foundation in fact.

II. That Isabella O'Neil is now of an age to support herself, and is not an object for parochial relief, but that should it be determined otherwise, they shall grant such relief in the poorhouse of the parish.

III. That Francis O'Neil is properly cared for, and shall in the meantime remain where at present situated.

The Committee direct this Minute to be submitted to the first meeting of the Acting Committee, and, if approved of, further instruct the Inspector to transmit a copy to the Secretary of the Board of Supervision.

Approved at meeting of Acting Committee, of this date.

Edinburgh, 20 February 1863. (signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

No. XIII.—Extract Minute of Board of Supervision. 26 February 1863.

St. Cuthbert.—The petition of Isabella, Margaret, and Catherine O'Neil, undated, received 15th January, complaining of the proselytising of Francis O'Neil, and the treatment of Isabella O'Neil, which was before the Board on 15th January; and a letter from the Inspector, dated 20th February, thereanent, were submitted, and directed to be circulated.

No. XIV.—Extract Minute of Board of Supervision. 26 February 1863.

(*Cases of Paupers complaining of inadequate Relief.*)

(63.) Francis O'Neil, St. Cuthbert. This case was reconsidered and continued.

No. XV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor,* St. Cuthbert.

Sir, 6 March 1863.

I am directed by the Board of Supervision to inform you, in reference to the petition of Isabella, Margaret, and Catherine O'Neil, that the Board are of opinion that Francis O'Neil ought to be removed to the poorhouse.

Isabella

* A letter to the same effect was addressed on the same day to Isabella, Margaret, and Catherine O'Neil.

St. Cuthbert, 1863.

Isabella O'Neil, not being in the receipt of parochial relief, is not under the jurisdiction of the Parochial Board or of this Board; but if she applies for and is refused parochial relief, she can make application to the sheriff.

The Board have accordingly remitted the case of Francis O'Neil for the reconsideration of the Parochial Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XVI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert.

Sir, 6 March 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision has ordered the case of Francis O'Neil to be remitted to the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert for reconsideration, you will therefore lose no time in laying the same before the Parochial Board.

I am further directed to inform you that, the Board of Supervision has resolved that, henceforward, where cases of paupers complaining of inadequate relief are remitted, the Board will not hold the ground of complaint to be removed by an increase made to the applicant's allowance, unless the Parochial Board shall intimate that such increase is to be current from the day noted below, on which the application was received by the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Date when application received by Board of Supervision, 12th February 1863.

No. XVII.—The Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Francis O'Neil.

Sir, 14 March 1863.

I RECEIVED and submitted your letter of 6th instant, in reference to the abovenamed boy, to the Acting Committee of the Board at its meeting, held yesterday, when I was directed to transmit to you a copy of their Minute resolving by a majority that the boy shall be brought into the poorhouse. The copy referred to is herewith sent.

In accordance with my instructions, I have taken steps for the removal of Francis O'Neil, and he will accordingly be placed in the poorhouse on Monday first, 16th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. XVII.

EXCERPT from Minutes of Special Meeting of Acting Committee of the Parochial Board of the Parish of St. Cuthbert, held 13 March 1863.

Archibald Gibson, Esq., in the Chair; afterwards, Sir *James Gardiner Baird*, Bart., Chairman of the Board.

Inter alia, Read letters from Secretary of the Board of Supervison, dated 6th instant, expressing the opinion of that Board that the Parochial Board of this parish should remove the boy Francis O'Neil from Mid-Calder to the poorhouse.

Read also minutes of Children's Committee relative to the petition of Isabella O'Neil, &c. to the Board of Supervision; and also minutes of Acting Committee of 20th February 1863, approving the minutes of Children's Committee relative to the same; copies of which had been transmitted to the Board of Supervision.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Balleny, seconded by Bailie Johnston, moved, "That while the Acting Committee are satisfied that where Francis O'Neil is at present boarded he is properly cared for, yet, in deference to the expressed opinion of the Board of Supervision, they direct that he shall be removed from Mid-Calder and placed in the poorhouse."

The chairman, Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart., moved, as an amendment, "That Francis O'Neil remain where he is at present," which was seconded by Mr. David Greig; and the motion and amendment having been put to the vote, the former was carried by a majority of 12 to 9, and the Inspector was accordingly directed to remove Francis O'Neil to the poorhouse, and to send an excerpt of this Minute to the Board of Supervision.

(A true excerpt.)

(signed) *James Craig*, Inspector.

St. Cuthbert, 1863.

No. XVIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, St. Cuthbert.

Sir, 20 March 1863.

I AM directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision has refused the application of Francis O'Neil, complaining of inadequate relief, the ground of his complaint being removed, in respect that the Parochial Board have directed that he shall be removed from Mid-Calder and placed in the poorhouse.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XIX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Margaret O'Neil*, 3, King's Stables.

20 March 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision having considered the application made by you on behalf of Francis O'Neil, in which you complain that the relief afforded to him is inadequate, declines to make any order in reference thereto, the ground of his complaint being removed, in respect that the Parochial Board have directed that he shall be removed from Mid-Calder and placed in the poorhouse.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

PARISH OF LANARK, 1863.

Lanark, 1863.

COMPLAINT OF INADEQUATE RELIEF, BY WIDOW JANET KARR.

No. I.—APPLICATION by Widow *Janet Karr* to the Board of Supervision, complaining of Inadequate Relief, 14th February 1863.

I, JANET KARR, one of the poor on the roll of the parish of Lanark, complain that the relief afforded to me is inadequate; and I pray the Board of Supervision to investigate the nature and grounds of my complaint; and, in the event of my complaint being ascertained to be well founded, and not removed by the Parochial Board of the said parish, then to declare by a Minute that I have a just cause of action against the said parish.

Signature or mark of Applicant, *Janet* (her mark) × *Karr.*

If the applicant cannot write, the signature by a mark must be attested by a witness in the following form:—"The above is the mark of ———."

Attestation, *M. Gleeson.*

Signature of Witness, *Agnes Kerr.*

Dated 14th of February 1863.

N. B.—The Applicant must fill up the answers to the queries on the next page. The Inspector is bound, if required, to write down the answers for him. The Schedule, when filled up, must be left with the Inspector, who is directed, within 24 hours, to fill up the column for his remarks, and either return the Schedule to the Applicant, or transmit it to the Board of Supervision, as the Applicant may desire.

Lanark, 1863.

Questions.	Answers of Applicant.	Inspector's Remarks.
1. Present residence?	Brown-square.	
2. Age?	46.	
3. Whether single or married?	Widow.	
4. Number of children or dependants (if any) living in family?	Five.	
5. Names and ages of such children or dependants?	James, 12. Agnes, 10. Jane, 8. Robert. 6. Ellen, 4.	James is not a dependent, being a country servant, having his food for his work.
6. Employment and earnings of such children or dependants?	Children unable to earn.	
7. If parents alive, and in what circumstances?	Dead.	
8. Names, employment, and earnings of children not living in family?	Has two children married, one with a family of five to provide for.	
9. Present occupation of applicant?	Hawking.	Selling caps and peppermint water; weekly earnings 2*s.*
10. Occupation previous to first receiving relief?		
11. How long has parochial relief been received?	Two years.	
12. Amount of present parochial relief in money, clothing, or of any other kind?	8*s.* per month.	
13. Whether wholly or partially disabled, and from what cause?	Very feeble at present; confined to bed for the last five weeks from the effects of a severe illness.	16th February 1863. She is at the country, hawking, to-day, and will not be in Lanark till Wednesday night.
14. Does applicant pay any, and what rent for house or room now occupied?	4*s.* 2*d.* per month.	
15. Has applicant any other means or resources besides parochial relief, and to what amount?	No other means.	
16. What is the amount of relief now claimed by applicant?	1. An increase of relief for support of children on account of sickness. 2. School fees for education of ditto.	This is an application following upon suggestion contained in letter of the Secretary to the Board of Supervision to Rev. Mr. Gleeson, of 30th January 1863, to settle question as to education in Roman Catholic school.
17. State any other circumstances which may seem material?		Applicant does not require to pay school fees for the reasons stated in excerpt minute of Parochial Board, transmitted to Secretary to Board of Supervision on 23d January 1863.

Signature of Applicant, *Janet* her × mark *Karr.*

Signature of Witness attesting mark, *M. Gleeson.*

Signature of Inspector, *John Cassels.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 20 February 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision has ordered the case of widow Janet Karr to be remitted to the Parochial Board of Lanark for reconsideration. You will, therefore, lose no time in laying the same before the Parochial Board.

I am further directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision has resolved that, henceforward, where cases of paupers complaining of inadequate relief are remitted, the Board will not hold the ground of complaint to be removed by an increase made to the applicant's allowance, unless the Parochial Board shall intimate that such increase is to be current from the day noted below, on which the application was received by the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Date when application received by Board of Supervision, 17th February 1863.

No. III.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 25 February 1863.

AT a special meeting of Committee held here last night, widow Janet Karr's complaint to the Board of Supervision as to inadequate relief, and the remit to the Parochial Board was considered, when she was granted an increase of 6 *d.* per week, to date from the 17th instant.

I am, &c.
(signed *John Cassels*, Inspector.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 27 February 1863.

IN reference to the application of widow Janet Karr, complaining of inadequate relief, I am directed to require you to procure and forward to me without delay a medical certificate, and evidence of applicant's earnings.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 28 February 1863.

IN answer to your note of yesterday's date, I beg to send you herewith enclosed medical certificate, and evidence of applicant's earnings.

I called at applicant's house to-day, and found her from home, hawking, but received the following information from a married daughter, who stays in house with her. Her statement is, that her mother can earn 4 *s.* per week, selling peppermint water; and her brother James, aged 12 years, has 1 *l.* in the half year, of fee, besides his bed and board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. V.

Sir, Lanark, 28 February 1863.

I HEREBY certify, that I this day visited widow Janet Karr, and have to report, that I found that she had been from home since Tuesday last, the 24th day of February. Her daughter stated to me that she had gone to the country to sell peppermint water, her usual avocation.

(signed) *Alexander Gray*, M. D.,
Parochial Surgeon.

Mr. Cassels, Inspector.

Lanark, 1863.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 6 March 1863.

In reference to the application of widow Janet Karr, complaining of inadequate relief, I am directed to require you to procure and forward to me without delay a statement as to the rates of school fees.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 9 March 1863.

In answer to your note of the 6th March on the above case, I beg to inform you, that I called on the applicant to-day and made inquiries as to the rates of school fees, when she informed me that she paid 1 *d.* per week each for four children she had at school.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 13 March 1863.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 9th instant, in the case of widow Janet Karr, and with reference thereto, have to require you to ascertain and report to me what is the ordinary or average amount of applicant's earnings. I have to inform you that in order to enable you to get this information, you have power to put applicant upon oath, in terms of the latter clause of section 70 of the statute.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IX.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 20 March 1863.

In answer to your letter of the 13th instant, I beg to state that applicant cannot say what her average earnings may amount to, but she had no hesitation in signing the enclosed, as to her satisfaction with her aliment she now receives from the Parochial Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. IX.

Lanark, 14 March 1863.

I hereby declare that I cannot tell exactly the weekly amount of my earnings (hawking), but I am now satisfied with the aliment which I receive from the Parochial Board of Lanark, amounting to 2*s.* 6*d.* per week.

her
(signed) *Janet* × *Karr.*
mark.

John Cassels, Witness.

Thos. Watson, Witness.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 27 March 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision has refused the application of widow Janet Karr, complaining of inadequate relief, in respect that the ground of her complaint appears to have been removed by the increase which has been made by the Parochial Board of Lanark to her former allowance, and which is to be current from the 17th February last, said increase to be 6*d.* per week.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

No. XI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Widow *Janet Karr,* Brown-square, Lanark.

27 March 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision, having considered the application made by you, in which you complain that the relief afforded to you is inadequate, declines to make any order in reference thereto, in respect that the ground of your complaint appears to have been removed by the increase which the Parochial Board of Lanark has made to your former allowance, and which is to be current from the 17th February last, said increase to be 6*d.* per week.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

COMPLAINT OF INADEQUATE RELIEF, BY ALEXANDER JACKSON.

No. I.—COMPLAINT by *Alexander Jackson,* to the Board of Supervision, undated; received 17th February 1863.

I, ALEXANDER JACKSON, one of the poor on the roll of the parish of Lanark, complain that the relief afforded to me is inadequate; and I pray the Board of Supervision to investigate the nature and grounds of my complaint, and, in the event of my complaint being ascertained to be well founded, and not removed by the Parochial Board of the said parish, then to declare by a minute that I have a just cause of action against the said parish.

Signature or mark of Applicant, *Alexander* his × mark *Jackson.*

If the applicant cannot write, the signature by a mark must be attested by a witness in the following form:—"The above is the mark of ——."

Attestation. *M. Gleeson.*

Signature of Witness, *Teresa Farrell.*

Dated of 18 .

N.B.—The applicant must fill up the answers to the queries on the next page. The Inspector is bound, if required, to write down the answers for him. The Schedule, when filled up, must be left with the Inspector, who is directed, within 24 hours, to fill up the column for his remarks, and either return the Schedule to the applicant, or transmit it to the Board of Supervision, as the applicant may desire.

Lanark, 1863.

Questions.	Answers of Applicant.	Inspector's Remarks.
1. Present residence?	Lanark.	
2. Age?	42.	
3. Whether single or married?	Married.	
4. Number of children or dependants (if any) living in family.	One in family.	
5. Names and ages of such children or dependants?	Daniel, 5 years.	
6. Employment and earnings of such children or dependants?	No employment.	
7. If parents alive, and in what circumstances?	Dead.	
8. Names, employment, and earnings of children not living in family?	No children, except those in family.	
9. Present occupation of applicant?	Wife hawking sometimes.	Makes 5 *s.* per week, hawking.
10. Occupation previous to first receiving relief?		
11. How long has parochial relief been received?	Four years.	
12. Amount of present parochial relief in money, clothing, or of any other kind?	7 *s.* per month.	
13. Whether wholly or partially disabled, and from what cause?	Wholly disabled; stone blind.	
14. Does applicant pay any, and what rent for house or room now occupied?	3 *s.* 4 *d.* per month.	
15. Has applicant any other means or resources besides parochial relief, and to what amount?	None whatever.	
16. What is the amount of relief now claimed by applicant?	1st. Something additional. 2d. School fees for child.	This is an application following upon suggestion contained in letter of the Secretary to the Board of Supervision to Rev. Mr. Gleeson, of 30th January 1863, to settle question as to education in Roman Catholic schools.
17. State any other circumstances which may seem material?	Husband blind, wife deaf; both unable to work.	Applicant does not require to pay school fees, for the reasons stated in Extract Minute of Parochial Board, transmitted to Secretary to the Board of Supervision on 23d January 1863.

his
Signature of Applicant, *Alexander* × *Jackson.*
mark.

Signature of Witness attesting mark, *M. Gleeson.*

Signature of Inspector, *John Cassels.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 20 February 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision has ordered the case of Alexander Jackson to be remitted to the Parochial Board of Lanark for reconsideration. You will, therefore, lose no time in laying the same before the Parochial Board.

I am further directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision has resolved that, henceforward, where cases of paupers complaining of inadequate relief are remitted, the Board will not hold the ground of complaint to be removed by an increase made to the applicant's allowance, unless the Parochial Board shall intimate that such increase is to be current from the day, noted below, on which the application was received by the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Date when application received by Board of Supervision, 17th February 1863.

No. III.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 25 February 1863.

AT a special meeting of committee held here last night, Alexander Jackson's complaint to the Board of Supervision as to inadequate relief, and the remit to the Parochial Board, was considered.

The Board see no reason to increase the aliment of the pauper, on account of Mrs. Jackson being able to make 5 *s.* a week, hawking.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 27 February 1863.

IN reference to the application of Alexander Jackson, complaining of inadequate relief, I am directed to require you to procure and forward to me without delay evidence of applicant's earnings.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 28 February 1863.

IN answer to your note of yesterday's date, I beg to send you herewith, evidence of Mrs. Jackson's earnings. Mrs. Jackson is very unfond to give any account of her earnings, and the person who supplies her with the *crockery* can or will not give me any information of what she sells. I called on Mr. Campbell, china merchant, who supplies a number of hawkers with goods; he tells me that there is none who deals with him but can make 1 *s.* per day; and from the manner they go about, he is sure Mrs. Jackson will make as much as any of them. Any further information which I can get on the above, I will communicate to you.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 6 March 1863.

IN reference to the application of Alexander Jackson, complaining of inadequate relief, I am directed to require you to procure and forward to me, without delay, a statement as to the rates of school fees.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Lanark, 1863.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 9 March 1863.

In answer to your note of the 6th March, on the above case, I beg to inform you that I made inquiries at Mrs. Alexander Jackson as to the rates of school-fees, when she told me that her child was educated free by the Sisters of Charity.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 13 March 1863.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant, in the case of Alexander Jackson, and with reference thereto, have to require you to ascertain and report to me what is the ordinary or average amount of applicant's earnings. The 70th section of the Statute is applicable to this case also.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IX.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 20 March 1863.

In answer to your letter of the 13th instant, I beg to state, in reference to the above case, Mrs. Jackson, yesterday, before the Committee of the Parochial Board, made the following statement:—

"She could not say what her earnings might amount to, but from what she made, she was enabled to keep herself and child, independent of her husband's aliment,"

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

No. X.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 27 March 1863.

In the application on account of inadequate relief by Alexander Jackson, I am to intimate to you that applicant's allowance must be made adequate, and that you must submit the case to your Parochial Board as soon as possible. While the Board of Supervision take into consideration that applicant's wife, from what she makes, is enabled to keep herself and child independent of her husband's aliment, they are disposed to think that from Jackson's disabled condition, and having rent to pay, his aliment is not sufficient. If the Parochial Board of Lanark would make his aliment 2 *s.* per week, the Board might be disposed to hold it sufficient.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XI.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Alexander Jackson.

Sir, 1 April 1863.

I have your favour of the 27th March, and, as ordered by the Board of Supervision, the remitted case of this man was again reconsidered by the committee of the Parochial Board at a special meeting held here last night, when the following decision was pronounced:—

"The meeting, having considered the remitted case of Alexander Jackson, increase the allowance per week to 2 *s.*, to date from the 17th February last."

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

No. XII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to *Alexander Jackson*, Lanark.

6 April 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision, having considered the application made by you, in which you complain that the relief afforded to you is inadequate, declines to make any order in reference thereto, in respect that the ground of your complaint appears to have been removed by the increase which the Parochial Board of Lanark has made to your former allowance, and which is to be current from the 17th February last, said increase to be one shilling (1 *s.*) per month.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 6 April 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision has refused the application of Alexander Jackson, complaining of inadequate relief, in respect that the ground of his complaint appears to have been removed by the increase which has been made by the Parochial Board of Lanark to his former allowance, and which is to be current from the 17th February last, said increase to be one shilling (1 *s.*) per month.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

COMPLAINT OF INADEQUATE RELIEF, BY WIDOW MARGARET GORDON.

No. I.—APPLICATION by Widow *Margaret Gordon* to the Board of Supervision, complaining of Inadequate Relief, 16th February 1863.

I, MARGARET GORDON, one of the poor on the roll of the parish of Lanark, complain that the relief afforded to me is inadequate; and I pray the Board of Supervision to investigate the nature and grounds of my complaint; and, in the event of my complaint being ascertained to be well founded, and not removed by the Parochial Board of the said parish, then to declare by a Minute that I have a just cause of action against the said parish.

Signature or mark of Applicant, *Margaret* her × mark. *Gordon.*

If the applicant cannot write, the signature by a mark must be attested by a witness in the following form:—"The above is the mark of ——."

Attestation,

Signature of Witness, *Helene Doyle.*

Dated 16th of February 1863.

N. B.—The Applicant must fill up the answers to the queries on the next page. The Inspector is bound, if required, to write down the answers for him. The Schedule, when filled up, must be left with the Inspector, who is directed, within 24 hours, to fill up the column for his remarks, and either return the Schedule to the Applicant, or transmit it to the Board of Supervision, as the Applicant may desire.

Lanark, 1863.

Questions.	Answers of Applicant.	Inspector's Remarks.
1. Present residence?	North Vennel.	
2. Age?	40.	
3. Whether single or married?	Widow, for last two months.	
4. Number of children or dependants (if any) living in family?	Seven.	
5. Names and ages of such children or dependants?	Richard, 14, disabled from childhood. Margaret, 12. Eliza, 10. Henry, 8. Thomas, 6. Catherine, 3. Mary Frances, 1 month.	
6. Employment and earnings of such children or dependants?	Margaret, the only one of the children working. She earns in the mills 4 *s.* per month.	
7. If parents alive, and in what circumstances?	Dead.	
8. Names, employment, and earnings of children not living in family?	All living in family.	
9. Present occupation of applicant?	No occupation.	
10. Occupation previous to first receiving relief?	No occupation; caring her children.	
11. How long has parochial relief been received?	Two months.	
12. Amount of present parochial relief in money, clothing, or of any other kind?	6 *s.* per month.	1 *s.* per week extra, since her confinement.
13. Whether wholly or partially disabled, and from what cause?	Wholly disabled; at present confined to bed from sickness.	
14. Does applicant pay any, and what rent for house or room now occupied?	Not able to pay any rent since husband's death.	
15. Has applicant any other means or resources besides parochial relief, and to what amount?	None whatever, except what she gets in charity.	
16. What is the amount of relief now claimed by applicant?	Sufficient relief to support seven children and a sick mother, together with school fees for five.	This is an application following upon suggestion contained in letter of the Secretary to the Board of Supervision to Rev. Mr. Gleeson, of 30th January 1863, to settle question as to education in Roman Catholic school.
17. State any other circumstances which may seem material?	This woman and her family have been for some time past almost entirely supported by the Sisters of Charity, but which cannot be continued.	Applicant does not require to pay school fees for the reasons stated in extract minute of Parochial Board, transmitted to Secretary to Board of Supervision on 23d January 1863.

Signature of Applicant, *Margaret* her × mark *Gordon.*

Signature of Witness attesting mark, *Helene Doyle.*

Signature of Inspector, *John Cassels.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 20 February 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision has ordered the case of Widow Margaret Gordon to be remitted to the Parochial Board of Lanark for re-consideration, you will, therefore, lose no time in laying the same before the Parochial Board.

I am further directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision has resolved that, henceforward, where cases of paupers complaining of inadequate relief are remitted, the Board will not hold the ground of complaint to be removed by an increase made to the applicant's allowance, unless the Parochial Board shall intimate that such increase is to be current from the day, noted below, on which the application was received by the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Date when application received by Board of Supervision, 17th February 1863.

No. III.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 25 February 1863.

AT a special meeting of committee held here last night, Widow Gordon's complaint to the Board of Supervision as to inadequate relief, and the remit to the Parochial Board, was considered, when she was granted an increase to her present aliment of 2*s.* per week, to date from the 17th instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 27 February 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision has ordered the case of Widow Margaret Gordon to be remitted to the Parochial Board of Lanark for re-consideration, applicant's increase not being made sufficient, you will, therefore, lose no time in laying the same before the Parochial Board.

I am further directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision has resolved that, henceforward, where cases of paupers complaining of inadequate relief are remitted, the Board will not hold the ground of complaint to be removed by an increase made to the applicant's allowance, unless the Parochial Board shall intimate that such increase is to be current from the day, noted below, on which the application was received by the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Date when application received by Board of Supervision, 17th February 1863.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision,

Case of Widow Margaret Gordon.

Sir, 28 February 1863.

I HAVE your remitted note for re-consideration to the Parochial Board, which I will lay before a special meeting which will be called for that purpose.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

Lanark, 1863.

No. VI.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Widow Margaret Gordon.

Sir, 4 March 1863.

At a special meeting held here last night (of the Committee of Management) the following decision was unanimously pronounced. "The Committee gave every consideration to this case, can see no reason for any further increase, as applicant was quite satisfied with her last addition, her aliment now amounting to 3*s.* 6*d.* per week from the 17th February. The Committee are at a loss to know why the Board of Supervision should have remitted the case."

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels,* Inspector.

No. VII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 6 March 1863.

In reference to the application of Widow Margaret Gordon, complaining of inadequate relief, I am directed to require you to procure and forward to me without delay a statement as to the rates of school fees.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

No. VIII.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Widow Margaret Gordon.

Sir, 9 March 1863.

In answer to your note of 6th March on the above case, I beg to inform you that I called on applicant to-day, and made inquiries as to the rates of school fees, when she told me that she did not pay any school fees; her children were educated by the Sisters of Charity free.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels,* Inspector.

No. IX.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 13 March 1863.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 9th instant, in the case of Widow Margaret Gordon, and in reference thereto have to require you to procure and forward to me evidence that applicant is satisfied, as you state, with the allowance of 3*s.* 6*d.* per week. This you should procure under applicant's own hand, in the presence of two witnesses.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker,* Secretary.

No. X.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Case of Widow Margaret Gordon.

Sir, 20 March 1863.

In answer to your letter of the 13th instant, I beg to hand you enclosed evidence of the above-named being satisfied with her increase.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels,* Inspector.

Enclosure in No. X.

Lanark, 14 March 1863.

I hereby declare before these witnesses that I am now satisfied with the aliment which I receive from the Parochial Board of Lanark, amounting to 3*s.* 6*d.* per week.

her
(signed) *Margaret + Gordon.*
mark.

Thos. Watson, Witness.
John Cassels, Witness.

No. XI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Widow *Margaret Gordon*, Lanark.

27 March 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision, having considered the application made by you, in which you complain that the relief afforded to you is inadequate, declines to make any order in reference thereto, in respect that the ground of your complaint appears to have been removed by the increase which the Parochial Board of Lanark has made to your former allowance, and which is to be current from the 17th February last; said increase to be 2*s.* per week.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. XII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 27 March 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision has refused the application of Widow Margaret Gordon, complaining of inadequate relief, in respect that the ground of her complaint appears to have been removed by the increase which has been made by the Parochial Board of Lanark to her former allowance, and which is to be current from the 17th February last; said increase to be 2*s.* per week.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary,

COMPLAINT OF INADEQUATE RELIEF, BY WIDOW ELLEN SAVAGE.

No. I.—APPLICATION of Widow *Ellen Savage* to the Board of Supervision, 13 February 1863.

I, ELLEN SAVAGE, one of the poor on the roll of the parish of Lanark, complain that the relief afforded to me is inadequate; and I pray the Board of Supervision to investigate the nature and grounds of my complaint, and, in the event of my complaint being ascertained to be well founded, and not removed by the Parochial Board of the said parish, then to declare by a Minute that I have a just cause of action against the said parish.

Signature or mark of applicant, *Ellen* her × mark *Savage*,

If the applicant cannot write, the signature by a mark must be attested by a witness in the following form:—"The above is the mark of ———."

Attestation, *M. Gleeson*,
John Bradley.

Signature of Witness, *Felix M'Nulty.*

Dated 13th of February 1863.

N.B.—The applicant must fill up the answers to the queries on the next page. The Inspector is bound, if required, to write down the answers for him. The Schedule, when filled up, must be left with the Inspector, who is directed, within 24 hours, to fill up the column for his remarks, and either return the Schedule to the applicant, or transmit it to the Board of Supervision, as the applicant may desire.

Lanark, 1863.

Questions.	Answers of Applicant.	Inspector's Remarks.
1. Present residence?	High-street, Lanark.	
2. Age?	54.	
3. Whether single or married?	Widow.	
4. Number of children or dependants (if any) living in family?	Two.	
5. Names and ages of such children or dependants?	Sarah, 18. Robina, 12.	
6. Employment and earnings of such children or dependants.	Sarah partially employed in mills.	Sarah is a hand-loom weaver, makes 4*s.* per week.
7. If parents alive, and in what circumstances?	Dead.	
8. Names, employment, and earnings of children not living in family?	No children, except those living in family.	
9. Present occupation of applicant?	Sometimes winding yarn.	Makes 1*s.* 3*d.* per week, winding pirns.
10. Occupation previous to first receiving relief?	Household affairs.	
11. How long has parochial relief been received?	Two years.	
12. Amount of present parochial relief in money, clothing, or of any other kind?	2*s.* per month.	
13. Whether wholly or partially disabled, and from what cause?	Very delicate for some time past.	
14. Does applicant pay any, and what, rent for house or room now occupied?	3*s.* 6*d.* per month, rent.	
15. Has applicant any other means or resources besides parochial relief, and to what amount?	No other means.	
16. What is the amount of relief now claimed by applicant?	1. An increase of relief on account of exceedingly small earnings, and delicate health. 2. School fees for education of youngest child.	This is an application following upon suggestion contained in letter of the Secretary to the Board of Supervision, to Rev. Mr. Gleeson, of 30th January 1863, to settle question as to education in Roman Catholic schools.
17. State any other circumstances which may seem material?	In very poor circumstances, scarcely able to work any by reason of sickness.	Applicant does not require to pay school fees, for the reasons stated in Extract Minute of parochial board, transmitted to Secretary to the Board of Supervision on 23d January 1863.

Signature of applicant, her *Ellen* × *Savage.* mark.

Signature of witness attesting mark, *M. Gleeson.*

Signature of Inspector, *John Cassels.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 20 February 1863.

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board of Supervision has ordered the case of Widow Ellen Savage to be remitted to the Parochial Board of Lanark for reconsideration, you will, therefore, lose no time in laying the same before the Parochial Board.

I am further directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision has resolved that, henceforward, where cases of paupers complaining of inadequate relief are remitted, the Board will not hold the ground of complaint to be removed by an increase made to the applicant's allowance, unless the Parochial Board shall intimate that such increase is to be current from the day noted below, on which the application was received by the Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Date when application received by Board of Supervision, 17th February 1863.

No. III.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 25 February 1863.

AT a special meeting of committee held here last night, Widow Ellen Savage's complaint to the Board of Supervision as to inadequate relief, and the remit to the Parochial Board, was considered. The Board see no reason to increase the aliment of the pauper, on account of the family being able to earn (from her own statement) 5 *s.* 3 *d.* per week, independent of her allowance of 6 *d.* per week from the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

No. IV.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 27 February 1863.

IN reference to the application of Widow Ellen Savage, complaining of inadequate relief, I am directed to require you to procure and forward to me without delay a medical certicate and evidence of applicant's earnings.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. V.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 28 February 1863.

IN answer to your note of yesterday's date, I beg to send you herewith enclosed, medical certificate and evidence of applicant's earnings.

I called at applicant's house to-day, and found her at home, when she made the following statement. She can make 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per week winding pirns; her daughter, aged 18 years, can earn 4 *s.* per week at handloom weaving. The above statement was made in presence of the parochial surgeon.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

Enclosure in No. V.

Sir, Lanark, 28 February 1863.

I HEREBY report that I have this day visited Widow Ellen Savage, and have to report that I found her at her usual avocation, pirn winding; I could discover no disease, but, on the contrary, she seemed to be in a perfect state of health.

(signed) *Alexander Gray*, M.D.,
Parochial Surgeon.

Mr. Cassels, Inspector.

Lanark, 1863.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 6 March 1863.

In reference to the application of Widow Ellen Savage complaining of inadequate relief, I am directed to require you to procure and forward to me without delay, a statement as to the rates of school fees.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VII.—The Inspector of Poor, Lanark, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 9 March 1863.

In answer to your note of the 6th March, on the above case, I beg to inform you that I called on applicant to-day, and made inquiries as to the rates of school fees; when she told me that her school fees amounted to 1 *d.* per week, for the child she had at the school.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Cassels*, Inspector.

No. VIII.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Lanark.

Sir, 13 March 1863.

I am directed to inform you that the Board of Supervision has refused the application of Widow Ellen Savage, complaining of inadequate relief.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

Note.—A similar intimation as the above was sent to applicant on the same date.

Neilston, 1863.

PARISH OF NEILSTON.—1863.

CASE OF JOHN MICHAN.

No. I.—Mrs. *Jane Dickson*, Nitshill-street, Parish of Abbey, Paisley, to the Board of Supervision; undated; received 8 April 1863.

Gentlemen,

A little boy of five years of age, John Michan, an orphan, has been boarded with me by Mr. M'Kenzie, Inspector of Poor of parish of Neilston, ever since his mother's death, which was when he was born. His father and mother were both Roman Catholics, and Mr. M'Kenzie says that I must give him up, because the priest and some of his people are bothering him. I am very unwilling to part with him, because I am very much attached to him, and regard him as one of my own. I have tried to do my duty to him, and I have no wish to proselytise him. His father died when he was eight months old, and I got the charge of him from his own hands. I called on Sheriff Campbell, of Paisley, and he directed me to write to you. I hope that your Honourable Board will inquire into the matter, and give such instructions as may enable me to keep him, seeing that I have nursed him from infancy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jane Dickson.*

No. II.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mrs. *Dickson*, Nitshill-street, Abbey.

10 April 1863.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, undated, received the 8th instant, respecting a Roman Catholic orphan boy, named John Michan, chargeable to Neilston parish, and I have to state that the Board will cause inquiry to be made into the subject to which you refer.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. III.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Neilston.

Sir, 10 April 1863.

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for any observations which you may have to make, the accompanying letter from Jane Dickson, respecting an orphan Roman Catholic child, named John Michan; and I will thank you to return her letter to me with these observations.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. IV.—The Inspector of Poor, Neilston, to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Sir, 11 April 1863.

I AM in receipt of yours of 10th instant, with letter from Mrs. Dickson regarding John Michan, an orphan child of Roman Catholic parents, and boarded with the said Mrs. Dickson in Nitshill, Abbey Parish, of Paisley. My reasons for wishing to remove the child from the custody of Mrs. Dickson are as follows:—

1st. That the above-named John Michan has an elder brother, about nine years of age, boarded with a Roman Catholic family in Neilston parish, and in my opinion the children should, if at all possible, be boarded together, and this child would be brought up in the persuasion of his parents, which he cannot be with Mrs. Dickson, she being a Protestant. I am at the same time convinced that she has done her duty to the child, and is very much attached to him.

2d. It gives offence to members of the Roman Catholic persuasion to see any Roman Catholic child boarded with Protestants; and neither this Board, nor I, as Inspector, have any wish to give offence in this matter.

3d. The father of John Michan, at his wife's death, gave Mrs. Dickson this child to suckle, not from any partiality or friendship he had towards her, but merely because she was the only person convenient to his house who had suck at the time his wife died.

4th. The Minute of the Board of Supervision of 13th February 1862, prohibits the boarding of Roman Catholic children with Protestant families, if suitable families of the Roman Catholic persuasion can be found in the parish.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Archd. Mackenzie*, Inspector of Poor.

P.S.—I beg to inclose Mrs. Dickson's letter.

No. V.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to Mrs. *Dickson*, Nitshill-street, Abbey.

15 April 1863.

REFERRING to your letter, undated, received 8th April, respecting the case of John Michan, an orphan Roman Catholic child, I am directed to inform you that this Board cannot interfere, and are of opinion that the Inspector and the Parochial Board of Neilston are fully justified in the course they are taking.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

No. VI.—The Secretary, Board of Supervision, to the Inspector of Poor, Neilston.

Sir, 15 April 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 11th instant, respecting the case of John Michan, an orphan Roman Catholic child.

I have submitted your letter to the Board of Supervision, and I am to inform you that they have intimated to Mrs. Dickson that they cannot interfere, and that they are of opinion that the Inspector and the Parochial Board are fully justified in the course they are taking.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Walker*, Secretary.

86

UNION ASSESSMENT COMMITTEES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 July 1863;—*for*,

COPY "of ABSTRACTS of the REPORTS received by the POOR LAW BOARD from the GUARDIANS of the several UNIONS in *England* as to the PROCEEDINGS of the ASSESSMENT COMMITTEES under 'The Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862,' in pursuance of Section 12 of that Act."

Poor Law Board,
27 July 1863.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Villiers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
28 *July* 1863.

540. +

MEMORANDUM.

1. Number of Unions included in the Paper - - - - - -	595
2. Number of Unions which have appointed Committees - - - -	589
3. Number of Unions which appointed Committees prior to April last - -	577
4. Number of Unions which appointed Committees in April for the first time	12
5. Number of Unions which have not appointed Committees - - -	6

W. G. Lumley.

LETTER from the POOR LAW BOARD calling for the REPORT of the GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
10 April 1863.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to refer the Board of Guardians of your Union to the 12th Section of the "Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862," which requires them, in the month of April in every year, to report the proceedings of the Assessment Committee of the Union to the Poor Law Board. As the present is the month in which the Report is to be made, the Board have prepared a Form in which certain particulars may be submitted to them, though it is optional with the Guardians to make their Report in any other form which they may prefer.

The Board take this opportunity of referring to the provision in Section 2 of the Act, which requires the Committee to be renewed at the first meeting of the Guardians after the annual election.

The Board request that they may have the Report as soon as the Guardians can conveniently frame and transmit it.

I am, &c.
W. G. Lumley,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Guardians.

(FORM.)

TO THE POOR LAW BOARD.

The Board of Guardians of the Union, in the County of , have to report to the Poor Law Board the following Particulars, in pursuance of the 12th Section of the "Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862," with reference to the Proceedings of the Assessment Committee of that Union.

Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Lists sent in by the Overseers up to the Date of the Guardians' Report.	Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What New Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	General Observations.
	Ex-officio.	Elected.											

(Signed)

Dated this day of April 1863. Clerk of the Guardians.

Mem.—The Report from the *North Bierley Union* is printed at pages 118 and 119.

ABSTRACTS of the REPORTS received by the POOR LAW BOARD from the GUARDIANS of the seve
Committee Act, 1862," in pursua

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number Valuation sent in by the Over up to the of the Guard Report
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Aberayron - - -	19 Nov. 1862.	4	8	3 Dec. 1862.	John Jones - -	14	25 Feb. 1863.	14
Abergavenny - - -	12 Sept. 1862.	4	8	26 Sept. 1862.	W. F. Batt - -	26	7 Nov. 1862.	26
Aberystwith - - -	10 Nov. 1862.	4	8	24 Nov. 1862.	Hugh Hughes -	30	25 May 1863.	30
Abingdon - - -	29 Sept. 1862.	4	8	4 October 1862.	Bromley Challenor	40	20 Dec. 1862.	40
Albans, St. - - -	4 Nov. 1862.	4	8	16 Dec. 1862.	Richd. Grove Lowe	8	16 Dec. 1862.	8
Alcester - - - -	7 October 1862.	4	8	17 October 1862.	John Langston Jones	22	19 Dec. 1862.	22
Alderbury - - -	7 Nov. 1862.	3	6	21 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Jesse -	25	10 January 1863.	25
Alnwick - - - -	13 Sept. 1862.	4	8	27 Sept. 1862.	J. Atkinson Wilson	62	October 1862.	62
Alresford - - - -	26 Sept. 1862.	3	6	3 October 1862.	M. H. Moss - -	19	27 Nov. 1862.	18 sent in, 1 made out clerk

UNIONS in *England* as to the PROCEEDINGS of the ASSESSMENT COMMITTEES under "The Union Assessment f Section 12 of that Act.

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
All the lists were returned to the overseers to be revised.	2	none	none	Adjourned to the 24th of June next.	-	29 April 1863.
25	17	none	none	New committee appointed on 24th instant.	-	29 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	Have examined and gone through the valuation lists of three of the parishes comprising the union, and mean in future to meet weekly to go through the remaining 27 before returning any one of the lists approved of.	-	16 October 1863.
40	40	none	none	Hearing appeals	The committee having adopted Schedule A. of the property tax as the basis of the gross assessment, necessitated an alteration in every valuation returned by the overseers.	8 July 1863.
none	5	none	none	The committee are proceeding with the revision of the valuation lists.	-	21 April 1863.
-	-	-	-	There have been 15 meetings of the members of the committee, at 11 of which they have sat from half-past 10 a. m. until 5 p. m. They have revised 12 of the valuation lists out of 22, including (with two exceptions) all the larger parishes, and those lists are now ready to be returned to the overseers of those parishes. The committee does not intend to fix any days for hearing objections to the lists already revised until the revision of the others is completed.	-	17 April 1863.
20	8	24	none	The valuation list for the parish of Downton has been sent back to the overseers for revision, and the committee have extended the time for its completion to the 7th day of May next.	-	25 April 1863.
62	42	61	none	The whole of the lists, with the exception of Alnwick parish, has been returned to the overseers, approved of by the committee.	-	14 April 1863.
19	10	5	none	Days fixed for hearing appeals against the lists of remaining parishes.	Appeals heard against nine of the lists, four of which were materially altered on the appeal, and sent back and redeposited.	27 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Num Valuati sen by the C up to t o the Gu Rep
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Alton - - - -	3 October 1862.	4	8	10 October 1862.	Matthew Heath Moss	20	30 Dec. 1862.	The w
Altrincham - - -	22 Sept. 1862.	4	8	6 October 1862.	J. B. Cutter - -	39	23 Jan. 1863.	3
Amersham - - -	16 Sept. 1862.	4	8	30 Sept. 1862.	George Isaacson -	12	19 Jan. 1863.	1
Amesbury - - -	10 Nov. 1862.	3	6	24 Nov. 1862.	R. M. Wilson -	23	13 Jan. 1863.	- al
Ampthill - - - -	25 Sept. 1862.	3	6	23 October 1862.	John Wright -	19	November 1863.	- al
Andover - - - -	14 Nov. 1862.	3	6	21 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Lamb -	32	19 Dec. 1862.	2
Anglesey - - - -	13 Sept. 1862.	4	8	1 October 1862.	John Hughes -	27	21 Nov. 1862.	2
Asaph, St. - - -	16 April 1863	3	6	30th inst.	None appointed -	16	- -	-

ber of Lists eturned e Parishes, with rations and rrections e Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
ast 10 have n returned, eived and eturned.	none	none	none	The committee have sat 19 times, often for seven hours; have just concluded a revision of all, to obtain the average charge or rate per acre per parish on arable and pasture lands.	In one instance the committee have raised the land of a parish 25 per cent.; in three cases 5 per cent.; in 16 parishes it is unaltered.	22 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	26 valuation lists have been revised by the committee, and the remaining 13 townships are in course of revision. The guardians beg further to report that the committee has had considerable difficulty with the valuation lists in consequence of the measurement of farms, &c., in some instances being given in Cheshire, and in others in statute measure. In several cases no measurement at all was given, and in one or two cases no estimated rental. These valuation lists have been returned for correction, and a delay has consequently been the result. The committee have obtained copies of the property tax assessments under A., which, in every instance, have been compared with each assessment in the valuation lists, and a thorough comparison and examination has been made, in order to ensure, as far as possible, a correct and equal valuation of each township. The labour of the committee has therefore been arduous, but the guardians trust that in the course of two or three months the whole of the townships will be finally revised and settled, and the valuation lists in the hands of the overseers for the purposes of making future rates.	- - - - - -	22 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee are now proceeding to examine the valuation lists of each parish with the property tax assessment, Schedule A., and to revise and alter such lists as may appear to them to be necessary upon such examination.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
all	10	all	none	- - - - -	- - - - - -	16 June 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee of this union have found nearly all the lists so imperfect as to require new lists from the overseers, with the deductions for repairs, &c., inserted according to a general scale adopted throughout the county; but they have retained the original lists sent in. The committee have investigated the valuations of each parish in detail, and have made so many alterations in the lists as to render it necessary to require the overseers to remodel them according to their suggestions, when the original lists will be made right by the committee, and remitted to the parishes for 14 days and days fixed for appeals.	- - - - - -	12 May 1863.
1	1	13	none	Satisfactory	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The lists are still under the consideration of the committee. The rateable value of each parish has been fixed upon, and the clerk authorised to revise and alter the lists accordingly, previous to returning them to the parishes to be deposited under sect. 21.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
- -	-	-	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Nu Valu s by th up t the
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Ashbourne - - -	13 Sept. 1862.	3	6	4 October 1862.	Richard Holland -	62	- - -	-
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - -	1 Nov. 1862.	4	8	8 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Davenport	30	10 Jan. 1863.	
Ashford, East - - -	3 Nov. 1862.	4	8	3 Nov. 1862.	Wm. Whitfeld -	25	28 Dec. 1862.	
Ashford, West - - -	3 Nov. 1862.	3	6	1 Dec. 1862.	Edward Norwood -	12	12 Jan. 1863.	-
Ashton-under-Lyne - -	15 Dec. 1862.	4	7	22 Dec. 1862.	Benjamin Seymour	13	- -	-
Aston - - - - -	21 October 1862.	6	3	28 October 1862.	Enoch Pearson -	5	12 May 1863.	
Atcham - - - -	20 October 1862.	4	8	20 October 1862.	Thomas Everest -	43	26 Jan. 1863.	
Atherstone - - -	30 Sept. 1862.	3	6	7 October 1862.	John Baker - -	17	15 Nov. 1862.	
Auckland - - -	2 October 1862.	4	8	9 October 1862.	William Trotter -	33	12 Feb. 1863.	

(*a*) Report of the Guardians of the Auckland Union with reference to the proceedings of the Assessment Committee:—The assessment comm
their appointment, and the valuation lists to be sent in as soon as practicable. The committee appointed a deputation of their body to meet a
of action throughout the county as to the deductions from the gross estimated rental. When the several valuation lists came in, the committee f
requested the overseers, in making out the valuation lists, to use the property tax returns as a guide, but subject to amendment where they did
labour in going through the valuation lists, and the overseers have been generally willing to attend to their instructions; they have not yet or
in many cases not representing anything like the annual rateable value. The committee have been obliged to suspend the rating of several coal
they believe the committee to be appointed by the new Board will be able to complete the several lists in a short time. The guardians have fil

mber of Lists returned the Parishes, with terations and Corrections the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
- -	-	-	- -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
22	1	25	3	Waiting the return of the three new valuations.	One list not returned because no overseers have been appointed, and no valuation has been made of the parish, inasmuch as it was formerly extra-parochial.	30 April 1863.
none -	6	none	- none -	No assessments completed	- - - - - -	13 April 1863.
1	5	none	- none -	The committee have generally met once a week, and sometimes twice a week, and although they have gone through most of the lists and revised them, they have decided to return none to the parishes until they are all revised, and the ratings in all the parishes made upon an equal principle.	- - - - - -	16 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	The committee have required a complete list of the cotton mills and manufactories, with a detailed measurement of each from the overseers, which they expect to receive at their meeting on the 4th May; and they intend now, as soon as possible, to have the whole of the valuation lists completed.	The guardians delayed the appointment of an assessment committee for some time after the passing of the Act in consequence of their time being so fully occupied in the relief of the poor, owing to the prevailing distress, which will account for their not having completed any of their lists up to this date.	30 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	The committee have obtained a copy of the property tax assessment, Schedule (A.), directed new valuation lists to be prepared for each parish, by adopting for the gross estimated rental column the property tax assessment, Schedule (A.), where that assessment is higher than the overseer's gross, and adopting the gross estimated rental in the overseer's valuation lists when such amount is larger than the property tax assessment.	- - - - - -	6 Nov. 1863.
39	1	1	- none -	All the lists, except three, have been revised and returned for re-publication.	- - - - - -	25 April 1863.
12	12	17	- none -	All completed up to the present time.	- - - - - -	14 April 1863.
				The new valuation is - - £. 69,374 - 6 The old ditto - - - 53,494 7 7 Increase - - - £. 15,879 12 11		
26	26	none	- none -	- - - - - -	- *See* note (*a*) -	15 April 1863.

first time on the 9th October 1862, and appointed their chairman and vice-chairman and clerk, and directed notices to be sent to the overseers of the several committees for the county of Durham, at Durham, on the 3d February, when several resolutions were passed in order to ensure a uniformity e in a very incorrect and imperfect state, and they were under the necessity of returning nearly the whole of them for amendment. They have resent the annual rental of property, and especially in cases where the occupier was also the owner. The committee have spent considerable time and uation. The different rates were found to be very incorrect and unequal, and made upon a very unfair estimate of the rateable value of properties, and hope some uniform rating may be established in the unions throughout the county. The committee have not finally passed and returned any rate, but rn as accurately as possible.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Num Valuati ser by the C up to t the Gu Re
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Austell, St. - - -	24 October 1862.	4	8	14 Nov. 1862.	Robert Gould Lakes	15	10 Feb. 1863.	
Axbridge - - - -	16 Sept. 1862.	4	8	23 Sept. 1862.	Richard Trew and Richard Banyon Trew.	38	13 Jan. 1863.	-
Axminster - - -	19 Sept. 1862.	4	8	26 Sept. 1862.	C. W. Bond - -	18	6 Feb. 1863.	
Aylesbury - - -	10 Sept. 1862.	4	8	17 Sept. 1862.	Joseph Parrott -	40	29 October 1862.	
Aylsham - - - -	23 Sept. 1862.	4	8	23 Sept. 1862.	William Henry Scott	46	- -	-
Bakewell - - - -	3 Nov. 1862.	4	8	10 Nov. 1862.	Francis Roe - -	60	20 Jan. 1863.	
Bala - - - - -	1 Nov. 1862.	2	4	20 Nov. 1862.	J. B. Jones - -	5	None as yet received.	- no
Banbury - - - -	25 Sept. 1862.	4	8	3 October 1862.	William Waters Fleming.	52	24 Dec. 1862.	
Bangor and Beaumaris -	17 Sept. 1862.	4	8	31 October 1862.	John Thomas -	25	The latter end of December.	
Barnet - - - -	25 Sept. 1862.	4	8	9 October 1862.	Stanley Harris -	10	13 Jan. 1863.	

(a) Report of the Aylsham Union Assessment Committee appointed at a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Aylsham Union, held on T carrying out an efficient assessment of the union, were of opinion that it was very important that the valuation lists for the several parishes sh guide them in forming a judgment of the value and the deductions to be made from each separate assessment. They have had before them the which the property in the union should be assessed, and they have directed their clerk to make out from these returns, so settled, the valuation course your committee have adopted ensures the valuation lists being made approximately correct as between the several parishes, and will part lessen the number of necessary appeals. Your committee have held 26 meetings and adjourned meetings since their appointment.

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
none	none	none	none	none		27 April 1863.
none	all	none	none	The valuation lists not being considered satisfactory, an application has been made to the clerks to the Property Tax Commissioners, for a detailed account under Schedule A, as thereto assessed, of all the parishes comprised in the union; to be delivered to the committee, if practicable, by the 13th proximo.		29 April 1863.
17	17	—		Hearing of appeals		27 April 1863.
all	—	none	1	The committee are proceeding to have the lists completed, partly by information furnished by the overseers, and partly from other sources.		12 Sept. 1863.
—	—	—	none		The proceedings of the committee will be sufficiently explained by the annexed report made by the committee to the guardians. (*a*)	21 July 1863.
none	9	none	none	The committee have now commenced in earnest with revising the lists.	A good deal of diversity of opinion has prevailed amongst the members of the committee, which seems to be subsiding.	23 April 1863.
none	none	none	For the five parishes.	Waiting for the completion of the lists.		2 June 1863.
5	41	21 have been approved, but none returned.	No new valuations have been ordered to be made by surveyors, but in many instances the lists were returned to the overseers for revision.	31 valuation lists not disposed of.		21 April 1863.
none	—	—	none	All the lists altered and corrected, but not returned to the parishes.		29 April 1863.
10	9	none	none	The lists have been redeposited, and 5th May fixed for hearing objections.		23 April 1863.

d September 1862, to a meeting of the Board of Guardians held on 21st April 1863:—The Committee having carefully considered the best means of ade on one regular system; and for this purpose they issued forms to the overseers of the several parishes for the purpose of obtaining information to icers of each parish, and have gone carefully through the whole of these returns, and settled what in their judgment seems to be the correct sum at e several parishes in the union, which will, they hope, without objection be signed by the overseers as the valuation lists for the several parishes. The e facilities of appeal to persons holding property in the same occupation extending into several parishes, and will in their judgment very considerably

(*b*) From one of the parishes two lists were sent.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Nu Valua s by the up to the C R
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Barnsley - - - - -	9 Sept. 1862.	4	8	23 Sept. 1862.	John Tyas - -	17	December 1862.	
Barnstaple - - -	7 Nov. 1862.	4	8	12 Nov. 1862.	John Barry - -	39	9 January 1863.	
Barrow-upon-Soar - -	16 Sept. 1862.	3	6	11 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Fewkes -	37	20 Dec. 1862.	
Barton-upon-Irwell - -	20 October 1862.	3	7	24 October 1862.	Henry Whitworth -	6	19 January 1863.	
Basford - - - - -	2 Sept. 1862.	4	8	16 Sept. 1862.	Richard B. Spencer	44	9 Dec. 1862.	
Basingstoke - - -	21 Nov. 1862.	3	6	28 Nov. 1862.	W. Challis - -	39	2 Feb. 1863.	
Bath - - - - -	27 Aug. 1862.	4	8	6 Sept. 1862.	Henry P. Hulbert	24	November	
Battle - - - - -	No committee appointed.							
Beaminster - - -	2 October 1862.	4	8	2 October 1862.	George Cox - -	26	1 January 1863.	
Bedale - - - - -	4 Nov. 1862.	3	6	4 Nov. 1862.	George A. Herring	24	30 Dec. 1862.	
Bedford - - - - -	20 Sept. 1862.	4	8	11 Nov.	Samuel Wing -	44	20 Dec.	

ber of Lists returned ne Parishes, with erations and orrections e Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
none -	none	none	- none -	The committee have the valuation lists under consideration, but have not yet determined what course to adopt.	- - - - - -	16 April 1863.
10	7	35	4	The lists of all the parishes have been approved, except those for which new valuations are ordered.	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.
10	—	10	- none -	- - - - -	Much difficulty in obtaining satisfactory valuation lists.	28 April 1863.
6	none	none	- none -	Progressing with the examination of the lists.	- - - - - -	11 May 1863.
all -	4	none	1	The committee have now before them nearly the whole of those lists which have not undergone their revision since the revision of the overseers.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
20	3	39	- none -	All completed - -	- - - - - -	17 April 1863.
1	4	14	2	Lists: two yet under inspection on the deposit; one after the deposit now awaiting appeals; seven ready for approval, four of which have been re-deposited after amendments.	*See* Appendix - - -	24 April 1863.
6	none	none	- none -	The valuation lists all gone through and finished, with the exception of rating the tithes.	- - - - - -	24 April 1863.
6	4	24	- none -	All the lists have been approved.	Since the lists were approved, the attention of the committee has been drawn to one or two points in the lists of some townships, which the committee think will require to be considered by the next assessment committee. As a general rule the overseers have made their returns very fairly, and the result of the labours of the committee has been an improvement in the rating.	15 April 1863.
42	none	none	None have been ordered. The committee have recommended, for the consent of the Board, seven parishes, but such consent has not been yet given.	The committee are reconsidering the amended valuation lists received from the overseers.	*See* Appendix - - -	25 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Num Valuat se by the up to the G Re
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Bedminster - - -	4 Nov. 1862.	6	6	7 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Coles -	23	20 January 1863.	
Bedwellty - - -	2 October 1862.	4	8	16 October 1862.	Richard Waters -	2	8 January 1863.	
Belford - - - -	10 Sept. 1862.	3	6	8 October 1862.	William Johnson -	34	12 Nov. 1862.	
Bellingham - - -	11 October 1862.	3	6	25 October 1862.	Rob. Bewick Hall	37	6 Dec. 1862.	
Belper - - - -	4 October 1862.	4	8	25 October 1862.	George Pym -	35	13 Dec. 1862.	
Berkhampstead - -	29 Sept. 1862, and 28 April 1863.	3	6	6 October 1862.	Samuel Stallon -	10	12 January 1863.	
Berwick-upon-Tweed -	15 Sept. 1862.	4	8	29 Sept. 1862.	Edward Willoby -	17	20 Dec. 1862.	
Beverley - - - -	1 Nov. 1862.	4	8	8 Nov. 1862.	Frederick Hobson -	36	4 Feb. 1863.	
Bicester - - - -	3 October 1862.	3	6	21 October 1862.	F. H. Lindsey -	38	7 Nov.	
Bideford - - - -	7 October 1862.	4	8	28 October 1862.	Chas. William Hole	17	19 Dec. 1862.	
Biggleswade - - -	29 October 1862.	3	6	12 Nov. 1862.	Thos. James Hooper	28	2 January 1863.	
Billericay - - -	16 Sept. 1862.	4	8	30 Sept. 1862.	Chas. Cume Lewis, jun.	25	28 October 1862.	

ıber of Lists returned he Parishes, with erations and orrections e Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
12	6	7	none	Progressing	- - - - - -	6 May 1863.
4	—	2	2	- - - - -	- - - - - -	11 July 1863.
29	17	none	none	Many of the lists not approved of; and the committee is now superseded by a new committee.	It was found impracticable to complete all the lists before the committee was out of office; it was therefore considered best to leave them all to be dealt with by the newly-appointed committee.	29 April 1863.
36	18	37	none	New committee appointed 25th April 1863, being the first meeting of the new Board of Guardians.	The Board desire to state that they cannot close this their first annual report without expressing their satisfaction with the labours of the union assessment committee; the punctual attendance of its members at the various meetings held; their unwearied exertions in investigating every objection brought before them; and their earnest desire to carry into operation this just and necessary Act of Parliament.	25 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee have revised the valuation lists of 15 parishes, so far as relates to the column "Gross Estimated Rental," excepting those portions which relate to ironworks, collieries, mansion-houses, &c.	The committee intend first to ascertain the gross estimated rental of each property, and afterwards to make the legal deductions therefrom, to arrive at the rateable value thereof.	27 April 1863.
10	all	9	none	Nine parishes completed. One parish applied to the guardians, under the Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 7, for a re-valuation of a part of their parish; this has been done, and the valuation re-deposited, and will shortly be revised by the committee.	- - - - - -	15 July 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee deemed it advisable to peruse and correct all the lists before returning the same for re-deposit, and have accordingly perused and corrected 15 out of 17. The remaining two are in course of perusal and correction.	- - - - - -	15 April 1863.
15	9	34	none	All are now approved, and signed by three members of the committee, except those for Cave South and Skidby.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
14	none	31	2	In a satisfactory state	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
16	None objected to, as a whole, but appeals in respect of eight parishes were made, and settled by the committee.	16	none	All lists settled, with the exception of one.	The principal alterations made by the committee have been in respect of the tithe rentcharge. In one parish the committee raised the whole valuation list (from information they obtained) to what they considered a fair estimate.	29 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	New committee appointed, and meet on 6th May, for first time.	The previous meetings have been preliminary only, but the committee will now proceed with despatch.	30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	All the valuation lists have been gone through, and nearly completed, excepting two parishes.	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Nu Valua se by the up to the C R
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Billesdon - - - -	6 Nov. 1862.	4	8	20 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Ingram -	38 3 hamlets, and 1 liberty.	28 January 1863.	
Bingham - - - -	16 October 1862.	4	8	16 October 1862.	William Huckerby, jun.	42	16 January 1863.	
Birkenhead - - -	25 Nov. 1862.	4	8	9 Dec. 1862.	Peter Gregory -	9	March 1863.	
Bishop Stortford - -	15 October 1862.	4	8	12 Nov. 1862.	John Dobede Taylor	20	2 January 1863.	
Blaby - - - -	28 October 1862.	4	8	11 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Sheppard -	30	10 January 1863.	
Blackburn - - -	18 October 1862.	4	8	29 October 1862.	Thomas Brennand -	24	17 January 1863.	
Blandford - - -	13 Sept. 1862.	4	8	27 Sept. 1863.	J. W. Atkinson -	33	17 January 1863.	from e rish unio
Blean - - - -	9 October 1862.	3	6	30 October 1862.	James Burch -	16	15 January 1863.	

mber of Lists returned the Parishes, with erations and Corrections he Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
27	4	none	none	Waiting for new valuations before signing lists.	1 valuation through Poor Law Board; 3 at the request of the overseers.	8 July 1863.
ists returned r the houses be distin- ished from e land.	none	none	none	The land in the whole 42 parishes have been valued, and the houses above 6 *l.* in 11 parishes.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
none -	6 individual notices of appeal.	none	none	The committee are in a position to examine the lists received, and intend to commence their labours to morrow, by hearing the appeals, notice of which has been duly served.	In consequence of certain resolutions adopted at the county meeting held at Crewe in January, relative to the scale of deductions to meet the cost of repairs, insurance, &c., the committee on the 27th of January found it necessary to alter the resolutions adopted by them on the 9th December 1862, which caused a delay, and accounts for none of the lists having been examined and passed.	4 May 1863.
none -	- -	none	1	The committee are engaged in the revision of the lists.	A valuation under an order of the Poor Law Board is being made, which will not be completed until Michaelmas.	29 June 1863.
none -	none	none	none	The Board have approved of 18 of the valuation lists, but do not intend returning them to the overseers of the several parishes until all have been received and approved of, in order to obtain one uniform system of rate throughout the union. The committee hope to complete their labours entirely by the end of July.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
none -	none	none	none	The committee have completed the revision of the whole of the lists, and the clerk is at present engaged in making the deductions from the gross estimated rentals, according to the scale fixed at a county meeting held in Preston on the 7th January last. The committee have called to their assistance valuers, who have been instructed to re-value certain assessments where the committee have felt difficulty in arriving at the proper value.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
26	8	25	1	The committee held their last meeting on the 23d instant, as the new assessment committee will be formed on the 25th.	The committee have had 21 meetings, averaging nearly five hours and a half each. The whole of the valuation lists are now confirmed, except "Iwerne Courtney," and seven of them which will have to be re-deposited for inspection on account of alterations.	24 April 1863.
none -	none	none	The committee have decided on ordering new valuations for all the parishes. They have nominated a surveyor, and he will, with the consent of the guardians, be appointed for each parish to make a new valuation.	Proceedings of the committee remain in abeyance a short time, pending the completion of the arrangements for the new valuations.	- - - - - -	16 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Num Valua se by the up to the G R
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Blofield - - - -	2 Sept. 1862.	4	8	9 Sept. 1862.	W. H. Codling -	32	30 Sept. 1862.	-
Blything - - - -	8 Sept. 1862.	4	8	15 Sept. 1862.	Charles White -	49	20 October 1862.	in du
Bodmin - - - -	26 October 1862.	4	8	1 Nov. 1862.	W. R. Hicks -	21	3 January 1863.	
Bolton - - - -	10 Sept. 1862.	4	8	29 Sept. 1862.	Simpson Cooper -	26	17 Dec. 1862.	
Bootle - - - -	29 Nov. 1862.	3	6	6 Dec. 1862.	J. P. Myers -	12	24 January 1863.	
Bosmere and Claydon -	3 October 1862.	4	8	3 October 1862.	Alfred Cobbold -	39	30 Dec. 1862.	
Boston - - - -	20 Sept. 1862.	4	8	8 October 1862.	Henry Bates -	42	20 Nov. 1862.	
Boughton, Great - -	15 Nov. 1862.	4	8	15 Nov. 1862.	Edward Evans -	84	12 were received before 10 January 1863.	
Bourn - - - -	25 Sept. 1862.	4	8	25 Sept. 1862.	John Leonard Bell	37	15 Dec. 1862.	
Brackley - - - -	8 October 1862.	4	8	15 October 1862.	Arthur Weston -	29	28 January 1863.	-

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the lists re-rned to the rishes, but t with alte-tions and rrections by mmittee.	none	none	- none -	- - - - -	The committee continued to meet until 31st March, when it was proposed and carried "that the committee do not meet again." In consequence whereof nothing was done until 28th April, when the new committee met, and have been examining the assessments of the several parishes in the union ever since.	8 July 1863.
none -	none	none	3	Gross estimated rental fixed for 29 parishes.	- - - - - -	17 April 1863.
10	16	8	- none -	Satisfactory - -	Two lists were returned to the overseers for entire revision.	28 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	The committee have divided the revision of the lists into four classes :— 1. Large works, cotton mills, foundries, collieries, and the like. 2. Mansions and large dwelling-houses. 3. Other property above the gross annual value of 10*l*. 4. Cottages and small tenements. The committee are at present engaged in the revision of the assessments of the 3d class throughout the union.		29 April 1863.
12	none	none	- none -	- - - - -	The committee have had the overseers of the several parishes before them, and have suggested alterations in the several valuation lists, and requested that after they had been altered and re-deposited again, that the same should be returned to the committee on or before the 31st October next.	28 Sept. 1863.
-	-	none	39	The whole of the lists sent back by the old committee to be revised and returned by the 27th April 1863. New committee appointed on the 17th April 1863.	- - - - - -	24 April 1863.
21	7	42	20	The valuation lists for the whole of the parishes within this union have been settled, approved and signed by the committee.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
84	63	83	- -	The proceedings of the committee are brought to a close so far as the past year is concerned, but it is expected that several townships will apply for a revision of the valuation lists.	- - - - - -	17 April 1863.
3	none	34	- none -	All the lists but three approved and signed.	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.
all -	26	-	- none -	The committee have revised and finally approved the whole of the valuation lists, and they are now being copied; when this has been done they will be delivered to the overseers.	The committee have held 21 meetings under the Act, and have revised all the lists, and heard and determined 160 objections.	25 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Num Valuati se by the up to the G Re
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Bradfield	11 Nov. 1862.	3	6	18 Nov. 1862.	Rupert Clarke	29	December 1862.	
Bradford (Wilts)	21 October 1862.	4	8	27 October 1862.	William Timbrell	8	6 March 1863.	
Bradford (York)	10 Sept. 1862.	4	8	24 Sept. 1862.	John Darlington	4	2 March 1863.	
Braintree	27 October 1862.	4	8	3 Nov. 1862.	Frederick Smoothy	14		
Bramley	No Committee appointed.							
Brampton	22 April 1863.	4	8	29 April 1863.	George Ramshay	17		no
Brecknock	1 Nov. 1862.	4	8	15 Nov. 1862.	David W. J. Thomas	43	27 Dec. 1862.	4
Brentford	5 Nov. 1862.	4	8	12 Nov. 1862.	William Ruston	11	7 April 1863.	
Bridge	11 Sept. 1862.	3	6	25 Sept. 1862.	William Forth	22	11 Dec. 1862.	2
Bridgend and Cowbridge	13 Sept. 1862.	4	8	27 Sept. 1862.	Samuel Cox	56	1 Dec. 1862.	5
Bridgnorth	29 Nov. 1862.	4	8	6 Dec. 1862.	William Reynolds	29	February	2

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none -	9	none	- none -	Examination of the lists progressing.	- - - - - -	4 May 1863.
- -	-	-	- - -	The committee await the completion of the valuation list for the parish of Bradford before they approve of the valuation lists of the other parishes.	- - - - - -	8 July 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	Engaged in a readjustment of the whole of the ratings, by comparison of each rating with the property tax returns, which have been obtained from the Commissioners of Taxes for that purpose.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	The committee will shortly finish the alterations in the lists.	The committee have altered most of the lists, and intend to revise them all, and then send them to the parishes to be re-deposited.	31 July 1863.
none -	none	none	Each parish will be ordered to make a valuation list.	Assessment lists will be ordered to be made on or before the 22d July next.	- - - - - -	23 April 1863.
- -	10	-	- - -	Continuing their examination of the returns of the parishes, having, to the date of this return, examined 18.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	The committee are proceeding to hear appeals against the four lists.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
, with the ception of e parish tely added.	3	none	- all -	Union Assessment Committee Act not yet in operation. The whole of the valuation lists have been returned to the overseers for revision.	*See* Appendix - - -	23 April 1863.
none -	10	none	No valuers have been appointed by the committee, but they have ordered 33 lists to be revised, by the addition of a per-centage to the gross estimated rental of the land.	The lists have all (but three) been gone through, and the relative value of the land thus adjusted. The consideration of tithe rent-charge, railways and works has been postponed. No objections have yet been heard, it being thought more convenient that such objections should be made to the revised lists after their re-deposit.	- - - - -	11 April 1863.
5	1	2	- none -	- - - - -	Eight valuation lists have still to be returned for re-deposit, in consequence of alterations and corrections having been made, but the committee are withholding the lists until all the lists have been examined, when they are to be sent to the overseers for re-deposit, and a day fixed for hearing objections.	16 April 1863.

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		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Bridgwater - - -	17 Sept. 1862.	4	8	16 October 1862.	Paul Reed - -	40	14 Dec. 1862.	39
Bridlington - - -	20 Sept. 1862.	3	6	26 Sept. 1862.	Reuben Millner -	32	20 Dec. 1862.	32
Bridport - - - -	22 October 1862.	4	12	29 October 1862.	R. Cornish - -	19	8 Dec. 1862.	19
Brixworth - - -	23 October 1862.	4	8	23 October 1862.	Robert Hewitt -	37	29 Nov. 1862.	37
Bromley - - - -	12 Sept. 1862.	3	6	19 Sept. 1862.	Richard Scarr -	16	21 Nov. 1862.	11
Bromsgrove - - -	30 Sept. 1862.	3	6	7 October 1862.	Thomas Day -	16	22 Dec. 1862.	14
Bromyard - - -	20 October	4	8	3 Nov.	Thomas Griffiths -	35	8 January 1863.	32
Buckingham - - -	4 October 1862.	4	8	11 October 1862.	Henry Hearn -	29 (having, with hamlets, 34 lists).	- -	29

umber of Lists returned the Parishes, with lterations and Corrections the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
37	3	none	- none -	Sitting and receiving valuation lists.	The committee have sat 29 times, and have considered at great length 38 valuation lists, and provisionally passed 25 lists, after various alterations made therein by the parishes to which they relate, at the suggestion of the committee. The extent of the parishes comprised in such lists cover an area of 85,539 acres. The committee are led to believe that all such valuation lists will be satisfactorily passed within the next three months.	22 April 1863.
31	4	28	- none -	Four lists re-deposited -	- - - - - - -	24 April 1863.
19	–	none	- none -	- - - - -	It was ordered by the committee, on the 18th April instant, that the overseers be requested to revise the valuation lists of the whole of the parishes in this union, and return the same to the clerk on or before 16th May next.	30 April 1863.
ll the lists vere sent back o the over-eers for re-ision.	1	none	- none -	Waiting till the 7th May 1863 for the return of the revised and amended lists.	- - - - - - -	27 April 1863.
none -	–	none	New valuations of St. Mary Cray, Orpington and Chelsfield; three parishes.	The committee, at the date of this return, are proceeding with the examination of the 10th valuation list.	It is not intended by the committee to republish any amended or altered list until the whole 16 parishes are completed.	17 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	None of the lists are yet finally settled, signed, or sent back to the overseers, it being the intention of the committee to revise all the assessments before they do so; and there is a question remaining to be settled by the committee in relation to the assessment of tithe rent-charge.	- - - - - - -	28 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	The committee have revised and altered 30 valuation lists, and they expect to get through the remaining five in two more meetings; the three lists not yet delivered being promised in a few days.	Many of the lists have been sent into the committee in a very neat form, and several of the overseers have considerably raised the assessments, compared with the present poor rates, but still the valuations are generally much below the value of the land to let, and therefore the committee have found it necessary to revise the lists *seriatim*, and alter nearly almost every item; thus it became necessary to copy every valuation list before it was in a state to return to the parishes. The committee held their first meeting for revising the valuation lists on the 2d of March; they meet every Tuesday, and sit from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.	30 April 1863.
- - -	–	–	- none -	The valuation lists are still generally under consideration; but most of them are settled, subject to some single question, such as railway or tithe assessment.	- - - - - - -	28 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Numbe Valuatio sent by the Ov up to th of the Guar Repo
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Builth - - - -	15 Sept. 1862.	5	7	6 October 1862.	Evan Vaughan -	30	19 Nov. 1862.	30
Buntingford - - -	18 Sept. 1862.	3	6	2 October 1862.	John Pearson Bore	17	17 Dec. 1862.	17 (both co
Burnley - - - -	30 October 1862.	4	8	4 Nov. 1862.	John Tattersall -	26	4 Dec. 1862.	26
Burton-upon-Trent - -	2 October 1862.	4	8	3 Nov. 1862.	William Coxon -	54	12 Dec. 1862.	53
Bury - - - -	22 October 1862.	4	8	1 Nov. 1862.	W. P. Woodcock -	12	7 Feb. 1863.	12
Caistor - - - -	25 October 1862.	4	8	8 Nov. 1862.	J. H. Daubney -	76	8 Dec. 1862.	From al parish
Calne - - - -	29 October 1862.	3	6	5 Nov. 1862.	Henry Stiles Heath	11	26 March 1863.	5
Cambridge - - -	8 October 1862.	4	8	20 October 1862.	J. Deacon Fetch -	14	8 Dec. 1862.	14
Camelford - - -	19 Sept. 1862.	4	8	26 Sept. 1862.	Claudius C. Hawker	14	9 Jan. 1863.	14
Cardiff - - - -	30 August 1862.	5	7	5 Sept. 1862.	T. Watkins - -	44	8 Nov. 1862.	4
Cardigan - - -	19 Nov. 1862.	4	8	28 Nov. 1862.	W. Griffith George	26	10 Jan. 1863.	25

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
30	20	30	none	The valuation lists were finally approved of on 1st April instant, and have been delivered to the overseers appointed for the ensuing year.		27 April 1863.
17	17	17	none	Valuation lists all completed and approved, and delivered to the overseers, and extra copy made for the use of the guardians.		16 April 1863.
2	1	none	none	The two lists returned to overseers, with alterations and corrections, will be brought before the committee on 21st April for hearing objections, but up to the date hereof no notices have been received. The committee have also examined and altered the valuation lists of three other townships, with the exception of coal mines, quarries, and manufactories, and the question stands over until 21st April, to consider the propriety of calling in the aid of valuers for the purpose of assisting the committee.		17 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee has revised the 13 parishes in the county of Stafford, with the exception of the township of Burton-upon-Trent, which will be completed very soon. The tithes and railways will be finally settled shortly for that county.		24 April 1863.
5	4	–	4	Three under consideration.		8 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The lists require and are under revision.		30 April 1863.
–	–	–	–	The committee are waiting for the receipt of the remaining lists, which are expected in the course of a month.	Considerable delay has been occasioned in preparing the lists, in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining extracts from the Property Tax Assessment, Schedule (A.)	29 April 1863.
14	4	none	–	–	*See* Appendix	14 April 1863.
14	14	none	none	All the lists have been returned to the committee after being redeposited. Some appeals heard; no list as yet finally approved.		27 April 1863.
none	none	none	One for the parish of St. Mellons.	The committee intend to finish all the lists before returning them to the overseers; they will then arrange for hearing appeals and objections. The committee have gone item by item through the lists they have examined. The committee hope to have all the valuation lists completed by June next. *See* Appendix.		18 April 1863.
none	16	none	none	The valuation lists of all the parishes in the union have now been received, except that of the parish of St. Mary's, Cardigan, which the committee are given to understand has been deposited in the parish for inspection; the duplicate having been deposited with the Board of Guardians.		30 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Num Valuati ser by the C up to t the Gu Re
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Carlisle - - - - -	11 Dec. 1862.	4	8	24 Dec. 1862.	George Mounsey -	20	21 March 1863.	
Carmarthen - - -	18 October 1862.	4	8	1 Nov. 1862.	Evan Evans -	29	3 January 1863.	
Carnarvon - - -	4 October 1862.	4	8	7 Nov. 1862.	John Thomas -	16	About the 16th Jan. 1863.	
Castle Ward - - -	8 Sept. 1862.	3	6	6 October 1862.	Pearson Armstrong	78	29 October 1862.	7
Catherington - - -	4 Nov. 1862.	3	6	4 Nov. 1862.	Henry Glasse -	6	24 Feb. 1863.	
Caxton and Arrington -	21 October 1862.	4	8	4 Nov. 1862.	Henry Mortlock -	26	22 Nov. 1862.	2
Cerne - - - - -	1 October 1862.	4	8	29 October 1862.	William Beach -	21	7 January 1863.	2
Chailey - - - - -	10 Sept. 1862.	3	6	10 Sept. 1862.	Henry Jones -	11	3 Nov. 1862.	1
Chapel-en-le-Frith - -	29 Sept. 1862.	4	12	29 Sept. 1862.	William Bennett -	17	9 Feb. 1863.	1
Chard - - - - -	8 Sept. 1862.	4	8	22 Sept. 1862.	T. B. Gould -	34	20 Nov. 1862.	- a
Cheadle - - - - -	5 Sept. 1862.	4	8	19 Sept. 1862.	Thomas Weston -	15	26 Dec. 1862.	1
Chelmsford - - -	28 October 1862.	4		4 Nov. 1862.	Henry Hay - -	31	16 Dec. 1862.	3

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16	16	none	none	- - - - -	The committee have not yet gone into the lists so as to alter the value of any property. They have merely decided the question what is to be considered the rateable value, &c.	30 May 1863.
none	none	none	none	- - - - -	The committee met, on the 2d May, to determine finally what scale of deductions to adopt; and the overseers have been ordered not to proceed with the lists until that is settled.	24 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	Three lists have been altered and corrected by the committee, but not returned to the parishes; six are waiting for revision, and lists for seven parishes have not been received.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
61	7	76	none	- - - - -	The valuation lists of all the townships, except Riplington, were approved before the 25th March, but the valuation list for Riplington has not yet been approved.	20 April 1863.
4	none	none	none	- - - - -	- - - - - -	25 April 1863.
none	–	none	none	Every parish has been gone through, but none finally settled.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
8	6	21	none	The valuation lists are now being used by the overseers.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
11	6	11	none	The whole of the valuation lists have been finally approved and delivered.	- - - - - -	23 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The 17 lists have been revised, but not completed by the committee.	The committee hope to complete the revision, and deliver out the lists in the course of a month or two.	28 April 1863.
12	10	none	none	None of the lists approved	The labours of the committee in this union have been very arduous, as you will perceive by the number of lists either rejected or altered and corrected by them.	26 May 1863.
3	4	–	none	It is anticipated that some months will elapse before the valuation lists can all be completed.	Considerable delay in the completion of the valuation lists has been occasioned in consequence of the overseers, in a number of the parishes, not having made out the lists in accordance with the 15th section of the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862.	2 May 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee have, up to the present time, revised the valuation lists for 16 of the parishes in the union, and are proceeding with their labours at weekly meetings.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Num Valuat se by the up to the G Re
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Cheltenham - - -	30 October 1862.	3	6	13 Nov. 1862.	Rowland Jas. Ticehurst.	13	8 January 1863.	
Chepstow - - -	18 October 1862.	4	8	23 October 1862.	William Cooper -	40	17 January 1863.	
Chertsey - - - -	18 Nov. 1862.	3	6	25 Nov. 1862.	Henry Goodwin Grazebrook.	9	10 Feb. 1863.	
Chesterfield - - -	15 Nov. 1862.	4	8	29 Nov. 1862.	George Haslehurst	34	15 Feb. 1863.	
Chester-le-Street - -	13 Nov. 1862.	4	8	20 Nov. 1862.	Joseph Arthur Jackson.	20	13 Feb. 1863.	
Chesterton - - -	2 October 1862.	4	8	16 October 1862.	Frederic Barlow -	38	24 Nov. 1862.	
Chippenham - - -	22 Sept. 1862.	3	6	22 Sept. 1862.	Jacob Phillips -	29	19 January 1863.	
Chipping Norton - -	12 Nov. 1862.	3	6	19 Nov. 1862.	Abram Lindow Rawlinson.	35	11 Feb. 1863.	
Chipping Sodbury - -	29 October 1862.	4	8	12 Nov. 1862.	Ethelbert Holborow	23	22 Dec. 1862.	

ıber of Lists returned he Parishes with erations and Corrections e Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
11	13	8	The committee have returned the valuation lists for the parishes of Badgworth and Shurdington, that new valuations may be made.	The committee have finally settled eight valuation lists; they have to hear objections to three other lists, and to obtain the new valuation lists for the parishes of Badgworth and Shurdington.	- - - - - -	17 April 1863.
4	- -	none	1	Twenty three valuation lists have been examined, and at present remain for further information and revision.	The committee have met 19 times, averaging five hours each time, most of the members being regularly present, and up to this date no professional assistance has been required.	16 April 1863.
9	- -	none	- none -	Not in a condition to approve the valuation lists.	- - - - - -	23 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	- - - - - -	The committee meets every Monday to examine and revise the valuation lists, and they examine the assessment upon every separate holding in each parish, and correct where necessary; and when the whole of the lists have been revised, they will be re-deposited with the overseers, and an appeal day or days will be fixed. The committee, in order to arrive as nearly as possible at the annual value, call before them such persons as they think best able to give them information.	30 April 1863.
15	none	none	- none -	The whole of the valuation lists have been carefully revised and corrected, and alterations and additions made therein; 15 of the lists are now deposited with overseers; a day appointed for hearing objections.	*See* Appendix - - -	30 April 1863.
none -	5	none	- none -	The committee have met once a week, and have revised and settled 31 valuation lists, leaving seven at present unfinished; of these seven, two are in course of revision, one not yet received, and the remaining four not yet commenced revision.	- - - - - -	16 April 1863.
8	10	24	- none -	The committee have only to hold one more meeting for hearing further objections to those lists which have been redeposited, when their duties will be completed, so far as regards the first valuation lists.	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.
12	5	8	5	The committee are holding meetings to consider valuation lists, and transact the general business of the committee.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
none -	- -	25	- none -	A few appeals not finally settled.	- - - - - -	2 May 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Nur Valua se by the up to the G Re
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Chorley - - - -	16 Sept. 1862.	3	6	16 Sept. 1862.	Edw. Dakin Stanton	26	10 Feb. 1863.	
Chorlton - - - -	24 October 1862.	4	8	6 Nov. 1862.	W. Nicholson Edyill	12 townships	None yet received.	- no
Christchurch - - -	15 Sept. 1862.	3	6	27 October 1862.	Henry Pain - -	3	6 Feb. 1863.	
Church Stretton - -	10 April 1862; re-elected, 23 April 1863.	1	11	18 Dec. 1862.	John Belton -	14	15 Jan. 1863.	1
Cirencester - - -	20 October 1862.	4	8	27 October 1862.	W. L. Cooke -	39	January 1863.	3
Cleobury Mortimer - -	3 Nov. 1862.	4	8	1 Dec. 1862.	Adam P. Trow -	18	21 Jan. 1863.	1
Clifton - - - -	31 October 1862.	4	8	5 Nov. 1862.	Robert Mercer -	12	10 Jan. 1863.	1
Clitheroe - - -	7 October 1862.	4	8	4 Nov. 1862.	Samuel Wood -	1 and 34 townships.	6 Dec. 1862.	3
Clun - - - -	14 Nov. 1862.	4	8	28 Nov. 1862.	Frederick Pardoe -	23	14 Feb. 1863.	1
Clutton - - - -	3 October 1862.	4	8	10 October 1862.	E. Hayward Perrin	29	20 Feb. 1863.	2

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
none -	1	none	Valuations of certain separate properties have been ordered in five townships.	The valuation lists of seven townships have been examined, and after alterations and amendments have been passed, except the cotton mills and other works, collieries, railways, waterworks, tithes, and other properties of a special character, which, in all the townships, have been reserved to be dealt with altogether, on the completion, in other respects, of the lists of all the townships; and also except those properties which have been ordered to be valued in four of the five townships mentioned in a previous column. In the other township the valuation has been received, and the several assessments altered by the committee accordingly.	- - - - - -	14 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	Waiting for the valuation lists, which are not due until the last day of this month.	- - - - - -	21 April 1863.
- -	2	- -	- -	Revising the valuation lists.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
14	Appeals were made against some returns in all the valuation lists.	none	- none -	- - - - -	- - - - - -	7 July 1863.
Nearly the whole.	none	none	1	In abeyance - -	On account of the overseers in many parishes having omitted to give the notice of deposit, and from ignorance of the law on the part of the ratepayers, there was no legal notice of appeal given, but from several informal notices which have been recently received, it would appear that there are many dissentients to the valuation lists. In order, therefore, that every one may have an opportunity of obtaining redress, the committee have resolved to request the overseers to send in new lists for this year, or adopt and re-deposit the old ones.	30 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	- - - - -	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.
8	4	8	Filton and Henbury.	Waiting the survey of the two parishes; Compton Greenfield, dependent on survey of Henbury; also St. Philip and Jacob's, from the overseers.	- - - - - -	17 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	Each township's valuation list now ready for deposit with the overseers.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
none -	- all -	none	- -	- - - - -	The guardians have agreed that every parish in the union should be valued, as the committee feel that unless this course is pursued there will not be any equality in the rating.	16 April 1863.
There will be many alterations, but none yet returned.	4	none	- none -	They will meet on Wednesday next, at the union workhouse, to proceed with the examination of the valuation lists.	I believe that at least three-fourths of the valuation lists will be returned to the parishes, to be re-deposited for inspection by the ratepayers, with considerable alterations.	27 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Num Valuati ser by the C up to t the Gu Rep
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Cockermouth - - -	15 Sept. 1862.	4	8	29 Sept. 1862.	John Musgrave -	50	27 April 1863, the time first fixed having been extended.	2
Colchester - - -	7 October 1862.	4	8 7 appointed by town council.	12 Nov. 1862.	Arthur Lines Laing	16	30 Dec. 1862.	1
Columb, St., Major - -	6 Nov. 1862.	4	8	20 Nov. 1862.	George B. Collins -	16	23 Dec. 1862.	1
Congleton - - -	21 Nov. 1862.	4	8	5 Dec. 1862.	John Latham -	32	- -	3
Conway - - - -	19 Nov. 1862.	3	6	3 Dec. 1862.	William Hughes -	15	14 January 1863.	
Cookham - - -	27 August 1862.	3	6	27 August 1862.	Charles Brown -	7	14 October 1862.	
Corwen - - - -	24 October 1862.	4	8	31 October 1862.	William Williams -	15	2 January 1863.	2
Cosford - - - -	17 Nov. 1862.	4	8	21 Nov. 1862.	Richard Newman -	28	9 January 1863.	2

Number of Lists returned the Parishes, with Iterations and Corrections the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
none	1	none	none	The committee have further extended the time for receipt of the valuation lists until 18th May, when it is intended to proceed with the examination. The proceedings have been delayed, as the committee did not wish to go into the matter until some general basis was agreed upon throughout the county, as to deductions to be made from the gross estimated rental.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none	The only objections made are by individuals to the assessment of their own property.	none	none	The committee is now proceeding with a preliminary revision of all the lists, before hearing objections in a formal way.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
11	Objections, by way of appeal, by individuals against 11 lists.	none	none	The committee have sat 12 days, during which they have merely heard objections by individual ratepayers, the first object of the committee being to equalise each list as between ratepayers themselves. The committee has not yet commenced its own revision of the lists, or ascertained whether or not the valuations of the several parishes are made on the full or only on a proportional valuation. This it is anticipated will be done by the new committee on the return of the new lists by the overseers.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
-	-	-	none	- - - - -	The committee on receiving the lists consented to hear objections from all parties, without requiring formal notice of such objection, and in this way all the lists have been revised and corrected, and a meeting of the committee will be held in a few days to pass the lists in due form. It is expected no further objections will be made, and that all subsequent rates will be collected on the new assessments.	30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	Notices going out to the overseers to furnish fresh valuation lists.	The committee did not consider it advisable to proceed until all the lists were brought in.	22 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee meet at the clerk's office weekly, and it is believed they will now make some progress, but hitherto they have not pressed the subject, deeming it better to wait until the appointment of the new Board.	- - - - - -	16 April 1863.
1	8	1	none	Several of the valuation lists sent in last have not been finally examined.	Several of the parishes have sent in two valuation lists, the first being unacceptable by the committee on account of the gross estimated rental thereof being below the real annual value.	25 April 1863.
l have been altered and corrected, but not completed.	-	-	none	All the valuation lists have been revised and corrected, and the lists will be returned to the parishes by the new committee as early as possible.	- - - - - -	17 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Numb Valuatic sen by the C up to th c the Gu Re
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Cranbrook - - -	28 January 1863.	3	6	28 January 1863.	H. J. Farrar -	6	Not yet received.	- no
Crediton - - - -	6 Sept. 1862.	4	8	27 Sept. 1862.	James Wellington -	30	November and December 1862, and January 1863.	3
Crickhowell - - -	22 Sept. 1862.	5	7	20 October 1862.	E. J. C. Davies -	10	26 January 1863.	
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	10 October 1862.	4	5	10 October 1862.	James Pratt -	14	10 Nov. 1862.	1
Croydon - - - -	7 October 1862.	4	8	23 October 1862.	Alfred Blake -	11	30 Nov. 1862.	1
Cuckfield - - -	26 Sept. 1862.	4	8	10 October 1862.	Edward Waugh -	15	26 Dec. 1862.	1
Darlington - - -	13 October 1862.	3	9	3 Nov. 1862.	John Hodgson -	41	3 Feb. 1863.	4
Dartford - - - -	11 October 1862.	4	8	18 October 1862.	John Hayward -	21	22 Dec. 1862.	2
Daventry - - -	29 October 1862.	4	8	11 Nov. 1862.	George Norman -	28	28 January 1863.	2
Depwade - - -	1 Sept. 1862.	4	8	15 Sept. 1862.	John Furness -	43	13 October 1862.	4

ber of Lists eturned e Parishes, with ations and rrections Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
none -	none	none	- none -	All the parishes have applied for an enlargement of time within which the first valuation lists are to be returned, and the assessment committee have extended the time to 28th May next, with an intimation that the lists were expected to be sent in on that day.	- - - - - -	16 April 1863.
29	23	–	- none -	All the lists have been approved by the committee for the past year, and will at once be transmitted to the overseers, should the committee for the current year so determine.	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.
none -	–	none	- none -	All the valuation lists yet received are under examination, but none are finally settled.	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.
-	7	–	- none -	A new committee is just appointed.	The committee have determined not to finally approve one list until the whole have been examined and settled.	25 April 1863.
none -	1	none	- none -	The committee have revised about half of the valuation list for the parish of Croydon, the whole labour of revising which will be more than that of the revision of the lists for the other parishes combined.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none -	Lists have been objected to; but several objections have been made as to the valuations of various properties.	none	- none -	Nothing has been done beyond delivery of lists.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
e, as the mmittee re- re the over- rs to correct ne in the t instance.	36	5	One valuation ordered for the township of Croft.	The committee, on their re-appointment, propose to take the valuations returned for amendment, and if not satisfactory, to make the necessary alterations themselves.	- - - - - -	24 April 1863.
6	none	none	- none -	Satisfactory - -	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
13	8	–	- none -	27 lists have been approved by the committee, subject to any appeals that may be made against them by ratepayers, and one list has not yet been finally settled by the committee.	- - - - - -	25 August 1863.
11	3	none	New valuations for Brockdish and Thorpe Abbotts, two parishes.	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	N Val by t up the
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Derby - - - -	9 Sept. 1862.	2	7	16 Sept. 1862.	R. J. Smith - -	7	24 January 1863.	
Devizes - - - -	28 October 1862.	3	6	11 Nov. 1862.	Alexander Meek -	29	27 January 1863.	
Dewsbury - - -	26 Sept. 1862.	4	8	17 October 1862.	William Carr -	11	28 January 1863.	
Docking - - - -	15 October 1862.	4	8	29 October 1862.	Alfred Spanton -	37	24 Dec. 1862.	
Dolgelly - - -	9 October 1862.	4	8	16 October 1862.	Griffith Williams -	13	17 Dec. 1862.	
Doncaster - - -	30 August 1862.	5	7	6 Sept. 1862.	James Falconar -	56	5 Nov. 1862.	
Dorchester - - -	27 Sept. 1862.	4	8	6 October 1862.	Henry Lock -	40	3 January 1863.	
Dore - - - -	6 October 1862.	4	8	20 October 1862.	Nicholas Lanwarne	29	12 January 1863.	
Dorking - - - -	9 October 1862.	4	8	16 October 1862.	Mark Smallpeice -	8	18 Dec. 1862.	
Dover - - - -	7 Nov. 1862.	3	6	3 Dec. 1862.	William Cross -	23	21 Feb. 1863.	
Downham - - -	12 Sept. 1862.	4	8	19 Sept. 1862.	F. B. Bell - -	34	not known	
Drayton - - - -	12 Nov. 1862.	4	8	26 Nov. 1862.	W. M. and J. E. Wilkinson.	14	11 Feb. 1863.	

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6	none	7	none	Concluded for first year	The principal difficulty with which the committee have had to contend has been the "gross estimated rental," but after many meetings, and considerable trouble, they have succeeded in establishing this upon a proper basis, as laid down in the instructions of the Poor Law Board.	5 May 1863.
4	5	7	none	The committee will meet in a few days to go through 10 more parishes, and the remaining three will be done shortly.	- - - - - - -	1 June 1863.
none	2	none	none	The 10 lists are still under the revision of the committee.	- - - - - - -	25 April 1863.
36	25	36	none	The committee have heard and determined appeals, and returned valuation lists to overseers in all the parishes except Docking, where a new valuation has been made under 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96, s. 3.	The committee have devoted a very long time, and great labour, in the examination of lists, which are now in a satisfactory state. (*See* Appendix.)	21 May 1863.
4	4	none	4	Several of the lists have been approved of, and are in course of being returned.	- - - - - - -	29 April 1863.
39	6	34	none	Revising the remaining unapproved lists.	- - - - - - -	30 April 1863.
11	7	40	none	Complete, as far as the present lists are concerned, and the several rates are being made upon them.	- - - - - - -	30 April 1863.
12	12	13	1	The lists approved have not yet been returned to the parishes.	The committee do not go through every separate valuation unless an objection is made, and take as their standard for the total valuation of the parish the Income Tax Return.	14 April 1863.
1	7	none	None by the committee, but a new valuation for Dorking parish has been ordered under the provisions of 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96.	The committee have deferred completing the lists of the other parishes in the union until the valuation in Dorking parish (which is to be completed by the last day of May) is sent in.	The committee have held 17 meetings since their appointment.	30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	20 April 1863.
-	-	-	- -	The committee are revising the lists, but none have been as yet returned, nor any steps taken.	- - - - - - -	17 April 1863.
12	9	12	none	Two valuation lists to be finally approved, and two to be revised by the committee.	- - - - - - -	30 April 1863.

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		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Driffield - - - -	16 October 1862.	4	8	23 October 1862.	E. D. Conyers -	43	20 January 1863.	
Droitwich - - -	5 Nov. 1862.	4	8	10 Nov. 1862.	Henry Bearcroft -	30	2 Feb. 1863.	
Droxford - - -	21 October 1862.	3	6	4 Nov. 1862.	T. Hayden - -	11	31 March 1863.	
Dudley - - - -	17 April 1863.	4	8	12 May 1863.	Thomas Allen, jun.	4	- -	- n
Dulverton - - -	1 Nov. 1862.	3	9	22 Nov. 1862.	S. H. Warren -	12	10 Feb. 1863.	
Dunmow - - - -	9 Dec. 1862.	4	8	16 Dec. 1862.	William Johnson -	25	26 January 1863.	
Durham - - - -	27 Sept. 1862.	4	8	8 October 1862.	George Smith -	28	19 January 1863.	
Dursley - - - -	30 October 1862.	4	8	10 Nov. 1862.	Alfred Jackson -	11	15 January 1863.	
Easington - - -	29 Sept. 1862.	3	6	9 October 1863.	John Dote - -	19	25 Dec. 1862.	
Easingwold - - -	26 Sept. 1862.	4	8	10 October 1862,	John Haxby -	29	5 Dec. 1862.	
Eastbourne - - -	22 August 1862.	4	8	19 Sept. 1862.	W. Barber, jun. -	14	22 Feb. 1863.	
East Grinstead - - -	6 Nov. 1862.	3	6	13 Nov. 1862.	W. Alston Head -	7	18 March 1863.	
Easthampstead - - -	4 Dec. 1862.	3	5	18 Dec. 1862.	Charles Cave -	5	12 March 1863.	

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42	–	42	none	The committee are now proceeding with the revision of the only list remaining unapproved.	- - - - - -	8 May 1863.
none	–	none	none	- - - - -	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.
none	–	–	2 Droxford and Upham.	Eight valuation lists have been examined, and compared with the valuation and rate books of each parish.	The rate-books, valuation books, tithe maps, &c., have all been examined, and extracts taken of the quantities and rateable value of the several farms and estates in the whole of the parishes of the union.	19 June 1863.
none	none	none	none	- - - - -	The next meeting of the Committee is arranged for the 30th of June next. The overseers of the several parishes in the union have been requested to send in their valuation lists on the 16th of June next.	19 May 1863.
11	5	12	none	The new committee just appointed.	- - - - - -	18 April 1863.
- -	2	–	- - -	The committee is awaiting the receipt of all the valuation lists before it inspects any of them.	None of the valuation lists already sent in have as yet been examined by the Committee.	24 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The whole of the valuation lists have been revised and corrected, except as to railways, collieries, and gas and water pipes.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
10	10	11	none	Ended - - -	- - - - - -	13 April 1863.
12	none	19	none	Finished - - -	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.
27	15	28 approved, but not returned to the overseers.	none	- - - - -	The committee held meetings on the 15th, 16th, and 17th April for hearing objections to the valuation lists as revised by them, and finally approved of the lists for the several parishes (with the exception of the parish of Stillington, to which there has been a recent survey and valuation under order of the Poor Law Board); when copied, the lists will be returned to the overseers; but it is stated that there are so many divisions and alterations in the lettings of property, which take effect on the 6th April, that it is doubtful whether the lists can generally be acted upon until amended lists have been prepared.	22 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	On receipt of list from the parish of Eastbourne, now shortly expected, the committee will proceed to examine the whole of the lists for the union.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
, except that r Withyham arish, have een returned r correction.	none	none	none	The lists returned for correction have not yet been sent back to the committee.	- - - - - -	4 June 1863.
none	none	none	none	About to consider the lists sent in, and the revision thereof where necessary.	- - - - - -	14 April 1863.

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		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
East Retford - - -	20 Sept. 1862.	4	8	20 Sept. 1862.	Charles S. Burnaby	50	6 Dec. 1862.	
Eastry - - - -	7 October 1862.	4	8	28 October 1862.	John Rigden -	31	6 January 1863.	
East Ward - - -	25 October 1862.	3	6	3 Nov. 1862.	John Whitehead -	30	29 Dec. 1862.	
Ecclesall Bierlow - -	5 Nov. 1862.	4	8	19 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Smith -	7	10 Feb. 1863.	
Edmonton - - -	1 October 1862.	4	8	22 October 1862.	William Pulley -	6	7 January 1863.	
Elham - - - -	15 October 1862.	3	6	22 October 1862.	Robert Thompson -	21	4 Feb. 1863.	-
Ellesmere - - -	11 Nov. 1862.	4	8	18 Nov. 1862.	Andrew Bickley -	17	15 Dec. 1862.	
Ely - - - - -	16 April 1863.	4	8	30 April 1863.	George S. Claxton -	15	No valuation lists received at present.	- n
Epping - - - -	12 Dec. 1862.	3	6	19 Dec. 1862.	George W. Windus	17	28 Feb. 1863.	
Epsom - - - -	1 October 1862.	4	8	12 Nov. 1862.	H. T. Aveline -	15	2 January 1863.	

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
none	11	none	4	34 lists provisionally approved. 4 new valuations ordered. 3 meetings fixed for hearing appeals. 4 partly considered. 1 received, but not considered. 4 not received. 50 The committee propose to revise all the lists before finally approving any, so that uniformity may be secured.		29 April 1863.
1	8	none	none	One parish to be valued under the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96; 22 lists approved of, with the exception of the tithe rent-charge; eight lists objected to; left for the new committee to obtain information from the overseers.		15 April 1863.
none	12	none	none	The whole of the lists received are under consideration.		30 April 1863.
none	1	none	1	New valuations are being made of the townships of Nether Hallam, Upper Hallam, and Norton. Time has been given to the overseers of Ecclesall Bierlow, Dore, and Totley. The valuation list of Beauchuff is under consideration.		30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The population and extent of the parish of Edmonton, the committee beg to observe, must account for the slow progress made by them; the revision of the list for the parish of Edmonton (the first received), not being yet finished, but near completion.		15 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	Deferred until the meeting of a fresh committee, to be appointed on the 6th May next.		29 April 1863.
17	7	none	none	Hearing objections to valuation lists.		30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee have issued notices to overseers to send in valuation lists on or before the 16th of July next.	The guardians of last year did not think it desirable that the committee should be appointed until a new Board was elected.	30 April 1863.
-	-	-	-	The committee have not yet examined any of the valuation lists, but they have fixed the 30th day of April instant to commence their labours.		17 April 1863.
6	none	none	none	Five lists have been passed, but not finally signed.	Only one parish in the union is being revalued, but that is not by order of the committee.	30 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Numbe Valuation sent by the Ov up to the of the Guar Repo
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Erpingham - - -	8 Sept. 1862.	5	7	22 Sept. 1862.	J. S. Plumbly -	49	15 Dec. 1862.	49
Eton - - - -	11 Nov. 1862.	3	6	18 Nov. 1862.	Charles Prentice Barrett.	19	20 January 1863.	18
Evesham - - - -	15 Sept. 1862.	3	6	29 Sept. 1862.	John Wadams -	30	27 Nov. 1862.	30
Faith's, St. - - -	24 Sept. 1862.	4	8	1 October 1862.	Francis John Blake	30	20 Dec. 1862.	30
Falmouth - - - -	18 Nov 1862.	4	8	18 Nov. 1862.	W. J. Genn - -	10	3 Feb. 1863.	Lists rec from 10 par
Fareham - - - -	12 Sept. 1862.	2	4	26 Sept. 1862.	John Morgan Stedham.	9	10 April 1863.	4
Farnham - - - -	26 October 1862.	3	6	6 Nov. 1862.	W. J. Hollest -	5	20 January 1863.	5
Faringdon - -	25 August 1862.	3	6	- -	George Haines -	31	- -	-
Faversham - - -	12 Sept. 1862.	4	8	7 Nov. 1862.	William Marle Faversham.	25	27 Nov. 1862.	- all
Festiniog - - - -	2 Dec. 1862.	4	8	9 Dec. 1862.	Samuel Vaughan -	15	10 March 1863.	14
Foleshill - - - -	29 October 1862.	4	8	29 October 1862.	Thomas Dewes -	12	Dec. 1862.	- all
Fordingbridge - - -	14 Nov. 1862.	4	8	21 Nov. 1862.	R. M. Davy -	12	17 Feb. 1863.	12

ber of Lists eturned e Parishes, with rations and rrections Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee, and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
49	–	–	- - -	Receiving notices of objections to assessments; a meeting for hearing such will be held 11th May 1863.	- - - - - -	22 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- - -	Awaiting list from Denham, and copy Property Tax Assessments.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
30	21	30	- none -	All of the first valuation lists completed and returned to the overseers of the respective parishes.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
none -	–	none	- none -	Preliminary examination of valuation lists under the authority of sect. 20 nearly completed.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
- -	7	–	- - -	At present the committee are revising the lists.	- - - - - -	25 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	Owing to the late period of the year, and the difficulties such as are usually found attending the working of a new law, not one of the valuation lists was completed. The result, however, has been to collect material, which will much facilitate the work of the present overseers.	- - - - -	12 May 1863.
- -	–	–	- - -	*See* Appendix - -	- - - - - -	15 April 1863.
- -	–	–	12, viz., Buckland, Compton, Fernham, Longford, Buscot, Little Faringdon, Eaton Hastings, Longcot, Pusey, Radcot, Shellingford, Woolstone.	- - - - -	*See* Appendix.	
none -	- all -	none	A valuation of all the parishes in the union has been ordered.	The valuer has commenced his valuation, but no completed list has yet been received by the committee.	- - - - - -	6 June 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	11 lists to be examined on the 27th May 1863.	- - - - - -	4 May 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	In progress of being made out, by direction of the committee.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
- -	–	–	- - -	The committee have not gone into any of the valuation lists, but their first meeting to do so will be on Monday the 27th April 1863.	- - - - - -	25 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Nu Valua se by the up to the R
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Forehoe Incorporation -	15 Dec. 1862.	6	6	22 Dec. 1862.	Jesse White - -	23	2 Feb. 1863.	
Freebridge Lynn - - -	10 October 1862.	4	8	24 October 1862.	R. H. Aldham -	32	1 January 1863.	
Frome - - - -	16 Sept. 1862.	4	8	24 Sept. 1862.	G. W. Bradbury -	29	5 Dec. 1862.	
Fulham - - - -	21 August 1862.	3	6	9 Sept. 1862.	W. D. Salter -	2	1 April 1863.	
Fylde - - - -	9 Sept. 1862.	4	8	23 Sept. 1862.	William Thompson	23	21 January 1863.	
Gainsborough - - -	16 Sept. 1862.	3	9	23 Sept. 1862.	T. H. Oldman -	50	2 Dec. 1862.	
Garstang - - - -	28 August 1862.	5	7	18 Sept. 1862.	Thomas Noble -	23	27 Nov. 1862.	
Gateshead - - -	9 Sept. 1862.	4	8	23 Sept. 1862.	W. J. Browne -	9	26 Nov. 1862.	
German's, St. - - -	13 Nov. 1862.	4	8	13 Nov. 1862.	F. W. P. Cleverton	14	31 January 1863.	

ber of Lists eturned e Parishes, with erations and orrections e Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
20	7	23	A new valuation for one parish has been made by order of Poor Law Board, at the request of the parish officers.	All the valuation lists have been approved, and returned to the respective overseers, and the committee have completed their duties.	- - - - - -	2 July 1863.
32	14	31	- none -	The valuation list for one of the smallest parishes in the union (Mintlyn) remains to be approved of.	A fresh committee, consisting, with one exception, of the members of the late committee, was appointed on 17th April last, and held their first meeting on the 23d of that month, then hearing objections to the Castle-acre valuation list, the last list remaining to be objected to.	10 May 1863
27	13	29	- none -	All the valuation lists finally approved by the committee, and delivered to the overseers.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	The committee will proceed with their work when the time mentioned in the 19th section has expired.	Owing to the non-delivery of the valuation lists till the 1st and 4th of this month, nothing has been done respecting the examinations of the lists.	28 April 1863.
23	9	none	- none -	The valuation lists of all the townships have been re-deposited after alterations made therein by the committee, and have been returned to the committee by the overseers of the several townships. The committee have heard the objections to the lists as altered, but none of the lists have been finally approved.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
49	32	50	- none -	- - - - -	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
11	13	7	- none -	There remains five townships' valuation lists unrevised.	Under the existing circumstances arising out of the cotton distress in this county of Lancaster, and the operation of the Rate-in-Aid Act, this assessment committee have thought it only just and right to stay the completion and final approval of the new valuation lists throughout the union, for fear lest it might so happen that the different assessment committees of all the unions throughout the county, not having completed their respective labours, in case of any levy of rates made under the said Acts, or any similar future Acts, this union, if called upon to contribute its quota, might have it calculated on the assessment of the new and higher valuation, whilst others would pay on the old and lower one.	24 April 1863.
8	4	8	- none -	One valuation list not completed, and orders given for lists with supplementary form to be sent in to committee within three months after appointment of new committee.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none -	11	none	- none -	Hearing objections to lists	The valuation lists are expected to be completed in the course of another month, unless fresh objections are made after the same are re-deposited.	30 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Nu Valua se by the up to the G R
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Glanford Brigg - -	13 Nov. 1862.	4	8	20 Nov. 1862.	John Hett - -	54	13 January 1863.	
Glendale - - - -	6 Nov. 1862.	3	6	13 Nov. 1862.	William Wightman	45	18 Dec. 1862.	
Glossop - - - -	20 Nov. 1862.	3	6	1 Dec. 1862.	George Bowden -	One, but subdivided into two townships, each appointing overseers.	9 March 1863.	
Gloucester - - -	19 August 1862.	4	8	27 Sept. 1862.	Samuel Mayer -	40	18 Nov. 1862.	
Godstone - - -	31 October 1862.	3	6	7 Nov. 1862.	W. A. Head -	14	26 Dec. 1862.	
Goole - - - -	22 October 1862.	3	6	10 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Wilson -	17	16 Feb. 1862.	
Gower - - - -	18 Nov. 1862.	5	7	2 Dec. 1862.	R. W. Beor - -	18	21 Feb. 1862.	
Grantham - - -	9 October 1862.	4	8	23 October 1862.	W. G. Wagstaffe -	53	29 Dec. 1862.	
Gravesend and Milton -	17 Nov. 1862.	1	8	20 Nov. 1862.	Francis Southgate -	2	5 March 1863.	
Greenwich - - -	4 Dec. 1862.	4	8	1 January 1863.	Samuel Saw -	4	21 Feb. 1863.	
Guildford - -	27 Sept. 1862.	4	8	18 October 1862.	Mark Smallpiece -	22	20 Dec. 1862.	

ıber of Lists returned ho Parishes, with erations and orrections ıe Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
none -	—	none	- none -	Out of 54 lists, 47 have been considered by the committee, and modifications thereof have been provisionally made, subject to farther consideration.	- - - - - -	9 May 1863.
31 luding the our largest arishes).	4	45	- none -	Completed, and the union apportionments for Lady-day last were calculated on their basis.	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.
none -	none	none	The committee have, with the consent of the Board of Guardians, appointed a valuer to revalue certain property objected to in both of the townships of the union.	The assessment committee are now engaged in the examination of the valuation lists.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
36	none	40	- none -	All the lists approved and signed (there having been 14 appeals to committee, after re-deposit, disposed of), and a poor rate is now in process of making upon each list in the union.	There were 12 meetings of the committee, each sitting on an average from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.	16 April 1863.
all -	none	none	- none -	It is expected that all the lists will be finally approved very shortly.	- - - - - -	12 Sept. 1863.
17	2	none	- none -	- - - - - -	The committee have had to return all the valuation lists furnished for the purpose of amendment, which work is not yet complete, but the committee hope to receive the whole of the lists by their next meeting.	30 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	The valuation lists have not yet been approved of by the committee; they will meet for that purpose on the 21st April 1863.	- - - - - -	14 April 1863.
40	22	53	- none -	All the lists, as revised and settled, have been returned to the overseers.	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	About to examine and correct valuation lists.	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.
none -	none	4	- none -	- - - - - -	Each parish in the union makes the poor rate under a local Act, therefore the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 103, only operates in this union so far as to render the valuation lists the basis for apportioning the common charges.	18 July 1863.
-	20	—	No valuations have been ordered by the committee, but a valuation has been ordered under the provisions of the Poor Law Assessment Act.	The revised lists are to be brought under the consideration of the committee on the 23d June next.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Numbe Valuation sent by the Ov up to the of the Guar Repo
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Guiltcross - - -	15 Sept. 1862.	4	8	22 Sept. 1862.	A. T. Clowes -	21	1 Dec. 1862.	21
Guisborough - - -	16 Sept. 1862.	4	8	23 Sept. 1862.	William Weatherill	27	20 January 1863.	27
Hackney - - - -	20 August 1862.	3	6	8 Sept. 1862.	C. H. Pulley -	2	1 January 1863.	2
Hailsham - - - -	6 October 1863.	4	8	20 October 1863.	W. Barber, jun. -	11	23 Feb. 1863.	11
Halifax - - - -	10 Sept. 1862.	4	8	24 Sept. 1862.	Charles Barstow -	20	29 Nov. 1862.	20
Halstead - - - -	31 October 1862.	4	8	7 Nov. 1862.	W. O. Hustler -	16	20 January 1863.	16
Haltwhistle - - -	23 October 1862.	3	6	6 Nov. 1862.	Robert Pickering -	17	15 January 1863.	17
Hambledon - - -	27 October 1862.	4	8	10 Nov. 1862.	William King -	16	23 January 1863.	13
Hardingstone - - -	17 Nov. 1862.	2	9	1 Dec. 1862.	C. Hughes - -	20	Early in March 1863.	20
Hartismere - - -	16 Sept. 1862.	5	7	23 Sept. 1862.	C. F. Costerton -	32	16 Dec. 1862.	- all
Hartlepool - - -	8 Nov. 1862.	4	8	15 Nov. 1862.	W. Kilvington -	12	26 Feb. 1863.	12
Hartley Wintney - -	24 October 1862.	3	6	24 October 1862.	William Brooks -	13	24 January 1863.	13

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
21	17	All approved, and now in the custody of the clerk for the purpose of making copies to be returned to the overseers.	none	The committee have completed their labours, prior to their going out of office to-day. Their meetings have occupied 27 days.	The committee in revising the lists have carefully considered each assessment separately; and in ascertaining the reasonable annual value, have been guided in some instances by the actual rents, in some by their personal knowledge of the properties, and in others by the best information they could obtain from parties summoned to attend the revision for the purpose of giving such information.	15 April 1863.
none	—	none	none	All the lists have been carefully revised, and ready to be sent to the overseers to be re-deposited.	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	In progress - - -	- - - - - -	22 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	Preparing particulars to enable them to examine the lists in a manner, if possible, satisfactory to themselves.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee have found great difficulty in concluding upon the fairness of the relative value of the several occupations in the same township, as no objections have been made to the deposited lists.	*See* Appendix - - -	30 April 1863.
none	12	none	none	Going through the valuation lists *seriatim*; considering and correcting them as they go through them.	- - - - - -	18 April 1863.
17	12	17	none	The committee having altered and approved all the valuation lists for the different parishes in this union, has directed the overseers to make new rates on the said lists as per 28th section of the Act.	A copy of each list has been made and deposited in the Board-room for the inspection of the ratepayers, as per the 31st section of the Assessments Act.	24 April 1863.
10	—	—	- - -	Progressing - - -	- - - - - -	6 May 1863.
13	2	none	none	The committee have at present met only three times, and have now adjourned for further consideration of lists.	The clerk has written to the Poor Law Board on two points, as requested, and awaits an answer.	30 April 1863.
all	all	all	none	Valuations all completed	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
11	7 after alterations by the committee.	12	none	The whole of the first lists finally approved by the 8th April 1863.	- - - - - -	9 June 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee have nearly finished the valuation list, having three small parishes to revise.	When the Board have revised the whole of the valuations, they intended to compare them together, after which to deposit them, and give notice for hearing objections. The whole will be finally completed within two months.	25 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Lists sent in by the Overseers up to the Date of the Guardians' Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Haslingden - - -	21 Nov. 1862.	4	8	5 Dec. 1862.	Thomas Woodcock	10	- none -	- none
Hastings - - - -	9 October 1862.	4	8	23 October 1862.	Frederick Charles Inskipp.	13	13 January 1863.	13
Hatfield - - - -	30 October 1862.	4	5	30 October 1862.	John Hickman Binyon.	4	11 June 1863.	4
Havant - - - -	26 Aug. 1862.	2	8	18 Nov. 1862.	Charles John Longcroft.	6	24 March 1863.	1
Haverfordwest - - -	20 Aug. 1862.	6	6	17 Aug. 1862.	Richard James -	66	1 January 1863.	51
Hawarden - - -	14 Nov. 1862.	2	7	28 Nov. 1862.	Jos. Rigby - -	16	- -	13
Hay - - - -	25 Sept. 1862.	5	7	23 Oct. 1862.	Charles Griffiths -	24	27 Dec. 1862.	24
Hayfield - - - -	12 Jan. 1863.	2	9	19 Jan. 1863.	John Slater - -	4	18 March 1863.	4
Headington - - -	23 October 1862.	4	8	6 Nov. 1862.	Francis Cripps -	23	27 Feb. 1863.	19
Helmsley - - - -	6 Sept. 1862.	2	7	20 Sept. 1862.	Robert Pearson -	30	15 Nov. 1862.	30

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
none	none	none	none	Partial lists from 9 of the townships have been submitted to the committee with a view of ascertaining their opinion as to the mode of making out the valuation lists, and the committee determined upon having certain heads of information before them to enable them the better to revise the lists when they are submitted to them for alteration and correction, and the partial lists have been returned for the purpose of ascertaining such heads of information; the time for making the valuation lists has been from time to time extended, and the extension last made was to the 8th May next.	-	30 April 1863.
2	3	2	none	The committee have examined and corrected, &c., nearly the whole of the valuation lists sent in by the overseers, and they will be returned, finally approved by the committee, in the course of a few weeks.	-	28 April 1863.
1	-	3	-	-	-	9 July 1863.
none	none	none	Farlington, in part.	Waiting for lists	-	1 April 1863.
none	25	none	13	-	-	14 May 1863.
-	-	-	-	Examination of the lists in progress.	-	25 April 1863.
10	-	none	none	The committee have revised all the lists. They are now in the course of returning lists to be re-deposited and hearing objections, under section 21.	The committee have held 25 meetings, occupying upwards of 6 hours per day. The work has been, and will be, laborious for the present year. The gross estimated rental will be raised to the extent of some thousands throughout the union. The guardians of this union hope that other assessment committees will carry out the provisions of the Act fairly, otherwise there will not be equality in regard to the county rate, &c.	7 May 1863.
4	-	none	none	No valuation list yet finally approved.	-	27 May 1863.
none	8	none	none	The committee have met on every alternate Thursday since the date of their first meeting; issued instructions to the different overseers; provided them with the necessary forms and books, and disposed of various preliminary matters; but, owing to the late delivery of the lists, they have abstained from revising any of them until after the annual election of guardians shall have taken place.	-	1 April 1863.
30	14	30	none	The whole of the valuation lists of the union have been completed and finally approved by the committee, and deposited with the overseers of each parish.	-	18 April 1863.

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		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Helston - - - - -	18 October 1862.	4	8	1 Nov. 1862.	Glynn Grylls -	18	11 January 1863.	18
Hemel Hempstead - -	3 October 1862, and 17 April 1863.	4	8	9 October 1862.	C. E. Grover -	6	9 January 1863.	- all
Hemsworth - - -	16 April 1863.	4	8	30 April 1863.	John Foster - -	25	- none -	- none
Hendon - - - - -	21 August 1862.	4	8	4 Sept. 1862.	W. S. Tootell -	8	30 Dec. 1862.	8
Henley - - - - -	21 October 1862, and 21 April 1863.	4	8	28 October 1862, and 24 April 1863.	Nicholas Mercer -	24	25 Nov. 1862.	24
Henstead - - - - -	18 Sept. 1862.	4	8	21 October 1862.	G. E. Simpson -	37	18 Dec. 1862.	37
Hereford - - - - -	18 October 1862.	4	8	1 Nov. 1862.	Nicholas Lanwarne	50	24 Jannary 1863.	33
Hertford - - - - -	4 October 1862.	4	8	11 October 1862.	Thomas Sworder -	18	20 Dec. 1862.	18
Hexham - - - - -	9 Sept. 1862.	4	8	30 Sept. 1862.	John Stokoe - -	72	In the first week in November 1862.	72

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
14	14	12	none	Engaged in hearing and determining objections against the six remaining parishes of the union.	The valuation lists approved of by the committee show a very considerable increase over former parochial valuations, and also over the assessment for county rates, and a slight increase over the property tax assessment.	13 April 1863.
all	all	all	none	Nearly completed	The corrections and additions have raised the rateable values of the different parishes from 7½ to 30 per cent.	15 July 1863.
none	none	none	none	none	The first committee under the Act was appointed on the 16th day of April instant, and their first meeting will be holden on the 30th instant, consequently the guardians can make no report in reference to their proceedings.	22 April 1863.
8	2	8	none	Completed	- - - - - -	14 April 1863.
24	24	none	One, for a mill in the parish of Eye and Dunsden.	There are only two parishes, Eye and Dunsden, and Watlington, incomplete.	The overseers in every parish returned the existing poor rate assessment as the valuation list. The committee have revised and altered the assessment of every separate property in such valuation list, so that they have, in fact, revised and corrected the assessment of every rateable hereditament in the union.	12 Sept. 1863.
33	7	All approved, but only seven finally settled.	none	The lists, as amended, have been all approved by the committee, except five parishes; 14 lists have been signed by the committee, and the day of appeal as to seven has been fixed, and there were no appeals against five of those parishes; the appeals against the other two have been heard, and the lists finally settled.	The committee have signed the lists of eight other parishes, and the day of appeal is fixed for the 12th of May; the remaining lists, though approved, have not been returned to the parishes signed by the committee, nor the days of appeal fixed.	29 April 1863.
none	None to the entire list, but numbers of individual objections.	1	none	- - - - -	The committee have been occupied two days a week in correcting the gross columns of the valuation lists, and have adjourned in order to apply a scale of deductions to different descriptions of property to ascertain net.	14 April 1863.
none	12	none	none	The committee have heard and (with a few exceptions) decided all the appeals, and they are about to revise and settle all the tithe rentcharges upon one principle, and as soon as that is done, the valuation lists will be returned to the overseers to be re-deposited.	- - - - - -	18 April 1863.
72	36 by ratepayers, as sent in by overseers.	72	Two; one for Allendale parish, and the other for Hexham.	The valuation lists have all been completed, and approved by the committee.	Alterations will probably have to be made by supplemental lists and otherwise where errors may be discovered to have been made; and on the re-letting of farms at next May term, change of averages of tithe rentscharge, dissatisfaction of parties upon just and reasonable grounds, and changes in state of property, &c. &c.	29 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Numbe Valuatio sent by the Ov up to the of the Guar Repo
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Highworth and Swindon -	17 Sept. 1862.	3	6	17 Sept. 1862.	J. E. G. Bradford -	16	All before 28 January 1863.	- all
Hinckley - - - -	2 October 1862.	2	10	16 October 1862.	Samuel Preston -	14	5 Feb. 1863.	14
Hitchin - - - -	4 Nov. 1862.	4	8	11 Nov. 1862.	G. A. Passingham -	28	6 January 1863.	28
Holbeach - - - -	15 Sept. 1862.	4	8	15 Sept. 1862.	E. G. Ayliff - -	10	18 Dec. 1862.	7
Holborn - - - -	No committee appointed until the 22d April 1863 - -					—	- -	-
Hollingbourn - - -	23 October 1862.	4	8	11 Dec. 1862.	Edward Hoar -	23	January 1863.	23
Holsworthy - - -	10 Sept. 1862.	3	6	10 Sept. 1862.	George Braund -	20	14 January 1863.	- all
Holyhead - -	30 Sept. 1862.	4	8	20 October 1862.	Thomas Williams -	25	15 Dec. 1862.	24
Holywell - - - -	3 October 1862.	4	5	7 October 1862.	J. V. Harrison -	14	2 January 1863.	14
Honiton - - - -	20 Sept. 1862.	4	8	18 October 1862.	H. V. Mules -	28	10 Feb. 1863.	28
Hoo - - - -	30 October 1862.	—	8	13 Nov. 1862.	F. Furrell - -	7	30 January 1863.	7

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
none	none	none	none		The committee have just completed the revision, and are about to return the lists to the parishes.	20 April 1863.
All the lists have been returned to be altered and corrected by the overseers.	—	none	none	*See* Appendix		30 April 1863.
8	5	8	none	In progress		28 April 1863.
—	7	—	—	In consequence of the very large size of some of the parishes in the union, and the imperfect state of some of the old rate-books, it was impossible for the overseers to revise the valuation lists within the three months allotted, so the time has been extended.		25 April 1863.
—	—	—	—			9 July 1863.
none	Seven notices of appeal against assessments by overseers in four parishes.	none	none	The assessment committee are going carefully through the valuation lists, and amending same. They have partially revised about half the parishes in the union. They meet weekly.		31 April 1863.
none	—	none	none	Valuation lists of all the parishes in the union have been sent to the Board of Guardians, and such lists have been under the consideration of the assessment committee, who have taken considerable trouble in ascertaining the value of the respective parishes; but as yet no list has been finally approved.		30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The lists sent in are still under the consideration of the committee.	The rateable value of each parish has not yet been finally fixed upon, but will be now forthwith fixed, and the lists altered accordingly, previous to returning them to the parishes to be deposited under section 21.	30 April 1863.
none	4	none	none	The committee have revised more or less completely the valuation lists sent in for the parishes of Caerwys, Llanasa, and Whitford, in this union, containing about 1,200 assessments, leaving 11 parishes unrevised, containing about 6,000 assessments.	The guardians anticipate that the committee will have some difficulty in revising the list sent in for the parish of Mold, as the overseers are not able to fill up the estimated extent and the gross estimated rental columns, owing to the present imperfect state of the valuation of that parish.	29 April 1863.
Two returned with alterations; four returned for alteration generally.	12	none	none	Revising the lists, and hearing and determining appeals, at present engage the committee.		27 April 1863.
none	none	7	none	Valuation lists all approved and settled.	The assessment committee carefully revised each list, and found them all based upon the valuation made by a surveyor duly appointed some years back.	13 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Lis sent in by the Overse up to the D of the Guardia Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Horncastle - - -	14 October 1862.	4	8	25 October 1862.	Edward Babington	69	10 Dec. 1862.	69
Horsham - - - -	17 Dec. 1862.	4	8	24 Dec. 1862.	William Stedman -	10	4 Feb. 1863.	10
Houghton-le-Spring - -	17 Nov. 1862.	4	8	1 Dec. 1862.	John R. Legge -	16	2 Feb. 1863.	16
Howden - - - -	15 Nov. 1862.	3	6	22 Nov. 1862.	George Green -	42	19 Feb. 1863.	34
Hoxne - - - -	15 Sept. 1862.	4	8	6 October	John L. Moore -	24	8 Dec. 1862.	24
Huddersfield - - -	5 Sept. 1862.	4	8	15 October 1862.	John Cocking -	34	5 January 1863.	33
Hungerford - - -	5 Nov. 1862.	3	6	19 Nov. 1862.	William Henry Rowland.	22	16 Feb. 1863.	20
Huntingdon - - -	13 Sept. 1862.	3	6	13 Sept. 1862.	William Jones Mellor.	33	27 Dec. 1862.	33
Hursley - - - -	28 October 1862.	3	8	28 October 1862.	Henry Plumridge -	4	3 Feb. 1863.	4
Ipswich - - - -	27 Sept. 1862.	3	6	8 October 1862.	Walter Bullar Ross	20	2 Feb. 1863.	19
Ives, St. - - - -	17 Sept. 1862.	4	8	8 October	Edward Alfred Wallingford.	24	3 Dec. 1862.	24
Keighley - - - -	10 Sept. 1862.	4	8	17 Sept. 1862.	George Spencer -	6	21 January 1863.	6

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
30	19	69	none	After hearing all objections to the different valuation lists, the committee succeeded in getting all satisfactorily passed by the 31st March last, and the common charges for the half-year ended 25th March, have been apportioned according to such valuation lists.	- - - - - -	18 April 1863.
9	8	none	none	Notices of appeal have been served against the lists of several parishes.	The appeals will be heard by the committee, to be renewed on the 22d instant.	14 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee held their last meeting on the 15th instant. The new committee appointed on the 20th instant, will commence their functions on the 30th inst.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
- - -	34	-	- - -	- - - - -	Fifteen of the lists had not been duly deposited by the overseers, or they would have passed.	30 April 1863.
24	7	24	none	- - - - -	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.
none	1	none	none	- - - - -	*See* Appendix - - -	23 April 1863.
none	8	none	none	The committee sit weekly, and are progressing with the lists of the several parishes with as much haste as is possible.	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.
33	none	33	none	The committee hold their first meeting for hearing objections to the altered lists on Thursday, 21st May 1863.	- - - - - -	16 May 1863.
4	none	4	none	All the valuation lists signed.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
none	7	none	none	All the lists received have been perused as to each separate assessment. All objections of which notices have been given have been heard, with one exception. (Adjourned by consent).	- - - - - -	18 April 1863.
- - -	20	23	none	The committee have now revised all the lists but one, except the deductions from the tithes in some, and await the election of their successors to deposit them with the parish officers for appeal after 28 days.	The committee have revised, except as to the tithes, all the lists except one, and have in all instances acted on the probable amount at which the hereditaments would let, availing themselves of all the means to lead them to a correct conclusion.	15 April 1863.
none	3	6	none	Copies of valuation lists have been left with and now remain with the committee.	- - - - - -	30 April 1683.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number Valuation sent i by the Ove up to the of the Guard Repor
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Kendal - - - -	4 October 1862.	4	8	15 October 1862.	C. G. Thomson -	58	16 January 1863.	49
Kettering - - - -	15 Sept. 1862.	4	8	29 Sept. 1862.	William Marshall -	29	12 January 1863.	29
Keynsham - - -	9 Sept. 1862.	4	8	23 Sept. 1862.	T. Oxford - -	19	3 Feb. 1863.	- all
Kidderminster - - -	30 Sept. 1862.	4	8	28 October 1862.	Henry Saunders -	13	24 Dec. 1862.	13
Kingsbridge - - -	11 October 1862.	4	8	15 October 1862.	William Jarvis -	26	10 January 1863.	26
Kingsclere - - -	11 Nov. 1862.	4	8	11 Nov. 1862.	F. Valpy Graham -	15	11 Feb. 1863.	- all
King's Lynn - - -	29 August 1862.	—	9	1 Sept. 1862.	J. J. Coulton -	4	29 Nov. 1862.	4
King's Norton - - -	19 Nov. 1862.	3	6	3 Dec. 1862.	Ralph Docker -	5	23 March 1863.	3
Kingston - - - -	9 Sept. 1862.	4	8	23 Sept. 1862.	R. F. Bartrop -	13	22 Nov. 1862.	13
Kington - - - -	1 Nov. 1862.	4	8	5 Nov. 1862.	Anthony Temple -	26	5 Dec. 1862.	26
Kirkby Moorside - -	29 October 1862.	1	8	7 Nov. 1862.	Robert Petch -	23	- - -	23

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
37	11, and 18 appeals.	—	none	The committee are proceeding with the revision of the assessment of the various townships.	In consequence of numerous applications from the overseers of the poor, the committee deemed it advisable to enlarge the time within which the valuation lists under the Act should be made; the time was enlarged to the 11th February 1863.	25 April 1863.
23	15	none	5	The 14th of May is the first meeting fixed by the committee for hearing objections to the valuation lists.	The committee have delayed approving finally of any list until the new valuations come in.	29 April 1863.
all	all	none	none	Waiting to hear appeals against alterations made by the committee in the valuation lists, which will be on the 13th May.	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee have gone through the lists of several parishes, but have not finally approved of any; the committee are still going on revising lists.	The committee have returned the lists of four important parishes to the overseers for revision before they make any attempt to examine and revise them.	21 April 1863.
none	10	none	none	Incomplete - - -	Number of meetings held up to the present time, 18.	18 April 1863.
- - -	—	all	none	The whole of the lists have been completed and deposited with the overseers under Sec. 23.	- - - - - -	29 Sept. 1863.
4	4	none	none	The lists are approaching completion.	The committee have adopted the property tax assessment as the basis of their valuation.	24 April 1863.
3	none	none	none	The committee have partially revised the lists of four parishes, but signed neither of them. The new committee have issued notices for delivery of the valuation lists for the present year.	The lists, as revised by the committee of last year, are so far complete as to require, it is believed, little alteration, but they have not yet lain for appeal.	26 April 1863.
12	10	8	The committee have ordered the overseers of 13 parishes to revise the valuation lists of their parishes, and have applied to the Board of Guardians to sanction the employment of a valuer to value one parish, and to make a partial valuation of seven parishes.	The committee are engaged in completing the valuation lists of the five remaining parishes, and they have under consideration a supplemental valuation list from one parish.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
26	2	26	2	The committee have entirely completed their business.	- - - - - -	18 April 1863.
23	2	21	2	The only valuation lists now remaining to be completed are those for the townships of Norton and Nunnington.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number Valuation sent in by the Ove up to the of the Guard Report
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Knaresborough - - -	12 Nov. 1862.	4	8	19 Nov. 1862.	Edwin Smith -	21	3 February 1863.	21
Knighton - - - -	6 Nov. 1862.	4	8	27 Dec. 1862.	Edward Mason -	20	5 February 1863.	20
Lampeter - - - -	25 October 1862.	4	8	8 Nov. 1862.	David Lloyd -	14	24 January 1863.	14
Lancaster - - - -	30 August 1862.	4	8	23 October 1862.	James Grant -	20	27 Nov. 1862.	20
Lanchester - - -	4 Dec. 1862.	4	8	18 Dec. 1862.	D. C. Balleny -	18	30 January 1863.	- all
Langport - - - -	23 Sept. 1862.	4	8	23 Sept. 1862.	J. F. H. Warren -	29	18 Dec. 1862.	29
Launceston - - -	8 October 1862.	4	8	13 Nov. 1862.	John Dingley -	25	8 January 1863.	25
Ledbury - - - -	16 Sept. 1862.	3	6	30 Sept. 1862.	Jesse Hughes -	22	29 Nov. 1862.	22
Leek - - - - -	12 Nov. 1862.	3	6	19 Nov. 1862.	William Challinor -	19	31 Dec. 1862.	19
Leicester - - - -	30 Sept. 1862.	–	12	8 October 1862.	B. G. Chamberlain	10	1 January 1863.	10
Leigh - - - - -	13 Nov. [a] 1862.	4	8	20 Nov. 1862.	John Hayes - -	10	19 March 1863.	- all

(a) The whole of the lists have been finally approved by the committee; and the remaining four lists not returned, viz., Bilton with Ha

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
21	15	17[a]	1	Complete - - -	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
none -	-	-	none -	Still proceeding with parish lists, which, when all gone through, they propose looking through them all again before returning any to the parishes.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none -	none	none	none -	The committee have received all the valuation lists, but have not proceeded further.	- - - - - -	25 April 1863.
All have been altered, but only four have been returned to the overseers.	None formerly; it is expected that objections will be made on the re-deposit.	none	none -	The committee are now examining the last of the 20 townships. The lists will be re-deposited shortly.	The committee have met 20 times and sat several hours at each meeting. They now meet weekly, and expect to complete and deliver all the present lists before the end of the half year ending September next.	20 April 1863.
none -	none	none	none -	Lists in the course of revision.	- - - - - -	9 April 1863.
23	10	1	One, that is the parish of Isle Abbots.	The appeals have been heard and disposed of in seven parishes, and there are several valuation lists in a state to be confirmed at the next meeting of the committee, on the 12th of May next—at least 10.	There has been an immense quantity of trouble, in consequence of the very informal and inaccurate state in which the valuation lists were sent in, and the large number of appeals against them. The assessment committee have held 19 meetings, some of them occupying six or eight hours each. The committee, however, now hope that the worst of their labours are nearly over.	27 April 1863.
none -	15	none	none -	Hearing appeals against valuation lists.	The whole will, probably, be completed in about a month. In three parishes the objections were confined to the rating of the tithe rent-charge.	30 April 1863.
22	17	22	none -	- - - - -	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
none -	none	none	none -	10 valuation lists have been corrected and altered throughout, with the exception of some peculiar items reserved for further consideration. Three lists have been partly corrected, and six remain to be done.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
10	-	10	none -	Satisfactory - - -	*See* Appendix - - -	22 April 1863.
none -	none	none	One, for one parish.	- - - - -	The committee have found the lists, generally, incomplete, and in all cases, except Pennington parish (for which a new valuation has been ordered), have returned them to the overseers to be amended, with a request that copies may be forwarded to the guardians, and the necessary proceedings taken, under section 17 of the Act.	23 April 1863.

gate, Knaresborough, Pannal, and Scriven with Tentergate, are only retained until copies can be made to deposit, under section 31.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number Valuation sent in by the Ove up to the of the Guard Repor
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Leighton Buzzard - -	17 April 1863.	3	6	24 April 1863.	- - - -	16	- -	-
Leominster - - -	11 Nov. 1862.	4	8	11 Nov. 1862.	Henry Gamble -	27	23 January 1863.	21
Lewes - - - -	7 Nov. 1862.	4	8	7 Nov. 1862.	H. J. Bartlett -	8	8 January 1863.	8
Lewisham - - -	6 Nov. 1862.	4	8	11 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Parker -	7	6 January 1863.	4
Lexden and Winstree -	24 Sept. 1862.	4	8	1 October 1862.	W. Howard - -	35	Nov. 1862.	35
Leyburn - - - -	10 October 1862.	5	7	24 October 1862.	H. T. Robinson -	41	- -	41 and 1 sup mental l
Lichfield - - - -	26 Sept. 1862.	3	6	17 October 1862.	John Philip Dyott	37	19 Dec. 1862.	35
Lincoln - - - -	8 October 1862.	4	8	13 October 1862.	John Wm. Danby -	97	21 Nov. 1862.	97
Linton - - - -	12 Nov. 1862.	3	6	17 Nov. 1862.	Josh. Thos. Collin -	22	14 January 1863.	22
Liskeard - - - -	8 Nov. 1862.	4	8	15 Nov. 1862.	Albert C. L. Glubb	25	- -	25
Llandilofawr - - -	6 Sept. 1862.	4	8	4 October 1862.	George Williams -	12	27 Nov. 1862.	12
Llandovery - - -	27 Sept. 1862.	5	7	11 October 1862.	Thomas Jones -	11	15 Nov. 1862.	11

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
- -	–	–	- -	- - - - -	The late guardians came to the resolution that the appointment of the union assessment committee should be delayed until the meeting of the new Board, and accordingly the guardians at their meeting on Friday last appointed the committee.	17 April 1863.
3	6	none	- none -	Committee sits one or two days every week to carry out provisions of Act.	Committee's duties laborious, and often unsatisfactory in result.	28 April 1863.
- -	- all -	–	- none -	The last valuation list has only this day been received.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
- none -	1	none	- none -	The valuation lists which have been received are under consideration.	The committee have difficulty in comprehending the extent of their powers, and have submitted a case to the Poor Law Board, and also to counsel, for their opinion on the subject.	29 April 1863.
- none -	–	–	- -	Lists in course of revision	*See* Appendix - - -	11 May 1863.
41	7	none	- none -	The appeal day against the valuation lists is fixed for 22d May next, when the lists will be finally settled.	- - - - - -	25 April 1863.
- -	–	–	- -	- - - - -	The committee, in order to ascertain the correctness of the valuation lists, have appointed a land agent to assist them in the adjustment of the existing rates, and the work is now being done.	27 April 1863.
30	18	97	- none -	Complete - - -	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
- none -	6	none	- none -	The lists have all been revised, and are being altered by the clerk, preparatory to their being returned to the parishes.	*See* Appendix - - -	16 April 1863.
- none -	15	none	- none -	Examining each entry in each list.	Decisions on every point raised are deferred till the lists shall have been all considered by the committee.	30 April 1863.
- none -	1	none	- none -	The committee are proceeding with the revision.	Several important alterations will be made in the different lists.	28 April 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	- - - - -	The committee at present take two parishes at each of their meetings, and proceed to ascertain as nearly as they can the rents and value of the different holdings, but they have hitherto found it difficult to arrive at this information.	30 April 1863.

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		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Llanelly - - - -	11 Dec. 1862.	3	6	18 Dec. 1862.	Richard Bevan Jones	9	16 March 1863.	9
Llanfyllin - - -	21 October 1862.	4	8	4 Nov. 1862.	William Jones -	24	9 February 1863.	24
Llanrwst - - - -	14 October 1862.	3	6	28 Nov. 1862.	William Owen -	17	15 January 1863.	17
Loddon and Clavering -	18 August 1862.	5	7	18 August 1862.	James Cole Copeman	42	None received.	- none
London, City of - -	16 Sept. 1862.	4	8	1 October 1862.	John Bowring -	98	12 Nov. 1862.	98
London, East - - -	5 Nov. 1862.	–	11	12 Nov. 1862.	Alexander J. Baylis	4	February 1863.	4
London, West - - -	7 October 1862.	–	12	20 October 1862.	John Pontifex -	10	6 January 1863.	10
Longtown - - -	10 Nov. 1862.	3	6	20 Nov. 1862.	Charles B. Hodgson	14	9 Feb. 1863.	14
Loughborough - - -	14 October 1862.	4	8	28 October 1862.	John Coates - -	25	23 Dec. 1862.	25
Louth - - - - -	15 Sept. 1862.	4	8	22 Sept. 1862.	James Wm. Wilson	90	4 Dec. 1862.	90

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
9	6	9	Warehouses and premises, mansion-house and lands, coal-mines, farms, and buildings. Five parishes; nine separate new valuations.	Completed for the year 1863, with the exception of the five new valuations.	There were received objections to the original valuation lists, 30; 18 were heard. Two notices of objections to lists as altered. 246 alterations and corrections were made in the lists, from information, under the 20th section.	28 April 1863.
2	5	—	- none -	- - - - - -	The committee meet every alternate Tuesday, for the purpose of examining and revising the list, but up to the present date none have been finally approved by them.	30 April 1863.
- -	—	—	- -	The committee having not received the valuation lists last year in time to pay due attention to the same, as to their correctness, &c., not much progress has been done in the business; but since April last, the new committee have taken up the matter with more energy, and several of the lists have been returned to the overseers for corrections.	- - - - - - -	11 June 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	- - - - - -	*See* Appendix - - -	18 May 1863.
- -	—	—	- -	The committee are taking the necessary steps to revise the valuation lists.	- - - - - - -	15 April 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	The committee are now engaged going through the lists.	The three unions which comprise the City of London are all in about the same stage. They have met, and are likely to adopt the same principle.	24 July 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	The committee have had several meetings, with a view of arriving at a basis upon which to arrive at a gross estimated rental; they have also had a conference upon the same subject with the committees of the City of London and East London Unions, and this conference stands adjourned to 31st July. The committee have also obtained returns of the property-tax and house-tax assessments in the several parishes within the union, with a view of comparing the same with the poor-rate assessments, and to assist in arriving at that which shall be fixed as the gross estimated rental.	- - - - - - -	9 July 1863.
14	Objections were heard, under section 21, from many parishes.	14	- none -	The whole of the lists have been settled and signed by the committee, and are in the hands of the clerk to copy into books and deliver to the overseers.	The work is now done so far as the first committee are concerned, and the valuation lists are made.	25 April 1863.
- none -	—	none	- -	- - - - - -	*See* Appendix - - -	8 May 1863.
none by the committee, but instructions given for alterations to be made in all of them.	16	none	- none -	All the deposited lists have been once examined by the committee, but it will be some time before the committee can finally approve of and sign the lists.	- - - - - - -	17 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Lists sent in by the Overseers up to the Date of the Guardians' Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Ludlow - - - -	9 October 1862.	4	8	3 Nov. 1862.	R. W. Lloyd -	33	11 Dec. 1862.	33
Luton - - - -	27 October 1862.	4	8	10 Nov. 1862.	T. E. Austin -	14	13 Feb. 1863.	14
Lutterworth - - -	23 October 1862.	4	8	6 Nov. 1862.	J. Driver - -	37	21 Feb. 1863.	34
Lymington - - -	6 October 1862.	4	8	20 October 1862.	E. H. Moore -	6	19 January 1863.	6
Macclesfield - - -	21 October 1862.	4	8	27 October 1862.	John May - -	41	6 January 1863.	41
Machynlleth - - -	5 Nov. 1862.	4	8	12 Nov. 1862.	David Howell -	11	9 Dec. 1862.	11
Madeley - - - -	5 Sept. 1862.	3	6	19 Sept. 1862.	W. R. Anstice -	12	5 January 1863.	9
Maidstone - - -	18 Sept. 1862.	4	8	29 Sept. 1862.	W. N. Ottaway -	16	17 January 1863.	16
Maldon - - - -	30 Sept. 1862.	4	8	7 October 1862.	W. Codd - -	32	19 Dec. 1862.	32
Malling - - - -	5 Nov. 1862.	3	6	12 Nov. 1862.	J. N. Dudlow -	22	10 January 1863.	22
Malmesbury - - -	11 October 1862.	3	6	11 October 1862.	J. A. Handy -	25	20 Dec. 1862.	25
Malton - - - -	18 October 1862.	4	8	25 October 1862.	S. Walker - -	65	19 Nov. 1862.	65

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
none	3	none	none	27 valuation lists have been partially revised, and will shortly be returned to the parishes, with alterations and corrections made by the committee.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
none	none	none	No order made, but resolution passed, that in consequence of inequalities in each of the valuation lists, it is expedient that valuers should be appointed to make out the lists for each parish in the union.	Stayed for the meeting of the new committee.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
1	none	none	none	The greater part of the valuations left to be settled by succeeding committee.	*See* Appendix - - -	14 April 1863.
none	–	–	- -	Preparing to return the lists to the parishes, with alterations and corrections by the committee.	- - - - - -	23 April 1863.
41	20	41	none	- - - - -	The whole of the valuation lists for the union have been completed and delivered to the overseers, and they appear to have given general satisfaction, since it is found that one uniform system of assessment has been adopted. There are some inequalities which will require adjustment during the coming year.	23 April 1863.
none	–	–	- -	The guardians are in doubt whether a new valuation for the whole union, or only partial.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
5	–	2	1 for Dawley.	- - - - -	- - - - - -	30 June 1863.
none	none	none	none	The whole of the valuation lists have been revised and altered, or corrected by the committee, and are about to be approved and signed, and re-deposited in the parishes preparatory to hearing objections to the alterations made therein.	- - - - - -	26 May 1863.
5	none	none	none	All the lists revised but three; none will be re-deposited until all are completed.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
- -	–	–	none	- - - - -	*See* Appendix - - -	6 June 1863.
24	11	25	none	The whole of the valuation lists have been finally approved, and the poor rates for the several parishes in the union are now based on such valuation lists.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
The whole 65 have been revised and corrected by the committee, and returned to the parishes.	18	none	none	The lists at the present date only require formal approval and signature by the committee, and after they have been so signed and copied, will be forthwith sent to the overseers.	- - - - - -	22 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Li- sent in by the Overse up tothe Da of the Guardia Repoit.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Mansfield - - - -	16 October 1862.	3	6	23 October 1862.	Wm. Elsey Good- acre.	21	11 Dec. 1862.	21
Market Bosworth - -	29 October 1862.	4	8	7 Nov. 1862.	James Hollier -	31	2 Jan. 1863.	31
Market Harborough -	31 October 1862.	4	8	14 Nov. 1862.	John Lester -	41	24 Feb. 1863.	41
Marlborough - - -	3 Dec. 1862.	none	none	17 Dec. 1862.	Thomas Baverstock Merriman.	18	1 Feb. 1863.	—
Martley - - - - -	7 Nov. 1862.	3	6	13 Nov. 1862.	A. W. Knott -	29	31 March 1863.	21
Medway - - - - -	15 October 1862.	2	10	27 October 1862.	George Buchanan -	7	20 Jan. 1863.	4
Melksham - - -	12 Sept. 1863.	4	8	26 Sept. 1863.	Philip Phelps	6	9 Jan. 1863.	6
Melton Mowbray - -	2 October 1862.	4	8	16 October 1862.	Frederick Jennings Oldham.	56	19 Feb. 1863.	56
Mere - - - - -	4 Nov. 1862.	4	8	18 Nov. 1862.	Henry Snook -	12	20 Jan. 1863.	12
Meriden - - - - -	1st. 14 October 1862.	4	8	28 October 1862.	Charles Palmer -	18	7 March 1863.	17
	2d. 28 April 1863.	4	8	- -	Josias Bull York -	—	—	—
Merthyr Tydfil - -	11 Sept. 1862.	3	6	13 Sept. 1862.	Frank James -	6	none re- ceived yet.	none

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee, and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
none	8	none	none	The committee is now in the course of holding meetings for the purpose of hearing objections, deeming it advisable to conclude that part of its labours before commencing the general revision of the lists, with which duty the committee hopes to proceed rapidly when all the objections shall have been heard.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
29	2	29	none	All the valuations have been passed, approved, excepting two.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none	5	none	none	Valuation lists to be examined and corrected by the committee.	- - - - - -	17 April 1863.
- - -	-	-	- - -	All the copies of lists have been received, but only ten originals have been returned, eight are still wanting. The committee considered it desirable that all the lists should be delivered before the formal revision was commenced; and as this, even as regards the copies, was not accomplished till the eve of the committee first appointed going out of office, and consequently that if the revision had been commenced it could not have been completed, it was considered more desirable that work should be begun and completed by the same persons as would form the new committee appointed for the ensuing year.	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.
11	2	10	none	- - -	- - - - - -	14 April 1863.
none	1	none	none	- - -	Since the appointment of the committee they have held 17 meetings, some of them lasting eight hours, they seem determined fully to carry out the meaning of the statute; they carefully revise every assessment, making such alterations therein as they think necessary; if they continue their labours as they commenced, I am of opinion there will be a good valuation list for this union.	April 1863.
6	none	6	- - -	The whole of the lists completed and approved are in the hands of overseers, and duplicates are in my office for the use of the Guardians.	Property Tax Returns under Schedule A have been adopted throughout the union.	14 April 1863.
7	8	5	none	Revising and hearing objections.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
8	2	1	none	Progressing favourably	- - - - - -	6 May 1863.
none	none	none	none	- - -	The committee have called a meeting to be held on Monday the 18th instant, to approve the valuation lists of four parishes of the union.	15 April 1863.
none	none	none	A valuer has been appointed to value all the lands in every parish, and another valuer to value all the works in every parish.	We are waiting the valuations.	We are as forward as we can be; our valuers are busy, but clearly will not be ready for several months.	17 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Numbe Valuation ent i by the Ov up to the of the Guar Repor
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Midhurst - - - -	28 October 1862.	3	6	18 Nov. 1862.	Edwin Albery -	26	27 Jan. 1863.	24
Mildenhall - - -	10 October 1862.	3	6	24 Oct. 1862.	Edmund Denton Isaacson.	13	9 Jan. 1863.	13
Milton - - - -	29 October 1862.	3	6	5 Nov. 1862.	Henry Hyder. -	18	20 Feb. 1863.	18
Mitford and Launditch -	25 August 1862.	4	8	25 August 1862.	Charles Wright -	60	Some time in the second week in Dec. 1862.	60
Monmouth - - -	1 Nov. 1862.	4	8	5 Nov. 1862.	Edwin Richard -	34	6 Jan. 1863.	33
Morpeth - - - -	13 August 1862.	4	8	3 Nov. 1862.	George Brumell -	72	17 Dec. 1862.	72
Nantwich - - -	1 Nov. 1862.	4	8	15 Nov. 1862.	James Broadhurst	78	29 Nov. 1862.	78
Narberth - - - -	8 Sept. 1862.	4	8	15 Sept. 1862.	John Miles - -	51	2 Dec. 1862.	51
Neath - - - -	2 Sept. 1862.	4	8	11 Sept. 1862.	Alexander Cuthbertson.	30	16 Dec. 1862.	30
St. Neot's - - -	18 Sept. 1862.	4	8	30 October 1862.	John Hunt Ennals	30	3 Dec. 1862.	- all
Newark - - - -	14 October 1862.	4	8	14 October 1862.	William Newton -	51	17 Jan. 1863.	51

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee, and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
5	1	none	none	The day for hearing objections to the lists re-deposited has been fixed, and the other valuation lists are at present under consideration.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
8	only 1 at present.	none	none	The committee have gone through all the valuation lists in the union except one, and have now only finally to revise and adjust them by comparison for re-deposit.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
- - -	1	-	18	The committee are in treaty with a surveyor to make a fresh valuation of the rateable property in the several parishes of the union.	- - - - - -	22 April 1863.
- none -	6	none	none	The committee have as yet only examined and rectified the gross estimated rentals of 21 out of the 60 parishes.	- - - - - -	23 April 1863.
7	11	-	none	The committee meet regularly for examination of valuation lists and hearing appeals.	The committee do not intend to return the valuation lists to any of the parishes until the whole are complete.	10 July 1863.
72	none	72	none	The valuation lists are acted upon.	- - - - - -	14 Sept. 1863.
- none -	-	none	The committee, with the sanction of the Board of Guardians, have employed two surveyors and valuers, acting in concert, to go through several townships in the union (comprehending all the townships except two), and to furnish the committee with the value of the farm lands within each of such townships, for the purpose of enabling the committee to revise the lists in a satisfactory manner, which it was found totally impracticable to do without.	The committee are engaged in revising the lists, having regard to the report in each case of the valuers.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
- none -	the whole	none	A separate valuation of the 51 parishes in the union.	Valuers have been appointed.	The labours of the committee have been directed to a general valuation of the union in consequence of their dissatisfaction with the valuation lists submitted by the several parishes in the union.	27 April 1863.
- none -	none	none	none	- - -	*See* Appendix - - -	30 April 1863.
- all -	- all -	none	none	Are about to re-deposit the valuation lists of all those parishes in which alterations were made according to Art. 21 of the Assessment Act.	In consequence of the overseers' returns being so improportionate, the one with the other, the committee have adopted Schedule A of the Property Tax as the basis for making the new assessment.	29 April 1863.
48	20	48	3 Newark, Barnby, and Norton Disney.	The lists are being copied previously to being returned to overseers for new rate.	The proceedings of the committee have been conducted harmoniously and satisfactory.	22 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number Valuation sent in by the Over up to the D of the Guardia Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Newbury - - -	26 Aug. 1862.	3	6	9 Sept. 1862.	John Tanner -	18	- -	-
Newcastle Emlyn - -	7 Nov. 1862.	4	8	21 Nov. 1862.	J. P. James -	22	- none -	-
Newcastle-under-Lyme -	29 Sept. 1862.	3	6	29 Sept. 1862.	Joseph Knight -	9	All received on the 11th Dec. 1862.	- all 9
Newcastle on-Tyne -	5 Sept. 1862.	4	8	15 Sept 1862.	George Forster -	11	28 Nov. 1862.	11
Newent - - - -	17 Oct. 1862.	4	8	24 Oct. 1862.	Charles Tunnicliff	18	24 Feb. 1863.	18
New Forest - - -	27 Oct. 1862.	4	8	10 Nov. 1862.	Edward Coxwell -	9	9 Feb. 1863.	8
Newhaven - - -	28 Nov. 1862.	1	7	12 Dec. 1862.	John Lewis -	16	3 March 1863.	15
Newmarket - - -	12 Sept. 1862.	3	6	23 Sept. 1862.	William Parr Isaac-son.	29	8 Dec. 1862.	29
Newport - - - -	8 Nov. 1862.	4	8	18 Nov. 1862.	W. Downing Evans	40	27 Dec. 1862.	40
Newport Salop - -	28 Oct. 1862.	4	8	11 Nov. 1862.	Henry Heane -	16	5 Jan. 1863.	16
Newport Pagnell - -	8 Oct. 1862.	4	8	22 Oct. 1862.	William Powell -	48	14 Jan. 1863.	44 lists se to Gua dians. 34 lists se to Com mittee.
Newton Abbot - - -	22 Oct. 1862.	4	8	29 Oct. 1862.	John Alsop - -	39	3 Jan. 1863.	39

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
- - -	—	—	- - -	The valuation lists have been returned from the respective parishes, and await the consideration of the committee on the objections made.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
- - -	—	—	- - -	New election of committee on the 24th April, and valuation lists to be received on the 1st May.	- - - - - -	17 April 1863.
- all - 9	all 9	all 9	- none -	All the lists are complete, and were delivered to the overseers prior to Lady-day last, and all rates throughout the union laid since Lady-day have been made from the valuation lists.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
2	none	11	- none -	The committee is receiving supplemental lists for the current year.	- - - - - -	9 May 1863.
18	7	1	One new valuation has at present been ordered by the committee.	- - -	The committee intend holding weekly meetings until the valuation lists are settled.	30 April 1863.
- - -	3	none	- none -	Progressive - - -	A sub-committee has been formed to revise all the valuation lists, for which purpose the first meeting has been appointed to be held at the clerk's office on the 24th April, 1863.	23 April 1863.
- none -	none	non	- none -	They have examined and corrected 14 parishes.	- - - - - -	6 May 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	- - -	*See* Appendix - - -	18 April 1863.
39	27	40	- none -	The committee having approved the lists, are about to order copies of them to be made.	The committee apprehend that much remains to be done in dealing with the supplementary lists, especially in Newport and St. Woollos, where the value of property is constantly changing.	23 April 1863.
- - -	—	—	- - -	Proceedings adjourned till the appointment of the new committee.	- - - - - -	18 April 1863.
- none -	—	none	The committee have not ordered any new valuations The Poor Law Board have issued orders for new valuations of four parishes.	- - -	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
- - -	13	—	- - -	- - - -	The committee, since their appointment, have held 30 meetings. They have examined the lists of 35 out of the 39 parishes, comparing them with the poor rates, valuations for poor rates (if any), property tax returns, and county rate assessments, examining and testing individual instances, in order to satisfy themselves as to the value of property in each parish. They have deferred the alteration of any lists until they shall have examined the whole in this manner, and also heard the appeals, of which they have received notice.	28 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Lis sent in by the Overse up to the Da of the Guardian Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Newton and Llanidloes -	20 October 1862.	5	7	10 Nov. 1862.	David Smith -	17	Not kept	10
Northallerton - - -	15 October 1862.	4	8	29 October 1862.	Thomas Fowl -	43	24 Nov. 1862.	39
Northampton - - -	30 Sept. 1862.	1	11	23 October 1862.	William Tomalin -	18	20 Nov. 1862.	sent in
North Aylesford - -	6 Nov. 1862.	3	6	25 Nov. 1862.	John Simson Bullard	15	5 March 1863.	14
Northleach - - -	22 October 1862.	4	8	5 Nov. 1862.	Henry Styles -	30	2 Dec. 1862.	30
Northwich - - -	12 Sept. 1862.	5	7	10 October 1862.	Christ. Cheshire -	60	14 Nov. 1862.	60
North Witchford - -	1 October 1862.	4	7	1 October 1862.	Thomas Tusting -	7	8 January 1863.	7
Nottingham - - -	2 Sept. 1862.	none	none	8 Sept. 1862.	John Sanders -	3	20 Jan. 1863.	3

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none	none	none	none		The Clerks to the Commissioners of Property Tax have been supplied with proper forms for copies of the property tax assessment when they are to be taken as a basis for adjusting the poor rate assessments, but not as a final guide. Copies of all the parish rate books have been delivered to the clerk, and the committee has agreed to a scale for deductions or allowances from the rack-rent on the different kinds of occupations.	21 April 1863.
none	none	none	none		The valuation lists of 18 townships have been provisionally revised by the committee, and are retained by them until the lists of the whole of the townships have been so revised, when they will be finally approved of and returned to the different townships for the purpose of being re-deposited and hearing objections on appeal.	30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none		*See* Appendix	23 April 1863.
none	9	none	none	Proceeding satisfactorily		16 April 1863.
30	There were appellants from 19 parishes out of the 30, but there was no appeal by overseers under section 32.	30	none	All appeals heard, lists approved, signed, and delivered to the overseers of the respective parishes.		22 April 1863.
60	No account kept, but the committee sat three days for hearing objections.	60	none	Terminated for the year ending 25th March 1863, but the clerk has to make copies of the valuation lists before they can be sent out to the overseers, so that no rate can be made upon them for the current half year.		29 April 1863.
–	–	–	–	At a meeting of the Assessment Committee, held 5th February, a basis of uniformity was adopted, and the whole of the valuation lists were placed in the hands of the clerk, who, with the assistance of a sub-committee for each parish, was instructed to adjust the same to the basis of uniformity, and the business is in as forward a state as the time already devoted to it will allow.		30 April 1863.
3	none	3	none	The valuation lists were signed by the committee, to enable the overseers to make out their March rate.	The lists will be further revised during the current half year, and probably will be materially altered by the committee. The late committee felt, when they signed the lists, that several alterations were required, but that it was the more convenient course to adopt the lists as altered up to the 12th March last than to compel the overseers to make their rates on the old assessment.	20 April 1863.

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		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Nuneaton - - -	15 Oct. 1862.	3	6	4 Nov. 1862.	John Estlin -	7	The drafts of some of the lists were laid before the committee on 6th January 1863.	The draft six valu lists been lai fore the mittee.
Oakham - - - -	9 Oct. 1862.	4	8	23 Oct. 1862.	Wm. Henry Hough	31	15 January 1863.	30
Oakhampton - - -	4 Oct. 1862.	4	8	18 Oct. 1862.	Robert Fulford -	28	11 Nov. 1862.	28
St. Olave's - - -	None appointed.	–	–	- -	- - - - -	–	- -	-
Oldham - - - -	3 Sept. 1862.	4	8	11 Sept. 1862.	Kay Clegg - -	8	22 January 1863.	8
Ongar - - - - -	None appointed.	–	–	- -	- - - - -	–	- -	-
Ormskirk - - -	11 Sept. 1862.	4	8	18 Sept. 1862.	William Parr -	21	21 Nov. 1862.	21
Orsett - - - -	6 Nov. 1862.	3	6	13 Nov. 1862.	North Surridge -	18	8 January 1863.	18
Oundle - - - -	30 Oct. 1862.	4	8	6 Nov. 1862.	Robert Richardson	37	22 January 1863.	37
Great Ouseburn - -	10 Nov. 1862.	4	8	24 Nov. 1862.	Henry H. Capes -	42	February 1863.	42
Pateley Bridge - -	8 Nov. 1862.	4	8	22 Nov. 1862.	Geo. H. Strafford	14	6 Dec. 1862.	13
Patrington - - -	18 Oct. 1862.	3	6	15 Nov. 1862.	Abraham Dunn -	27	17 January 1863.	27

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6	none	none	none	- - - -	The committee have resolved to adopt Schedule (A.) of the property tax assessments as a basis for making out the valuation lists.	30 April 1863.
10	6	none	none	The committee having heard and disposed of several objections at their meeting held on the 16th instant, for that purpose, are now only waiting for the return of the said lists to enable them to approve the whole of the valuation lists, which they propose doing on the 7th day of May next.	- - - - -	24 April 1863.
23	—	—	none	The lists delivered are under examination to ascertain that the "gross estimated rental" represents fairly the rack rent value of the properties to be assessed.	- - - - -	30 April 1863.
- -	—	—	- -	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 April 1863.
8	8	8	The valuation lists for all the townships have been revised and corrected upon a principle laid down by the committee.	The committee have fixed a day, viz. 6th August 1863, for hearing the appeals which have been received to the present lists.	*See* Appendix - - -	17 July 1863.
- -	—	—	- -	- - - -	- - - - -	—
18	13	4	none	- - - -	*See* Appendix - - -	25 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee have nearly completed the valuation of five lists for five parishes.	It is probable that the lists for the remaining parishes will be completed in a comparatively short time.	27 April 1863.
33	1	The whole of the lists have been finally approved and signed by the committee.	none	The first committee completed the whole of the valuation lists, and a new committee has been appointed for the present year.	- - - - -	28 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The valuation lists of 33 townships have been carefully altered and corrected by the committee, and those for the remaining 9 townships will be settled in a few days.	None of the valuation lists have yet been returned to the overseers, but so soon as all the lists have been revised by the committee, this will be done, and days fixed for hearing objections to the altered valuation lists.	30 April 1863.
none	none	none	5	- - - -	When the new valuations are completed the valuation lists (or delivered in as such) of the townships in the union, or such as were delivered in, will be again examined before approved of.	30 April 1863.
23	6 by individuals, none by overseers.	none	none	Waiting the return of several of the valuation lists ordered to be altered and corrected, so that all may be finally settled about the same time.	Considerable time must elapse before the valuation lists are completed.	22 April 1863.

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		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Pembroke - - -	10 Sept. 1862.	4	8	24 Sept. 1862.	John Jones - -	29	20 October 1862.	29
Penistone - - -	None appointed.	–	–	- -	- - -	–	- -	-
Penkridge - - -	30 October 1862.	3	6	30 October 1862.	John Hay - -	22	27 Nov. 1862.	22
Penrith - - - -	2 Sept. 1862.	4	8	23 Sept. 1862.	Jonathan Ward Brunskill.	39	17 Feb. 1863.	31
Penzance - - -	6 Nov. 1862.	4	8	6 Nov. 1862.	Edward Hearle Rodd.	20	5 Feb. 1862.	20
Pershore - - - -	None appointed.	–	–	- -	- - -	–	- -	-
Peterborough - - -	27 Sept. 1862.	4	8	1 October 1862.	Samuel Charles Walton Buckle.	42	1 Dec. 1862.	38
Petersfield - - -	23 October 1862.	3	6	6 Nov. 1862.	William Albery -	13	26 Feb. 1863.	13
Petworth - - -	18 Nov. 1862.	3	6	16 Dec. 1862.	Arthur Daintrey -	5	- -	-
Pewsey - - - -	3 Nov. 1862.	4	8	17 Nov. 1862.	Stephen B. Dixon -	23	15 Dec. 1862.	23
Pickering - - -	1 Dec. 1862.	4	6	8 Dec. 1862.	Frank Dennis Parkinson.	25	19 January 1863.	25

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- none -	10	none	- none -	- - - - - -	The committee have taken Schedule (A.) as a basis, in general, but examine the overseers' and the rate-books, and make what alterations they think proper; and in this way they have gone over the valuation lists of 15 parishes, but intend to revise them again before sending them back to the parishes.	29 April 1863.
- -	–	–	- -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	30 April 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	The whole of the valuation lists have been revised and corrected by the committee, excepting some items of which the consideration has been necessarily adjourned.	The committee believe that in six weeks the whole of the lists will be ready for redeposit (sect. 21). The committee have examined every valuation list, line by line, obtaining the best information they could. The general result of their labours is to raise the rateable value of the whole union above 18 per cent.	30 April 1863.
14	1	none	1	The committee are now settling the gross estimated rental of the different parishes and townships in the union, previous to making the deductions from rateable value.	- - - - - -	14 April 1863.
- none -	16	none	None yet ordered, but application made to the Board of Guardians for their consent to appointment of valuers of two parishes, under section 20 of the Act, which consent has today been given.	Objections heard and lists partially examined for 12 parishes, and appointments made for the remaining eight parishes to be examined in the month of May.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
- -	–	–	- -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	15 April 1863.
9	none	37	3	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	5 May 1863.
- none -	6	none	- none -	Examination of the valuation lists.	- - - - - - -	23 April 1863.
- -	–	–	- -	The committee are in the expectation of shortly receiving all the valuation lists.	- - - - - - -	21 April 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	The whole of the valuation lists have been in part examined by the committee, but no valuation list has yet been finally approved by the committee.	*See* Appendix - - -	21 April 1863.
16	No objections have been made to the valuation list for any one parish by another parish, but eight notices of objection have been received from persons complaining of being rated too high.	none	- none -	- - - - - -	- - - - - - -	21 May 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Li sent in by the Overse up to the Da of the Guardian Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Plomesgate - - -	13 Oct. 1862.	4	8	13 Oct. 1862.	Charles H. Read -	42	24 Nov. 1862.	40
Plympton St. Mary - -	12 Sept. 1862.	4	8	26 Sept. 1862.	Nicholas Lockyer	21	16 Jan. 1863.	19
Pocklington - - -	1 Nov. 1862.	3	6	8 Nov. 1862.	David Lee - -	47	22 Dec. 1862.	47
Pontefract - - -	22 Nov. 1862.	3	6	22 Nov. 1862.	W. Savile Wood -	19	14 Feb. 1863.	19
Pontypool - - -	4 Sept. 1862.	4	8	18 Sept. 1862.	Edm. B. Edwards	22	25 Nov. 1862.	22
Pontypridd - - -	28 Jan. 1863.	4	8	11 Feb. 1863.	Edw. C. Spickett -	6	1 April 1863.	4
Poole - - - -	24 Sept. 1862.	4	8	3 Dec. 1862.	William Parr -	8	3 Dec. 1862.	8
Poplar - - - -	9 Sept. 1862.	—	9	24 Sept. 1862.	J. R. Collins -	3	29 Dec. 1862.	3
Portsea Island - -	None appointed -		—	- -	- - -	—	- -	- -
Potterspury - - -	16 April 1863.	4	8	23 April	E. Swinfen Harris	15	- -	- -
Prescot - - - -	13 Nov. 1862.	4	8	20 Nov.	Thomas Tyrer -	20	19 Feb. 1863.	20
Presteign - - -	29 Nov. 1862.	2	7	29 Nov. 1862.	H. M. Jones -	16	10 Jan. 1863.	all
Preston - - - -	3 Feb. 1863.	4	8	3 Feb. 1863.	- - -	—	- -	- -
Prestwich - - -	16 Oct. 1862.	4	8	30 Oct. 1862.	Richard Parker -	12	14 Jan. 1863.	12
Pwllheli - - - -	5 Nov. 1832.	4	8	3 Dec.	Owen Owen -	32	25 Feb. 1863.	7

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
18	17	15	- none -	- - - - - -	*See* Appendix - - -	20 April 1863.
16	16	none	Plymstock and Laira Green.	Adjourned until the 8th May next, when by consent several lists may be approved of.	- - - - - - -	30 April 1863.
19	33	none	- none -	Two valuation lists incomplete.	The deductions from the gross estimated value or rental, to produce the rateable value, have been made by the committee on one uniform scale.	8 May 1863.
- -	-	-	- -	The committee have returned some lists to the overseers for alterations, corrections, and amendment, which have not yet been sent back to the clerk; until these are received. the guardians do not enter upon the valuation of any parish.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
22	22	22	- none -	The lists are all complete and signed, and ready to be delivered to the new overseers.	- - - - - -	14 April 1863.
none	none	none	- none -	Nothing has been done by the committee beyond appointing a clerk and issuing notices to the overseers.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none	none	none	- none -	Nearly ready for the ratepayers' inspection.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
none	none	none	- none -	The valuation lists are all under review.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
- -	-	-	- -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	15 April 1863.
- -	-	-	- -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
8	6	4	- none -	Eight lists to be revised	The overseers have taken much pains and trouble to make correct valuations, the total amount in many townships being largely increased above the amount in the last poor rate.	29 April 1863.
none	-	-	- -	The lists are now about being returned to the several parishes, &c.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
- -	-	-	- -	Committee appointed no clerk, but adjourned their proceedings until after the election of the new Board.	- - - - - -	16 April 1863.
11	none	11	Townships of Great Heaton and Little Heaton.	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.
- -	-	-	- -	Waiting the valuation lists from the other parishes.	Have summoned the overseers to send the valuation lists by the 6th May next.	24 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number Valuation sent in by the Over up to the D of the Guardi Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Radford - - - -	18 Sept. 1862.	1	8	13 Oct. 1862.	James Wilson -	4	26 Nov. 1862.	4
Reading - - - -	Guardians on 2 Oct. 1862, and town councillors on 10 Nov. 1862.	3	6 guardians and 6 town councillors.	4 Dec. 1862.	James Pike - -	3	14 Jan. 1863.	2 in each pa
Redruth - - - -	3 Oct. 1862.	4	8	10 Oct. 1862.	John Luke Peter -	8	13 Feb. 1863.	- all
Reeth - - - -	17 Oct. 1862.	3	7	14 Nov. 1862.	James Robinson Tomlin.	7	- -	-
Reigate - - - -	15 Oct. 1862.	4	8	29 Oct. 1862.	George Carter Morrison.	16	20 Jan. 1863.	16
Rhayader - - -	8 Oct. 1862.	4	8	22 Oct. 1862.	John Jarman -	10	17 Dec. 1862.	9
Richmond (Surrey) - -	23 Oct. 1862.	3	6	30 Oct. 1862.	William Chapman	5	20 Jan. 1863.	4
Richmond (Yorkshire) -	27 Sept. 1862.	4	2	4 Oct. 1862.	Wensley Hunton -	41	6 Dec. 1862.	41
Ringwood - - -	15 Sept. 1862.	3	6	3 Nov. 1862.	Richard Brown -	5	13 Jan. 1863.	5

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3	none	none	none	Notice given of a meeting of committee to hear objections, to be held 18th May 1863.	- - - - - -	25 April 1863.
3	none	3	A valuer was appointed to survey certain large properties in each parish, but all the others were done by the overseers and the assessment committee.	The rate now in course of collection was made upon the new assessment.	The effect of the proceedings of the committee has been considerably to increase the assessments in each parish; but a less rate per pound has been required.	15 Sept. 1863.
none	A number of objections were lodged to different parts, but no whole list was objected to.	none	none	All the lists were sent in, but none gone into by the committee; and the overseers will now have to return fresh lists.	Owing to some of the overseers (purposely, as it is believed) delaying to send in their lists, very little has been done during the past year. Most of the lists were very incomplete, and it is believed that the work of the committee during the coming year will be very heavy.	30 April 1863.
- - -	–	–	- -	Considerable difficulty having arisen in the preparation of the valuation lists, so as to ensure uniformity in the whole of them, they are not yet completed, but they are being proceeded with, and will shortly be finished.	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.
7	7	none	none	The committee are now, through their clerk, obtaining returns from the several railway companies, and also from the tithe office, to rectify the lists in this respect, and then appeals will be heard.	The committee have sat six times, and have given every attention to the matter, at a great cost of time.	15 April 1863.
- - -	–	–	- - -	Slow - - - -	- - - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none		none	none	Waiting for the Richmond list, to enable them to proceed with the revision.	The committee think it useless to proceed on the valuation of the smaller parishes until the larger one is before them, as they think a general consideration of the whole is necessary to enable them to lay down a basis on which to proceed.	30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee have not examined the valuation lists, as they have not decided upon what basis to adopt, or what deductions to make in the valuation lists.	The committee were of opinion that the best mode of having the valuation lists of the union accurately made out, was by employing a professional valuer to value the whole of the rateable property in the union; but the committee deferred taking any steps to obtain the guardians' approval, as the time was too short to carry out the proposal before the expiration of the term of office.	8 May 1863.
5	none	none	none	Satisfactory - -	- - - - - -	12 June 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number o Valuation Li sent in by the Overse up to the Da of the Guardia Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Ripon - - - -	21 October 1862.	4	8	28 October 1862	R. W. Heslop -	42	8 January 1863.	42
Risbridge - - -	12 Sept. 1862.	4	8	26 Sept. 1862.	John Henry Jardine.	27	12 Dec. 1862.	27
Rochdale - - - -	22 August 1862.	4	8	11 Sept. 1862.	John Holgate -	6	5 Dec. 1862.	6
Rochford - - - -	23 Sept. 1862.	3	6	7 October 1862.	William Gregson -	27	23 Dec. 1862.	27
Romford - - - -	18 Nov. 1862.	3	9	2 Dec. 1862.	William Henry Clifton.	10	5 March 1863.	9 Time e tended for delivery of valuatio list by Hornchurc overseers.
Romney Marsh - -	7 Nov. 1862.	2	10	7 Nov. 1862.	John Humphery -	19	9 February 1863.	- all
Romsey - - - -	3 Nov. 1862.	3	6	17 Nov. 1862.	C. L. Lordan	12	19 Jan. 1863.	10
Ross - - - -	9 October 1862.	4	8	27 Nov. 1862.	Henry Minett -	30	21 Jan. 1863.	- all
Rothbury - - -	20 October 1862.	3	6	3 Nov. 1862.	T. Arkle - -	71	1 Dec. 1862.	71
Rotherham - - -	8 Sept. 1862.	4	8	15 Sept. 1862.	J. Barras - -	27	22 Dec. 1862.	27

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21	10	3	- none -	15 lists approved and ready for the signatures of three guardians, and the remaining lists to be finally revised, and objections heard on the 12th May next.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
20	none	none	One for Steeple Bumpstead.	Revising all the lists, preparatory to finally approving of the same.	The committee have had 16 meetings.	22 May 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	- - - - -	The committee have held 21 meetings. All the lists have been partially examined: at present committee engaged collecting information; numerous witnesses have to be examined. The discrepancies in the value of mill and other property is so great that the committee have not yet been able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the principle on which to fix the gross annual value, and it will take some time before the valuation lists can be completed.	29 April 1863.
6 (But not finally confirmed.)	21	none	- none - The committee have returned 21 valuation lists to the parishes to be revised and reconsidered by the parishioners themselves.	All the lists that have been altered by the committee, or returned as revised by the parishes, have been directed to be returned when deposited under Sec. 20.	The committee have met on Tuesday in every week, except on 10th March, since the 27th January.	20 April 1863.
6 (Out of this number 2 have been since returned approved.)	none	2	Valuation of brewery in the parish of Romford only.	The next meeting appointed for the 28th July, to hear objections (if any) by ratepayers for three parishes.	- - - - - -	21 July 1863.
- none - completed by the committee.	none	no	- none -	- - - - -	The committee is proceeding with the valuation lists, so far as respects the classification of land, houses, buildings, and other erections, to be afterwards taken into consideration.	24 April 1863.
- - -	Appeals have been made against a few of the new assessments in two parishes only.	10	- none -	The valuation lists are are all examined, approved, and signed, and will form the new basis of assessment.	- - - - - -	23 May 1863.
- all -	All with the exception of one, which is that for the parish of Llandinabo.	none	- none -	The lists are now being re-copied, previous to their being finally approved.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
40	11	71	- none -	Completed - - -	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.
- none -	-	-	- - -	The committee are now revising the lists, and will then return them to the parishes.	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number Valuation sent in by the Ove up to the of the Guar Repor
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Royston - - - -	12 Dec. 1862.	4	8	17 Dec. 1862.	Henry Thurnall -	29	27 Feb. 1863.	22
Rugby - - - - -	7 October 1862.	4	8	21 October 1862.	George Valentine Hefford.	42	4 Dec. 1862.	42
Runcorn - - - -	5 Sept. 1862.	4	8	19 Sept. 1862.	Albert Harrison -	37	13 Jan. 1863.	37
Ruthin - - - -	13 Sept. 1862.	4	8	6 October 1862.	Benjamin Davis -	21	7 Nov. 1862.	18
Rye - - - - -	8 Sept. 1862.	3	6	3 Nov. 1862.	Henry Edwards Paine.	12	The first by the Board of Guardians 12 Nov. 1862. Th first by the Com mittee, 8 Dec. 1862.	12
Saffron Walden - -	10 October 1862.	3	6	24 October 1862.	William Thurgood	24	27 Dec. 1862.	24
Salford - - - -	12 Sept. 1862.	3	6	24 Sept. 1862.	John Adamson -	4	15 Dec. 1862.	4
Samford - - - -	6 Nov. 1862.	4	8	13 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Kemp -	28	27 Nov. 1862.	28
St. Saviour's - - -	25 Sept. 1862.	none	9	16 October 1862.	James Joseph Blake	2	1 Jan. 1863.	3

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Iterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of of Report.
- none -	2	none	- none -	The committee have held six meetings; they have obtained extracts from the Property Tax Assessments, of all the parishes, and also the area of each parish, and the amount of tithe commutation rentcharge; they have examined and corrected the valuation lists of Bassingbourn and Kneesworth, but have not yet returned them to the parishes.	- - - - - - -	22 April 1863.
- none -	—	none	- none -	- - - - - -	The committee have revised the whole of the lists, save four; but do not intend to return them to the parishes, until they have an opportunity of comparing parish with parish, and of correcting any cases of inequality between them which may be found to exist.	29 Aug. 1863.
- none -	6	none	- none -	The whole of the lists are ready for re-deposit, with the alterations and corrections made therein by the committee.	- - - - - - -	28 April 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	In many parishes of the Ruthin Union there have been allotments of mountain land, and the committee are waiting for the valuation lists from those parishes, before they hold a meeting to examine the lists they have already, in order that they may be able to form a correct opinion as to the basis upon which the valuations in all the parishes are founded.	- - - - - - -	27 April 1863.
- none -	In reference to one list notices were given by two parties, but were not available, not being in due time nor to all parties.	none The alterations and amendments determined on by the committee, are now in the course of insertion in the lists.	- none -	The lists, when altered in compliance with the resolutions of the committee, will be re-deposited in the parishes for inspection; this may probably be done in about a month.	- - - - - -	21 April 1863.
5	9	none	Two parishes, viz., Great Chesterford and Claverring.	All the parishes have been partially examined and revised by the committee, but none are yet finally approved.	The committee have devoted much time and attention to the examination and revision of the valuation lists, but much remains yet to be done; and the committee defer their general observations till the next annual report.	25 April 1863.
- none -	To one assessment in Salford township.	none	Valuations of the mills and farmhouses, together with houses in occupation of owners in the townships of Pendlebury and Pendleton, have been ordered.	The assessment lists for Pendlebury and Pendleton, will be set aside by a new valuation. The rateable values of properties in Broughton and Salford are being altered in accordance with an uniform rule adopted by the committee. When this is done, the valuations for those townships will be sanctioned.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
16	10	none	- none -	In progress - -	- - - - - - -	2 May 1863.
- -	—	—	- -	- - - - -	In consequence of the great destruction of property by "The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway," "The Charing Cross Railway," and "The Metropolitan Board of Works," in the construction of two railways and a new street through the union, it has become impossible to settle the valuation lists until the works in question are completed.	30 April 1862.

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		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Scarborough - - -	2 October 1862.	4	8	9 October 1862.	Edward Sedgfield Donner.	33	10 Nov. 1862.	33
Sculcoates - - -	2 Sept. 1862.	4	8	21 October 1862.	William Chatham	20	6 Jan. 1863.	20
Sedbergh - - -	8 October 1862.	3	7	22 October 1862.	Thomas Wearing -	3	-	- none
Sedgefield - - -	21 Nov. 1862.	2	8	5 Dec. 1862.	Robert Francis Middleton.	23	24 Jan. 1863.	23
Seisdon - - - - -	26 August 1862.	3	6	1 October 1862.	Henry Kitson -	13	18 Nov. 1862.	The wh but tha the pa of Wombourn is less. A new map valuation for W bourn is being m under the order the Poor Law B of 21st November
Selby - - - -	13 October 1862.	4	8	20 October 1862.	Charles Newstead	27	13 Dec. 1862.	27
Settle - - - -	9 Sept. 1862.	4	8	7 October 1862.	John Lester - -	31	2 Dec. 1862.	31
Sevenoaks - - -	30 October 1862.	4	8	30 October 1862.	George F. Carnell	16	3 Feb. 1863.	16
Shaftesbury - - -	23 October 1862.	4	8	6 Nov. 1862.	Charles Edward Buckland.	19	19 Feb. 1863.	16

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none	none	none	none	The whole of the townships have been revised except Scarborough, which will now be proceeded with.	There is a difficulty as to valuing the waste heath lands in the union.	15 April 1863.
10	1	1	none	The whole of the valuation lists have been examined in detail, and corrected, with the exception of three. These the committee are now proceeding with and expect to finish in a week or 10 days.	The committee have met with some difficulties in consequence of the overseers of some townships not having duly deposited and delivered their valuation lists and duplicates within the periods fixed by the committee, and the Act not giving the committee any summary means of enforcing the preparation of the valuation lists by the overseers.	29 April 1863.
none	none	none	All the three townships.	The overseers are proceeding with their valuations.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee had held three meetings up to the date of the report, but none of the valuation lists are yet finally approved of.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
the whole	none	none	none	The guardians have assented to the appointment of a valuer to revise the several valuation lists, and the Assessment Committee have invited tenders from valuers for such revision.	- - - - - -	22 April 1863.
none	8	9 approved but not yet returned.	Five, viz.: Newland, Hambleton, North Duffield, Cliff-cum-Lund, and Cawood, but valuers have been appointed for Newland and Hambleton only.	Progressing - -	The committee find it to be a work of great labour, but hope it will ultimately prove beneficial.	28 April 1863.
31	2	none	No new valuations have been ordered by committee for any township in this union.	The valuation lists for the 31 townships in this union are now deposited under the 21st section of the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, and ordered to be returned on the 28th instant to the Assessment Committee.	- - - - - -	21 April 1863.
none	—	—	none	- - - -	The committee have met generally twice a week. Since the receipt of the valuation lists, they have gone through (up to the present time) the lists for 11 of the parishes, and made very considerable alterations therein, but they deem it advisable, after they shall have gone through the whole of the lists, to revise them again before returning them to the overseers.	30 April 1863.
9	6	10	none	Nine lists remain for completion.	- - - - - -	17 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number Valuation sent in by the Over up to the D of the Guardi Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Shardlow - - -	6 Oct. 1862.	4	8	3 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Newbold	48	8 January 1863.	48
Sheffield - - -	24 Sept. 1862.	3	6	27 October 1862.	Joseph Spencer -	4	12 January 1863.	1
Sheppey - - - -	8 Oct. 1862.	none	12	15 October 1862.	Frederick Edmeades	7	11 Feb. 1863.	7
Shepton Mallet - -	30 Sept. 1862.	4	8	6 October 1862.	George M. Mackay	24	30 Dec. 1862.	21
Sherborne - - -	30 Oct. 1862.	4	8	30 October 1862.	John Young Melmoth.	31	17 January 1863.	29
Shiffnal - - - -	27 Oct. 1862.	3	6	24 Nov. 1862.	Peter Osborne -	16	20 Dec. 1862.	the whol
Shipston-on-Stour - -	8 Nov. 1862.	4	8	15 Nov. 1862.	Edwin Tilsley -	37	23 Dec. 1862.	37
Skipton - - - -	23 Aug. 1862. Re-appointed 18 April 1863.	3 4	6 8	6 Sept. 1862.	Thomas Brown -	49	6 Feb. 1863.	49

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7	none	none	none	Very satisfactory, nearly approaching to a settlement of all the lists.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee at a meeting held on the 2d February 1863, further enlarged and extended the time within which the first valuation lists for the townships of Sheffield, Brightside, Bierlow, and Attercliffe-cum-Darnall should be made by the overseers to the 4th day of May next; and at the same meeting the valuation list for the parish of Handsworth was ordered to be returned to the overseers for revision by the time above named.	The first meeting of the new committee is fixed for the 4th May next; the day on which the valuation lists are to be sent in by the overseers of the several townships, and it is hoped that in the course of three or four months the lists for the whole of the townships will be settled and approved. The committee have adopted rules for their guidance in the discharge of their duties.	23 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	Meeting adjourned to the 24th June 1863, to enable the overseers to prepare the valuation lists for the current year.	The committee held their last meeting on the 15th April 1863, when the current parochial year terminated and they ceased to act, without having been able, from want of time, to finally approve any of the valuation lists.	1 June 1863.
20	8	10	None. But the guardians have requested the Poor Law Board to order surveys of the parishes of Shepton Mallet and East Pennard, with maps.	Three valuation lists not yet sent in, nine lists returned for correction and for re-deposit.	- - - - - -	26 May 1863.
7	4	—	none	Eight parishes have not yet deposited the lists for inspection of the inhabitants.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
14	1	the whole.	None, as regards any entire parish in the union. The Assessment Committee have revised and adjusted all of them.	Completed. The valuations were all signed by four members of the assessment committee on the 1st June 1863, and delivered to the overseers of the several parishes immediately afterwards.	- - - - - -	1 October 1863.
none	3	none	none	Committee re-appointed on the 18th instant, first meeting held on the 22d instant, when an order was made for a return of the rating of the farms and land in the several parishes in the union, and to ascertain the amount of tithe payable in each parish.	The valuation lists were sent in very slowly, extension of time being allowed to the overseers, and the last list was not received until the 4th instant.	29 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee are about to examine the valuation lists.	- - - - - -	27 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number Valuation L sent in by the Over up to the D of the Guardi Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Skirlaugh - - -	31 October 1862.	3	6	14 Nov. 1862.	Thomas M'Coy -	42	23 Jan. 1863.	28
Sleaford - - - -	15 October 1862.	4	8	15 October	Edmund Clements	59	11 Nov.	59
Solihull - - - -	19 Nov. 1862.	3	6	26 Nov. 1862.	George Joseph Harding.	12	2 March 1863.	12
Southam - - - -	22 Sept. 1862,	3	5	1 December 1862.	Charles John Welchman.	26	– Dec. 1862.	26
South Molton - - -	20 Sept. 1862.	4	8	27 Sept. 1862.	James Edward Jackson Riccard.	30	2 February 1863.	28
South Shields - - -	4 Sept. 1862.	2	4	7 October 1862.	Thomas Salmon -	6	2 Dec. 1862.	6
South Stoneham - -	4 Nov. 1862.	4	8	18 Nov. 1862.	Alexander Frederick Patterson.	9	9 February 1863.	9
Southwell - - -	23 Sept. 1862.	3	6	7 October 1862.	John Kirkland -	61	26 Dec. 1862.	The whol
Spalding - - - -	22 Sept. 1862.	4	8	2 Sept. 1862.	Ashley Maples	10	20 Dec. 1862.	10
Spilsby - - - -	4 Sept. 1862.	4	8	10 October 1862.	George Walker	66	5 Dec. 1862.	66
Stafford - - - -	25 October 1862.	4	8	30 October	Nathan Smith -	26	19 Dec. 1862.	26

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee: and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
41	7	none	none	- - - - -	*See* Appendix - - -	29 April 1863.
12	11	54 approved: none as yet returned.	none	- - - - -	In not more than half a dozen instances have the valuation lists first sent in by the overseers been accepted; but the committee have endeavoured to persuade the overseers to amend their lists in accordance with the wishes of the committee, and they entertain strong hopes that the five parishes whose lists are now outstanding will return them in such a state as to meet the approval of the committee without incurring the annoyance and expense of a valuation.	30 April 1863.
8	none	none	none	Just finished hearing appeals.	- - - - - - -	22 April 1863.
6	1	none	none	The greater part of the valuation lists have been approved by the committee, subject to objections being made to them within the prescribed time. Other lists having been revised at the suggestion of the committee, are now in a fair way of completion, and the committee anticipate that all the list will be finally approved by the end of June next.	A new assessment of all the parishes in the county of Warwick having been recently made for county-rate purposes, and the committee believing such assessment to be fair, determined to adopt the same as the basis of the assessments under the Union Assessment Committee Act, and although they have had to return many lists to the overseers to be increased to an amount corresponding with the county rate, they have had but little difficulty in obtaining such increase.	27 April 1863.
22	2	6	None ordered by the committee; one parish has applied to the Board of Guardians under the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96.	The committee wait for the result of the several lists which have been passed by them for re-deposit, and for any objections that may be made thereto respectively, and also for two lists which have not as yet been transmitted to them.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
1	2	5	For Whitburn parish alone, and that only with respect to a colliery.	- - - - -	- - - - - - -	25 April 1863.
- none -	9	none	none	A meeting of the committee will be held on the 2nd June 1863, at which it is proposed to complete the revision of all the lists, which then will be returned to the parishes for re-deposit.	- - - - - -	13 May 1863.
58	30	The whole	The committee have recommended one valuation for the Parish of Clipston.	- - - - -	- - - - - -	25 April 1863.
- none -	10	none	One for the parish of Spalding.	Waiting for the first day for hearing objections, which is fixed for Thursday the 30th April 1863.	The guardians think that provision ought to be immediately made for enabling them to remunerate the parish officers and others for their labour in making out the valuation lists, &c.	22 April 1863.
64	64	59	The committee have directed what amount they considered the parish should be put up to, and the several parishes adopted the suggestion, or sufficiently so as to save the expense of a regular surveyor to value.	The committee appointed for the present year meet for the first time on the 27th instant.	The committee have had a great amount of labour in carrying out the Act, and doing their best to obtain a general valuation of the union upon a fair and proper basis. The results of such labours will not be seen until next year.	18 April 1863.
26	8	none	none	The valuation lists are in the clerk's office; the last came in this morning. The committee have fixed May 25th for hearing appeals.	The overseers have made and are making their rate from the old valuation for the next collection; and by the month of October, when the next rates are made, the new valuations will be completed.	29 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number o Valuation Li sent in by the Overs up to the D of the Guardia Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Staines - - - -	9 Dec. 1862.	4	8	9 Dec. 1862.	R. H. Horne -	13	17 March 1863.	9
Stamford - - - -	24 Sept. 1862.	4	8	24 Sept. 1862.	Jeremiah Clapton -	37	– Dec. 1862	37
Stepney - - - -	23 Oct. 1862.	1	8	29 Oct. 1862.	William Henry Swepstone.	4	4 Feb. 1863.	4
Steyning - - - -	17 Sept. 1862.	3	6	8 Oct. 1862.	John Tribe - -	23	– January 1863.	23
Stockbridge - - -	13 Nov. 1862.	3	6	13 Nov. 1862.	Henry Lintott Footner.	18	6 January 1863.	16
Stockport - - -	13 Oct. 1862.	4	8	27 Oct. 1862.	Henry Coppock -	17	16 March 862.	Eleven d livered the gu dians, and elev transmitted to t AssessmentComm tee, after depo by the overseers.
Stockton - - - -	5 Nov. 1862.	4	8	12 Nov. 1862.	William Best -	30	14 January 1862.	20
Stokesley - - -	1 Nov. 1862.	4	8	8 Nov. 1862.	John Page Sowerby	29	13 Dec. 1862.	all
Stone - - - -	4 Nov. 1862.	3	6	11 Nov. 1862.	W. T. Middleton -	10	12 Dec. 1862.	10

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none	1	none	none	Revising the lists		29 April 1863.
11	13 appeals, but no list objected to by other parishes.	37	none	3d March 1863. There being no further appeals, the committee reported to the guardians that they had ascertained the rateable value of each parish, and returned such value in a schedule.	The county rate amounted to 94,233 *l.*; rateable value under Assessment Act, 109,845 *l.* On this latter sum the contribution to the common fund for the half year ending 25th March 1863 has been calculated pursuant to section 30 of the said Act.	15 April 1863.
none	3	none	none	It is now under consideration whether a re-valuation of the whole of the parishes in the union ought to be made or not.	It is stated that only one of the parishes in this union has had the machinery therein rated, and in order that this statement may be tested, a return has been ordered from the overseers of all the parishes in the union as to the places wherein machinery is erected or used. Two of these returns have come in and the others are expected daily.	22 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	Every valuation list has been revised, subject to a few corrections, and the clerk is directed to calculate the rateable value of each assessment in every parish, according to a scale of deductions agreed upon, and when completed he is to make a copy of each.		28 April 1863.
16	6	16	none			30 April 1863.
none	2	none	none	The whole of the lists are in progress towards final approval.		21 April 1863.
none	none	none	none		Many of the valuation lists sent in by the overseers were so objectionable that the committee determined to issue special instructions for their guidance in preparing the lists, and accordingly on the 6th of March last certain resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the overseers for such purpose, with an intimation that further notice would be given when the lists would be required to be sent in; the committee considering that inasmuch as the half year had nearly terminated, and that there was no possible chance of examining and passing all the lists before the close of the half year, that it would be desirable to postpone the matter till after the audit of the half year's accounts.	27 April 1863.
none	none	all	none	Dormant		14 April 1863.
10	—	—	none	Lists returned to overseers for amendments.	Some of the overseers having omitted to publish the requisite notice of deposit, the committee have gone through and examined the lists, made suggestions and corrections for the overseers, and returned the lists for amendments and deposit.	24 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Lists sent in by the Overseers up to the Date of the Guardians' Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Stourbridge - - -	24 October 1862.	3	6	31 October 1862.	George Holloway -	17	24 Jan. 1863.	17
Stow - - - -	23 October 1862.	4	8	7 Nov. 1862.	Edward P. Archer	34	24 Dec. 1862.	34
Stow-on-the-Wold - -	27 Nov. 1862.	4	8	6 Dec. 1862.	Richard G. Francis	28	1 January 1863.	28
Strand - - - -	18 Nov. 1862.	1	11	1 Dec. 1862.	James Kilner -	6	20 April 1863.	5
Stratford-on-Avon - -	10 October 1863.	3	6	24 October 1863.	Robert H. Hobbes -	36	1 Dec. 1863.	36
Stratton - - - -	No committee appointed.							
Stroud - - - -	17 October 1862.	4	8	24 October 1862.	Alfred John Driver	16	13 March 1863.	16
Sturminster - - -	29 Octob 1862.	4	8	6 Nov. 1862.	Samuel Walter Long	20	24 Feb. 1863.	16
Sudbury - - - -	9 October 1862.	4	8	3 Nov. 1862.	Edmund Stedman -	44	8 Dec. 1862.	41
Sunderland - - - -	27 August 1862.	4	8	5 Sept. 1862.	Nicholas C. Reed -	11	27 Nov. 1862.	One from each township, with the exception of the township of Bishopwearmouth, from which a second list was received on the 30th June 1863
Swaffham - - -	8 Sept. 1862.	4	8	15 Sept. 1862.	Robert Sewell -	33	1 Dec. 1863.	33
Swansea - - - -	4 Sept. 1862.	4	8	11 Sept. 1862.	G. B. Haynes -	9	November 1862.	6

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none; but the committee have called upon the overseers to furnish them with the actual rentals of the property as far as they can ascertain.	none	none	none	The revision of the lists as delivered by the overseers.	The lists delivered by the overseers being a transcript of the rate books only, were not objected to on deposit by them. Since their delivery to the committee, a uniform scale of deductions has been adopted in the several unions in the county of Worcester, and the committee intend to revise the lists, making deductions upon a uniform scale.	24 April 1863.
none	—	none	1	Nothing settled	The committee have held 22 meetings.	30 April 1863.
27	1	27	One new valuation for the parish of Evenlode has been ordered with the sanction of the guardians.	Except as to Evenlode, the work of the committee is completed.		17 April 1863.
—	—	—	—	A new committee was appointed on Tuesday the 21st of April. The clerk has been instructed to institute a comparison of the valuation lists with a view to ascertain the effect upon the contributions to the common fund of the union.	The committee have been obliged to extend the time for the delivery of the valuation lists. They have been so recently delivered, that opportunity has not yet been afforded for their examination.	30 April 1863.
36	29	30	none	Six parishes adjourned		20 April 1863.
none	9	none	none	The lists are under revision by the committee.		10 April 1863.
—	—	none	none	The committee are engaged in revising the valuation lists, and have gone through 16 parishes, but have not signed any as they wish to have all the lists before them to see how the several parishes average with each other.		28 April 1863.
—	—	none	None by the committee.	41 conditionally approved.	All the lists will have to undergo a final correction by the committee.	30 April 1863.
—	6	—	The committee have ordered re-valuations of the entire townships of Fulwell and Southwick, and of portions of the townships of Bishop Wearmouth Panns, and Ryhope.	The committee have partially examined 10 out of the 11 valuation lists received, and propose to examine the last list (Bishop Wearmouth) at their next meeting on the 10th instant.		8 July 1863.
33	25	33	none	The committee is appointed for the current year, and their first meeting is fixed for the 4th day of May 1863.		21 April 1863.
none	—	none	none	Sub-committees were appointed who have gone through the whole union. They are now waiting for the report of the valuer appointed to value all works, wharves, railways, manufactories, &c.; when this is received, the lists will be deposited by the committee.	Several parishes in this union are being valued by a valuer appointed by the county rate assessment committee. The union assessment committee will, in respect of those parishes from which valuation lists have not been received, be furnished with a copy of the valuation made by this valuer.	16 April 1863.

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		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Tadcaster - - - -	6 October 1862.	3	6	27 October 1862.	John Addinell Bromet.	16	28 Nov. 1862.	16
Tamworth - - -	22 Nov. 1862.	3	6	29 Nov. 1862.	John Shaw - -	25	20 January 1863.	25
Taunton - - - -	20 Sept. 1862.	4	8	27 Sept. 1862.	John Chorley -	38	22 Nov. 1862.	36
Tavistock - - -	21 October 1862.	4	8	4 Nov. 1862.	Robert Luxton -	25	28 Feb. 1863.	25
Teesdale - - -	3 Sept. 1862.	4	8	6 May 1863.	Richard Barnes - (Since dead.)	44	29 April 1863.	38
Tenbury - - - -	18 Nov. 1862.	4	8	18 Nov. 1862.	Francis Wheatley Preston.	19	2 February 1863.	19
Tendring - - - -	27 August 1862.	4	8	27 Aug. 1862.	David Mustard -	32	17 Nov. 1862.	32
Tenterden - - -	19 Sept. 1862.	3	6	3 October 1862.	William Glover Mace.	11	19 March 1863.	9
Tetbury - - - -	12 Nov. 1862.	3	6	26 Nov. 1862.	George Lloyd -	13	13 Feb. 1863.	12
Tewkesbury - - -	22 October 1862.	4	8	29 October 1862.	Samuel Ricketts, to the 4th March last; Seth Martin Ricketts from that time to the 15th April; and George Badham to the present time.	22	12 Feb. 1863.	22
Thakeham - - -	6 Nov. 1862.	3	6	20 Nov. 1862.	Arthur Mant -	15	17 January 1863.	15

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- none -	none	none	A valuation has been ordered of the township of Oxton.	Seven of the townships have applied for new valuations under the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96. The township of Oxton is ordered to be valued, and the lists from the other townships are under consideration.	The committee, with the sanction of the guardians, ordered a valuation of the entire union, but the Poor Law Board did not think it authorised by the Act of Parliament, and referred the guardians to the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 96. Seven of the townships, as before stated, have already applied for new valuations under this Act.	21 April 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	The committee are proceeding with the various valuation lists.	Until a compulsory scale of deductions of some competent authority, the proceedings of the different unions will not be uniform one with the other. The committee find much difficulty in revising the assessments in consequence of the absence of proper maps.	30 April 1863.
7	20	*See* general observations.	For two parishes.	None of the lists are finally approved; there are 12 provisionally approved. It is intended at present finally to approve of none until all are completed.	The committee revise the lists, test them with the county rate and income tax returns, and, on their approval, after notice, hear objections, if any.	30 April 1863.
- none -	14	none	- none -	The committee were delayed from various causes, and as yet nothing has been done to the lists, but now that a new committee has been appointed, the matter will be proceeded with as speedily as possible.	The late committee, finding that they could not complete all the lists before Lady-day, thought it better not to commence the revision, inasmuch as a new committee would have to be appointed, and it was considered desirable that the same committee should settle all the lists, so that one uniform plan might be adopted with regard to the whole of the parishes in the union.	13 May 1863.
- -	-	-	- - -	About 38 townships have been partially examined and assessment lists revised.	- - - - -	6 Nov. 1863.
- none -	4	none	- none -	The committee are now in course of revising the valuation lists.	- - - - -	27 April 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	The committee have revised the whole of the valuation lists, in all of which alterations, and, in most cases, additions have been made, and the lists are ready, and will be forthwith returned to the parish officers for re-deposit.	- - - - -	29 April 1863.
- -	6	-	- none -	Awaiting delivery of remainder of lists.	- - - - -	30 April 1863.
1	none	11	- none -	- - - -	All the lists, except two, have been approved, and returned to the overseers to be acted on. One list returned to the overseers for correction has not been returned to the committee, and one list has not yet been sent to the committee.	29 April 1863.
15	15	20	- none -	The lists of all the parishes, with the exception of two, have been approved and passed.	The committee, at their next meeting, will appoint days for the hearing appeals.	30 April 1863.
10	9	8	Two parishes, and properties in two other parishes.	One list not revised. Two other lists, with alterations, about to be returned to the parishes, and waiting for valuations in the other parishes.	- - - - -	16 April 1863.

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		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Thame - - - -	20 Nov. 1862.	4	8	27 Nov. 1862.	Richard Holloway	36	3 Feb. 1863.	35
Thanet, Isle of - - -	4 Sept. 1862.	4	8	11 Sept. 1862.	Edward Wootton -	11	12 Dec. 1862.	11
Thetford - - - -	26 Sept. 1862.	4	8	10 Oct. 1862.	E. N. Cole - -	36	24 Oct.	36
Thingoe - - - -	30 Oct. 1862.	4	8	30 Oct. 1862.	James Sparke -	47	14 Nov.	47
Thirsk - - - -	10 Oct. 1862.	4	8	1 Nov. 1862.	Charles M'Cartney Swarbreck.	42	22 Dec. 1862.	42
Thomas, St. - - -	19 Sept. 1862.	4	8	3 Oct. 1862.	Joseph Green Bedwell.	50	27 Nov. 1862.	46
Thornbury - - -	7 Nov. 1862.	3	6	25 Nov. 1862.	Richard Scarlett -	21	Feb. 1863.	21
Thorne - - - -	27 August 1862.	3	6	10 Sept. 1862.	William Lister -	13	14 January 1863.	12
Thrapston - - -	4 Nov. 1862.	4	8	9 Nov. 1862.	John Archbould -	26	19 Feb. 1863.	26

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none	12	none	none	- - - -	The committee have considered 31 of the valuation lists sent in, and heard objections to eight of those lists; but all the lists being informal, the committee have resolved to consider the remaining lists, and hear the objections to them, and afterwards to send all the lists back to the several parishes with the views of the committee thereon, and with directions to the overseers to have the lists corrected and completed, and again deposited in their several parishes, and returned to the committee for examination and approval.	23 April 1863.
none	none	none	1 St. John, Margate.	About to order three new valuations, having obtained the guardians' consent to such a course—namely, Minster, St. Nicholas, and Birchington.	On completion of the before-named valuations the committee intend to assimilate the valuation lists of the other parishes in the union to them, before signing any such lists.	20 April 1863.
36	31	36	36	New valuation lists, under sec. 26, to be delivered by the overseers of each parish.	The old lists were found so unsatisfactory, that the committee determined to order new valuation lists for each parish to be made by the overseers under section 26.	17 July 1863.
47	46	47	none	The lists have been all approved and signed by three of the committee, and copied, and are about to be returned to the parishes, that the notices may be given to the rate-payers if they have any ground of appeal.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
42	10	none	none	The committee of last year have been re-appointed, and they are at present engaged in considering the objections made, previous to their final approval of the lists.	In consequence of the great delay caused by the overseers, and their incomplete preparation of the valuation lists, the committee found it impossible to have the lists completed by the 21st March last.	20 April 1863.
- - -	10	- -	3 For the parishes of Rockbean, Whitstone, & Whimple.	The revision of the valuation lists for 35 parishes nearly completed.	- - - - - -	18 April 1863.
none	1	none	none	The committee are awaiting reports from the persons who valued the several parishes for the purposes of the poor-rate, and whose valuations have been acted upon to the present time.	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.
1	1	10	Only one new valuation has been ordered by the committee, viz., for the parish of Hatfield.	In addition to the new valuation for Hatfield, the lists for Belton and Thorne are not yet completed.	The list for Thorne is strongly objected to, and it is not unlikely that a new valuation will have to be ordered. Generally, however, the lists of other parishes have been readily acquiesced in.	23 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee have examined all the lists, which will be returned to the parishes in a few days, and they will hear objections after the usual notice has been given.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.

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		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Ticehurst - - - -	6 Nov. 1862.	4	8	20 Nov. 1862.	Robert Tourney -	8	19 Feb. 1863.	8
Tisbury - - - -	13 Nov. 1862.	4	8	27 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Beveridge Chitty.	20	5 Feb. 1863.	20
Tiverton - - - -	28 Oct. 1862.	4	8	4 Nov. 1862.	On the 14th April 1863 Mr. James Wood, the then clerk, died; on the 23d June Mr. Thos. Clarke, the present clerk, was appointed.	27	27 Jan. 1863.	- none
Todmorden - - -	29 Oct. 1862.	3	6	12 Nov. 1862.	James Stansfield -	6	10 April 1863.	6
Tonbridge - - -	21 Nov. 1862.	3	6	5 Dec. 1862.	W. H. Wall -	10	- none -	- none
Torrington - - -	25 Oct. 1862.	4	8	1 Nov. 1862.	W. F. Glubb. -	23	24 Jan. 1863.	23
Totnes - - - -	13 Sept. 1862.	4	8	27 Sept. 1862.	William Fabyan Windeatt.	28	13 Jan. 1863.	28
Towcester - - -	11 Nov. 1862.	3	6	18 Nov. 1862.	J. H. Sheppard -	23	23 Feb. 1863.	- all

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- none -	6	none	- none -	The committee have not yet held a meeting to hear objections to valuation lists, but have given notice of one to be held on 20th May next. They have, however, had eleven meetings, at which they have examined and made various corrections and alterations in the valuation lists of the eight parishes of the union, in order that the rating in the several parishes of the union should be in accordance with the statute of 25 & 26 Vic. c. 103.	- - - - - - -	30 April 1863.
20	- all -	none	- none -	All the lists have been examined, corrected, and altered by the committee, and are now returned to the overseers, to be re-deposited for inspection.	- - - - - - -	30 April 1863.
14 valuation lists have been returned, and new ones ordered to be made.	To the 1st April 1863 three valuation lists objected to.	none -	- none -	The valuation lists are now nearly all agreed to by the committee. Some are still objected to, and have therefore to be considered, as well as the mode of rating the tithe rentcharge in each parish.	It will have been seen that on the 14th April 1863 the late clerk died, in consequence of which some confusion has arisen.	15 Jan. 1864.
- none -	- all -	none	- none -	The committee have fixed days for hearing objections by ratepayers.	I think the valuation lists have been almost a useless labour, and especially the making of duplicates for the Board of Guardians, as one copy might have been made use of both by the guardians and the assessment committee. The object of the statute is excellent, but I think it would have been more effectually and satisfactorily carried out if it had required a deputation of one or two guardians from each union in a county to meet and decide on the deductions in respect of the different classes of property; and, again, each county might have been requested to send a deputation to attend a meeting of representatives from other counties for the same object.	7 July 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	The committee are waiting the receipt of the valuation lists from the overseers.	- - - - - - -	25 April 1863.
- all -	10	none	- none -	In doubt as to proceeding with respect to section 14 of the Act.	As the valuation lists are not complete, the committee are uncertain whether to finish the valuation lists or to commence *de novo*, in accordance with sec. 14 of the Act, or whether that section begins to take effect in April 1864.	25 April 1863.
- none -	17	none	- none -	Revising lists and hearing objections.	The committee delayed their proceedings for the result of a meeting of delegates from the different unions in the county; also by having to return most of the lists, to be signed by a majority of the overseers.	25 April 1863.
- all -	all -	none	- none -	The committee have gone through the whole of the parishes, but have thought it best not to pass any one at present.	The committee meet on 8th May next to pass the lists, taking four or five parishes per day alphabetically.	30 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Lis sent in by the Overse up to the Da of the Guardia Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Tregaron - - -	28 April 1863.	3	9	To meet on 12 May 1863.	John Lewis - -	22	Not yet received.	none
Truro - - - - -	1 Oct. 1862.	4	8	5 Oct. 1862.	Richard Michell Hodge.	24	5 Jan. 1863.	23
Tynemouth - - -	9 Oct. 1862.	4	8	23 Oct. 1862.	Samuel James Tibbs	24	1 Dec. 1862.	24
Uckfield - - -	8 Sept. 1862.	4	8	15 Sept. 1862.	H. Jones - -	11	28 Nov. 1862.	- all
Ulverstone - - -	4 Sept. 1862.	4	8	29 Sept. 1862.	John S. Sykes -	28	4 Dec. 1862.	28
Uppingham - - -	25 Sept. 1862.	3	6	9 Oct. 1862.	Wm. Sheild -	35	19 Jan. 1863.	35
Upton-upon-Severn - -	14 Aug. 1862.	4	8	20 Jan. 1863.	Thomas Willis Walker.	22	25 Sept. 1862.	22
Uttoxeter - - -	5 Nov. 1862.	4	8	19 Nov. 1862.	Charles Wood -	21	27 Jan. 1863.	21
Uxbridge - - -	31 Oct. 1862.	4	8	7 Nov. 1862.	Charles Woodbridge	10	5 Dec. 1862.	10
Wakefield - - -	12 Nov. 1862.	4	8	19 Nov. 1862.	William Stewart -	21	2 Feb. 1863.	- all

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What New Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
- none -	none	none	- none -	- - - - - -	The committee having been appointed only at the fortnightly meeting on Tuesday the 28th of April 1863, nothing has yet been done.	28 April 1863.
17	15	3	Only three tenements in St. Erme have been ordered to be valued.	Considering the revision of the lists.	- - - - - - -	28 April 1863.
18	6	1	Collieries, railways, wayleaves, docks, gas and water works, manufactories, mills, in 12 parishes.	The house property and land in all the parishes examined and adjusted; collieries &c., waiting report of valuers.	The great number of collieries, together with railways and wayleaves to places of shipment, cover a large portion of the union like a network, and render the adjustment of the ratings very difficult; and much opposition is offered, which can only be settled by valuations. The committee devotes large time to its duties.	13 April 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	The lists have required most extensive alterations. They have all now been examined by the committee, and have been corrected, and will form the basis for the new valuation. Lists to be delivered to the succeeding committee.	- - - - - - -	21 April 1863.
28	There have been objections to 19 out of the 28 lists of the union, but no list has been objected to as a whole.	16	No valuation has been ordered for any parish or township of the union, but in 12 parishes and townships the committee, with the sanction of the Board of Guardians, have ordered valuations of railways, ironworks, powderworks, and works at a copper-ore mine.	The Committee have completed their valuations except as regards the valuations of property referred to in the previous column.	*See* Appendix - - -	23 April 1863.
- none -	35	none	3 Betton, Liddington, Great Easton.	The clerk is making the alterations required by the committee in all the lists.	In a month's time it is expected that the alterations and corrections ordered by the committee will be completed, and that the lists will be returned to the several parishes.	7 July 1863.
8		none	1 The parish of Ripple.	The assessments are complete with the exception of the tithe rentcharges on the several parishes.	- - - - - - -	23 April 1863.
15	none	6	- none -	The whole of the assessments have been carefully examined and, where necessary, revised, and the first meeting for hearing appeals is fixed for the 4th of May next.	- - - - - - -	22 April 1863.
- none -	1	none	- none -	Progressing towards the completion of the valuation lists.	- - - - - - -	7 July 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	The valuation list of the township of Wakefield (which comprises nearly two-thirds of the whole union) is ready to be re-deposited, and only awaits the order to that effect of the new committee.	- - - - - - -	29 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Li sent in by the Overse up to the D of the Guardia Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Wallingford - - -	4th Nov. 1862.	3	9	11 Nov. 1862.	John Carthew -	29	7 Dec. 1862.	26
Walsall - - - -	3 October 1862.	4	8	17 October 1862.	Henry Duignan -	8	21 Nov. 1862.	8
Walsingham - - -	8 October 1862.	4	8	22 October 1862.	John Wright - -	52	14 Jan. 1863.	52
Wandsworth and Clapham	2 October 1862.	4	8	31 October 1862.	G. F. Merriman -	6	- none -	- none
Wangford - - -	10 Sept. 1862.	2	7	17 Sept. 1862.	Frederic Shelly Rix	27	10 Dec. 1862.	27
Wantage - - - -	7 October 1862.	4	8	11 Nov. 1862.	Edward Ormond -	34	1 Dec. 1862.	32
Ware - - - -	4 Nov. 1862.	4	8	11 Nov. 1862.	George Gisby -	15	20 January 1863.	12
Wareham and Purbeck -	11 Nov. 1862.	4	8	2 Dec. 1862.	Freeland Filliter -	27	29 Dec. 1862.	Except t valuatio list for t out-parish Holy Trin all have be sent in.
Warminster - - -	29 Sept. 1862.	4	8	13 October 1862.	James Merrick -	21	2 February 1863.	21

mber of Lists returned the Parishes, with terations and Corrections the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What New Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
l the lists at esent examed by the committee have been tered, but none et returned	2	none	none	23 lists have been examined by the committee.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
8	none	none	none	The valuation lists of the several parishes in the union will be again under notice of the committee on Tuesday next, the 21st instant.	- - - - - -	17 April 1863.
52	—	none	none	In consequence of suggestions made by the central committee of magistrates at Norwich, all the lists were obtained back from the parishes and revised again by the union committee.	Copies of the amended lists have been made, and the original amended lists will be forwarded to the overseers within a few days. The 12th June next has been fixed for hearing objections.	30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	Awaiting lists	The committee held nine meetings prior to the 25th of March. The committee had interviews with the overseers in order to induce uniformity of action, and granted three applications for extension of time. Some lists had been shown, but not received, from incompleteness or error in principle.	16 April 1863.
24	23	24	none	Lists finally approved for 24 rural parishes. The valuation lists of the three town parishes of Beccles, Bungay St. Mary, and Bungay Holy Trinity, not yet received by the committee.	- - - - - -	22 April 1863.
21	none	none	For 10 parishes, viz. East Challon, Childrey, Deuchworth Grove, West Hanney, West Hendred, Letcomb Bassett, Sparsholt, Wantage, East Ilsley.	The committee are waiting for the delivery of the new valuations to finally approve of all the lists.	Lists were not sent in by the overseers of Harwell and East Hendred. New valuations for these parishes are being made by order of the Poor Law Board. The overseers of Goosey have, since the return of their list to them by the committee, applied to the Poor Law Board for, and obtained, an order for a new valuation.	30 April 1863.
none	5	none	2, for the parishes of Ware and Thundridge.	The committee are proceeding with the examination of the valuation lists and meet frequently, but they find many difficulties to contend with; consequently their progress is slow.	- - - - - -	14 April 1863.
13	3 to be heard on the 28th of April 1863.	None have been finally passed (*i.e.* signed); several have been considered correct, and will be signed.	none	The proceedings are going on as well as can be expected. The next meeting takes place on the 21st April instant, to consider the remaining lists.	The committee are using their best endeavours to have a fair and satisfactory assessment. They examine every list; and where, from the suggestions of the members of the committee, or otherwise, alterations are wanted, they return the list for that purpose to the overseers, whether notice of appeal has been given or not, calling the attention of the overseers to the subject.	April 1863.
13	16	none	none	The whole of the valuation lists generally under consideration.	The committee hope shortly to approve of the whole of the lists.	27 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Numb Valuatio sent by the O up to th of the Gua Repo
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Warrington - - -	5 Nov. 1862.	3	6	8 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Geddes -	16	5 February 1863.	16
Warwick - - - -	20 Sept. 1862.	4	8	27 Sept. 1862.	Henry Carsett Passman.	35	15 Nov. 1862.	35
Watford - - - -	8 October 1862.	4	8	13 October 1862.	Richard Pugh -	6	January 1863.	- all
Wayland - - - -	25 August 1862.	4	8	15 Sept. 1862.	Elma Cubitt- -	25	6 October 1862.	25
Weardale - - -	7 Nov. 1862.	4	8	7 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Holden Bates.	4	All received during January 1863.	4
Wellingborough - -	8 October 1862.	4	8	22 October 1862.	Matthew Reid Sharman.	27	31 Jan. 1863.	27
Wellington - - -	4 Sept. 1862.	4	8	13 Nov. 1862.	George Marcy -	11	8 January 1863.	6
Wellington - - -	18 Sept. 1862.	4	8	18 Sept. 1862.	Robert Arundel Were.	24	4 Dec. 1862.	24
Wells - - - -	29 October 1862.	4	8	7 Nov. 1862.	Henry Badcock -	19	17 Feb. 1863.	15
Welwyn - - - -	23 October 1862.	3	3	6 Nov. 1862.	Alfred Hitchcock -	4	26 Feb. 1863.	one for parish

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none	none	none	none	All the assessment lists are to be sent back with alterations to the overseers next week.		25 April 1863.
none	6	none	none	The committee have revised the whole of the valuation lists but three—viz., St. Mary, Warwick, Leamington Priors, and Shrewby; they have not at present returned any of the revised lists, as they thought it best to complete the revision of the whole union before doing so. The valuation lists for every parish have been materially altered by the Committee, so that they will all require returning to the respective parishes, under the 21st section of the Act. The committee objected to six valuation lists delivered by the overseers; they however extended the time to prepare amended lists, which have since been completed.		20 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	Two lists gone through, altered, and nearly completed.	The committe had 16 meetings before going out of office.	29 April 1863.
25	17	25	none	Complete		20 April 1863.
none	none	none as yet.	Three partial valuations for the parishes of Stanhope, Wolsingham, and Edmondbyers.	Valuations (contracted to be completed before 30th June 1863) in progress.		24 April 1863.
none	3	none	none	The committee have been through 20 of the lists, and are proceeding with the remainder.		25 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	All proceedings of the committee were suspended until after the election of the committee for the year ending April 1864, who were to decide upon the scale of deductions to be adopted in this union, and which was done by them at their meeting held this day.		30 April 1863.
7	13	22	none			14 August 1863.
4	4	3	4	Still proceeding weekly		15 May 1863.
none	1	4	none	The valuation lists are completed, approved of, and signed by the committee 23 April 1863.		23 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation L sent in by the Over up to the D of the Guardia Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Wem - - - -	30 October 1862.	4	8	13 Nov. 1862.	William Owen -	11	5 Feb. 1863.	11
Weobley - - - -	3 Nov. 1862.	4	8	17 Nov.	Robert Rickards -	26	26 Jan. 1863.	26
Westbourne - - -	31 October 1862.	3	6	14 Nov. 1862.	James Stening -	12	6 March 1863.	Twelve co have sent in t guardia and e valuatio lists to committ
West Bromwich - -	6 October 1862.	4	8	13 Oct. 1862.	Charles Stringer -	6	12 January 1863.	6
Westbury-on-Severn -	8 October 1862.	3	6	8 Oct. 1862.	M. F. Carter -	14	22 Dec. 1862.	14
Westbury and Whorwellsdown.	9 Sept. 1862.	4	8	4 Nov. 1862.	Henry Pinniger -	10	March 1863.	7
West Derby - - -	22 October 1862.	4	8	29 Oct. 1862.	William Cleaver -	22	30 Dec. 1862.	22
West Firle - - -	3 Nov. 1862.	3	6	3 Nov. 1862.	Edward Hillman -	8	3 February 1863.	7

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- - -	–	–	- - -	- - - - - -	*See* Appendix - - -	16 April 1863.
- none -	none	none	- none -	The committee decided upon examining and correcting all the valuation lists, and then revising them, before they returned them to the parishes. Three lists yet remain to be examined, for which purpose early days are fixed.	- - - - - - -	28 April 1863.
- none -	2	none	- none -	The present state of the proceedings is shown in the preceding columns. The committee for the present year will hold their first meeting on the 8th proximo.	- - - - - - -	30 April 1863.
- none -	–	–	- none -	- - - - - -	Several meetings of the committee have taken place and inquiries have been made from the surrounding unions, with the view of adopting a uniform system of rating mills, forges, mines, ironworks, manufactories, &c., and a meeting of some of the committee is contemplated for this purpose.	27 April 1863.
14	14	14	- none -	The committee concluded all the business on the 15th April 1863.	The committee carefully revised every valuation list, and the expense of a paid valuer has been saved in every parish.	16 April 1863.
- - -	–	none as yet.	- none -	There are three of the parishes whose valuation lists are not yet sent in; they are nearly ready; as soon as received, the committee will proceed to examine the whole.	- - - - - - -	11 July 1863.
9	2	11	- none -	Lists approved, 11; lists in course of revision, 8; lists not yet examined, 3.	- - - - - - -	28 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	- - - - - -	In consequence of four parishes in the West Firle Union having been valued by Mr. W. Barber, jun, just prior to the passing of the Assessment Act, 1862, and it being found impracticable to carry out the objects of that Act with fairness without having the remaining parishes valued, the latter are now being done by Mr. Barber; and so soon as such valuations are completed, the committee will discharge the duties required of them.	18 Sept. 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committ		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Li sent in by the Overse up to the Da of the Guardian Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
West Ham - - -	25 Sept. 1862.	4	8	2 October 1862.	R. G. A. Hilleary -	7	4 Dec. 1862.	Two copie only one li complete.
Westhampnett - - -	26 October 1862.	4	8	3 Nov. 1862.	R. G. Raper -	38	A number of the lists arrived together before the 6th April, 1863.	35
West Ward - - -	1 October 1862.	4	8	8 October 1862.	Frederick Weymss	22	10 Dec. 1862.	22
Wetherby - - -	30 October 1862.	3	6	6 Nov. 1862.	James Coates, jun.	19	14 Jan. 1863.	19
Weymouth - - -	7 October 1862.	4	8	21 October 1862.	Richard Hare -	18	9 Jan. 1863.	17
Wharfedale - - -	5 Sept. 1862.	4	8	14 Nov. 1862.	Christopher John Newstead.	18	5 Dec. 1862	18
Wheatenhurst - - -	24 October 1862.	3	6	24 October 1862.	George Spire -	14	5 Jan. 1863.	14
Whitby - - - -	15 Nov. 1862.	4	8	22 Nov. 1862.	Robert Breckon -	22	18 Feb. 1863.	18
Whitchurch - - -	4 Nov. 1862.	3	6	4 Nov. 1862.	Spencer Clarke -	8	30 Dec. 1862.	8
Whitchurch (Salop) - -	7 Nov. 1862.	4	8	28 Nov. 1862.	R. B. Jones -	25	20 Feb. 1863.	24

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none	all	none	none	No meeting has yet been held by the fresh committee.	The lists were all returned for suggestions of committee to be carried out, and only one list and two copies up to this date have been returned.	11 June 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee are considering all the valuation lists, and correcting them in alphabetical order with the overseers and guardians. They will then return each list to the parish for further remarks before finally settling them. They hope that there will not be any appeal or objection to their proceedings and final adjustment of the lists.	- - - - - - -	April 1863.
22	11	none	none	Nineteen lists have been finally approved, and three lists stand over for further consideration. The approved lists are being copied by the clerk.	- - - - - -	29 April 1863.
none	2	none	none	The committee are examining the valuation lists of the several townships, but none finally finished.	- - - - - -	16 April 1863.
-	1	-	A new valuation of the whole of the rateable hereditaments in the parish of Portland.	The committee intend commencing at once with the examination of the several valuation lists.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
1	1	1	none	Engaged in revising the first lists sent in by the overseers. The lists for four townships still require revision, after which the committee will proceed to redeposit the lists and fix days for hearing objections thereto.	- - - - - -	1 May 1863.
14	none	none	none	Awaiting appeals on the 27th of April, 1863, against the revised lists.	- - - - - -	24 April 1863.
-	-	-	-	Progressing	All the townships in the rural districts have sent in their valuation lists, but are not finally approved of by the committee. The borough districts—viz., Hawsker, Ruswarp, and Whitby—are yet to come in.	6 May 1863.
4	5	5	none	Appeals are still pending against valuation lists of three parishes, which will be heard on the 5th May.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none	2	none	none	Eighteen valuation lists have been examined and corrected by the committee.	- - - - - -	6 May 1863.

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		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Whitechapel - - -	9 Sept. 1862.	–	12	23 Sept. 1862.	George Adams Farr	9	8 Dec. 1862.	9
Whitehaven - - -	11 Sept. 1862.	4	8	25 Sept. 1862.	Christopher Hodgkin.	24	24 Dec. 1862.	24
Wigan - - - -	17 April 1863.	4	8	24 April 1863.	William Ackerley	20	- -	- -
Wigton - - - -	7 Oct. 1862.	3	6	25 Nov. 1862.	Joseph Studholme; afterwards Robert Stamper.	31	Valuation lists for all the parishes were received from the several overseers during Mr. Studholme's clerkship; but the committee having learnt that notice had not been given of their deposit in the several parishes, as required by the Act, and thinking them otherwise insufficient, issued a circular letter of instructions, ordering the overseers of the several parishes to prepare and send in fresh valuation lists; and the committee have enlarged the time for the whole of such lists to be sent in until the 30th June next.	31 lists wer sent into th committee but fresh lists are to sent in, un der the cir cumstance mentioned in the pre ceding co lumn.
Williton - - - -	3 Nov. 1862.	4	8	10 Nov. 1862.	Henry White -	36	February 1863.	33
Wilton - - - -	16 Oct. 1862.	3	6	20 Nov. 1862.	Thomas Thring -	23	7 Jan. 1863.	23
Wimborne and Cranborne	26 Sept. 1862.	4	8	10 Oct. 1832.	George Langer -	25	5 Feb. 1863.	25

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none	none	none	No new valuations have been ordered, but the question of doing so is under consideration by the committee.	*See* Appendix		28 April 1863.
All returned to the overseers for amendment.	none	none	none	The overseers of each parish in the union have been required to return the amended lists on or before the 29th June 1863.		12 April 1863.
					Notices have been sent to the overseers to prepare valuation lists.	2 June 1863.
none	none	none	none	The next meeting of the committee is appointed for the 30th June next, when it is expected the whole of the valuation lists will be received.	The committee have passed a series of resolutions for their guidance in revising the valuation lists, and have sent copies thereof to the overseers to assist them in preparing their lists.	29 April 1863.
14	9	2	2 parishes, viz. Carhampton and Stogumber.	*See* preceding columns	No appeals have yet been heard. Several of the lists have been returned to the overseers for omissions, &c., to be supplied.	30 April 1863.
20	10	20	none	Three lists only remain to be approved of by the committee at their next meeting on 28th May instant.		16 May 1863.
16	4	9 lists approved, but not yet returned to the overseers.	none	Waiting to receive the lists returned for revision.	The committee for the ensuing year were appointed by the guardians at their meeting on Friday last, in accordance with the 2d section of the Act.	29 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Lists sent in by the Overseers up to the Date of the Guardians' Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Wincanton - - -	27 August 1862.	5	7	27 August 1862.	Robert Clarke -	41	26 Nov. 1862.	- all -
Wincheomb - - -	27 Sept. 1862.	4	8	25 October 1862.	Francis Henry Harvey.	29	2 Dec. 1862.	29
Winchester, New - -	27 Sept. 1862.	3	9	4 October 1862.	Edward Williams Faithfull.	34	1 Dec. 1862.	33
Windsor - - - -	28 October 1862.	3	6	25 Nov. 1862.	George Henry Long.	6	13 April 1863.	1
Winslow - - - -	19 Nov. 1862.	5	7	26 Nov. 1862.	David Thomas Willis.	17	14 March 1863.	All except Nash.
Wirral - - - -	17 Sept. 1862.	4	8	24 Sept. 1862.	James Gregory -	47	29 October 1862.	47
Wisbech - - -	25 Sept. 1862.	4	8	9 October 1862.	George Duppa Collins.	22	20 Dec. 1862.	22
Witham - - - -	29 Sept. 1862.	4	8	6 October 1862.	Joseph Howell Blood.	17	14 Nov. 1862.	- all

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all except one	27	All are finally approved, except one (Pitcombe), and will be sent to the overseers for use, as soon as copies are complete, for the use of the Board of Guardians.	Not one. But a map, valuation, and book of reference, under the Parochial Assessment Act, has been ordered for Pitcombe, there being no document in existence there that shows the acreage or value of the parish, and the whole is tithe free.	They have completed their duties, and go out of office this day.	The committee held thirty-two meetings, and examined every holding, comparing the same with the property-tax schedule (A.), to make their first list as fair and uniform as possible. The clerk figured every alteration in every list, and worked out all the deductions, to arrive at the rateable value.	15 April 1863.
29	none	none	none	The committee have fixed the 16th, 19th, and 22d days of May next for hearing appeals.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The committee will shortly return the majority of lists to the overseers. Delay in returning them has arisen from their desire as regards the town parishes to assess the gas and water companies, and in the country parishes the tithe-rentcharges, upon a satisfactory basis.	Up to this date the committee have held 16 meetings averaging 5½ hours; the difficulty they have met with has been in ascertaining the rents of the rateable properties. When the parishes have had an opportunity of examining into the work of the committee, they will be able to report more fully.	22 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	Waiting the return for the other parishes.	- - - - - -	20 April 1863.
none	none	none	none	The lists of most of the parishes have been inspected, and observations made for further inquiries; except Nash, of which hamlet a new valuation has been ordered by the Poor Law Board.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
47	4	34	none	Thirteen lists suspended for want of information respecting railway and canal ratings.	Proceedings adjourned for the consideration of the new committee, which will be elected on the 29th of April.	18 April 1863.
none	14	none	none	The first meeting to hear objections is appointed for the 29th inst.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
all	all but one.	all	none	All the valuation lists have been revised and approved by the committee, and most of them are now in the hands of the overseers, who are making out new rates from them. The remainder will be sent out as soon as the copies are made; probably in the course of a week.	- - - - - -	16 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Lists sent in by the Overseers up to the Date of the Guardians' Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Witney - - - -	9 October 1862.	4	8	23 October 1862.	Nathaniel Graham Ravenor.	42	7 January 1863.	42
Woburn - - - -	10 October 1862.	4	8	17 October 1862.	W. Cole - -	16	28 Nov. 1862.	16
Wokingham - - -	11 Nov. 1862.	3	6	18 Nov. 1862.	W. W. Wheeler -	16	13 January 1863.	14
Wolstanton and Burslem -	30 Sept. 1862.	3	6	21 October 1862.	Joseph Lowndes -	2	–	none
Wolverhampton - -	26 Sept. 1862.	4	8	7 October 1862.	Isaac Fellows -	4	6 January 1863.	4
Woodbridge - - -	11 Sept. 1862.	4	8	2 October 1862.	Benjamin Moulton	50	2 Dec. 1862.	46
Woodstock - - -	28 October 1862.	4	8	28 October 1862.	Richard Berens Bradford Hawkins	32	16 Dec. 1862.	30
Worcester - - -	11 Sept 1862.	4	8	17 Sept. 1862.	A. W. Knott .	14	22 January 1863.	The whole.

Number of Lists returned to the Parishes, with Alterations and Corrections by the Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
40	4	41	1, Bampton -	- - - - -	- - - - - -	17 April 1863.
all -	7	none	One for the parish of Eversholt.	Receiving and determining objections to valuation lists.	- - - - -	11 July 1863.
- -	-	-	- - -	The committee have revised 13 lists, reserving the question of rating the tithe rent-charges for consideration until they have obtained a statement of the deductions claimed by the tithe owners, and which is promised them, and reserving for consideration some few cases respecting which further information is requisite.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	The committee expect the valuation lists from both parishes at their next meeting complete.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
- -	-	-	No new valuations have been ordered: but the committee, with the assistance of the local authorities, is examining and revising each valuation list.	The valuation lists of two of the townships have been examined, and the revision is partly completed. A third township is ready for revision, and the valuation list of the remaining township is now sent in.	The examination generally proves the necessity for a union revision.	8 May 1863.
- -	46	none	- none -	Up to the present time 35 corrected valuation sheets have been deposited in the several parishes, out of which there are about 10 persons objecting, confined to only five or six parishes.	The committee, after two or three meetings, found it utterly impossible to deal with hardly a single parish without the occasional assistance of a public valuer; and from the few objections to those lists already deposited, they have every reason to hope the work may be satisfactorily accomplished by them in the course of the current half-year.	29 April 1863.
22	16	Nine approved, but not yet returned, having to be first copied.	- none -	Incomplete; two lists not sent in; nine lists not at present examined.	- - - - - -	21 April 1863.
- -	-	-	- - -	The lists are about to be revised by the committee.	- - - - - -	14 April 1863.

UNIONS.	Date of the Appointment of the Committee.	Number of Members of the Committee.		Date of the First Meeting of the Committee.	Name of the Clerk of the Committee.	Number of Parishes in the Union.	Date when the First Valuation List was received.	Number of Valuation Lists sent in by the Overseers up to the Date of the Guardians' Report.
		Ex-officio.	Elected.					
Worksop - - -	15 October 1862.	3	6	3 Dec. 1862.	John Whall - -	29	28 Nov. 1862.	25
Wortley - - - -	5 Sept. 1862.	3	6	19 Sept. 1862.	John Dransfield -	4	9 Jan. 1863.	4
Wrexham - - -	31 October 1862.	4	8	6 Nov. 1862.	John Bury - -	44	5 Dec. 1862.	44
Wycombe - - -	8 Sept. 1862.	4	8	22 Sept. 1862.	Thomas John Reynolds.	30	19 Sept. 1862.	25
Yeovil - - - -	5 Sept. 1862.	4	8	26 Sept. 1862.	John Rodber -	36	5 Dec. 1862.	35
York - - - - -	28 August 1862.	4	8	30 Sept. 1862.	Henry Brearey -	83	14 October 1862.	83
North Bierley - - -	4 Sept. 1862.	4	8	18 Sept. 1862.	William Lancaster	16	1 Jan. 1863.	Thirteen out of the 1 townships have sent in valuation lists, and two other the guardians' copies only Pudsey has not sent any.

mber of Lists returned the Parishes, with terations and Corrections he Committee.	Number of Lists objected to.	Number of Lists returned finally approved by the Committee.	What new Valuations have been Ordered by the Committee; and the Number of Parishes for which they have been Ordered.	Present State of the Proceedings of the Committee.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	Date of Report.
1	none	10	19 Woodsetts, Whitwell, Holbeck, Cuckney, Norton, Langwith, Thorpe Salvin, Worksop, Hodsock, Beyth, Carburton, Woodhouse Hall. Welbeck, Harthill, Styrrup, Firbeck, Todwick, Anston, Wallingwells.	Waiting for the new valuations to be returned.	- - - - - -	April 1863.
none -	none	none	- none -	The committee having considered that the whole of the property in the union should be revised and re-valued, the Board of Guardians, in conjunction with the overseers of the several townships, are taking the necessary steps for obtaining the new valuations under 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 93, s. 3.	- - - - - -	30 April 1863.
32	8	44	- none -	The 9th of June next has been fixed for hearing objections to the valuation lists by the committee in conformity with section 18, and notices have been sent to the overseers accordingly.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
13	8	2	No new valuations have been ordered by the committee.	The committee at present are engaged in the examination of the valuation list of the parish of Princes Risborough, and in hearing appeals.	- - - - - -	28 April 1863.
22	13	15	- none -	Objections have to be heard to the valuation lists for 6 parishes, 5 of which are included in the 22 lists referred to in column 9. The greater number of objections have been to the lists as altered by the committee. Ten lists have been received which have not yet been examined.	The Board of Guardians wish to call the attention of the Poor Law Board to the fact that there is a great difference of opinion existing as to the correct principle upon which to ascertain the "gross estimated rental" as required by the 15th section of the Union Assessment Committee Act: and they would suggest that steps should be taken for defining the correct interpretation of the section in question, or they feel assured that the failing to do so will lead to appeals, and be the means of incurring unnecessary expense.	23 April 1863.
5	4	none	- none -	In course of hearing objections to lists.	- - - - - -	19 May 1863.
none -	Four lists have been objected to, and in three out of the four cases a hearing has taken place by the committee.	none	In one township only (at present) has a new survey, with map and valuation, been considered necessary, viz., Allerton.	Of the 13 lists received, seven have been accepted conditionally, but not finally approved, and six have been ordered to be revised by the overseers.	- - - - - -	24 April 1863.

APPENDIX.

SPECIAL REPORTS from some of the UNIONS Referred to in the TABLES Printed above.

Appendix.

Bath Union.

BATH UNION.

AT a meeting of the Union Assessment Committee, held the 19th day of March 1863, the subjoined report was adopted, the following 10 members being present, viz., Major Allen, J.P. (the Chairman), Col. Grant, J.P., and K. R. Murchison, Esq., J.P., also Messrs. Bush, Day, James Green, Shum, Tanner, Titley, and Whitfield.

The Union Assessment Committee appointed by the Board of Guardians on the 27th of August last, to carry into effect the provisions of the 25th and 26th Vic., cap. 103, forthwith endeavoured to take such steps as appeared most advisable for procuring uniform assessments in the several parishes under its jurisdiction, and with a view to complete, at the earliest possible period, the due revision of all the overseers' valuations as the basis of the contributions of the union charges.

Your Committee ascertained that a great diversity subsisted in the mode of assessment deductions of a most arbitrary character being made from the estimated value; and the Committee thereupon called the attention of overseers to the requirements of the Assessment Acts, with regard to the preparation of their lists. These lists were accordingly sent in by many parishes, within three months of the appointment of the Committee, as required by the new Statute; but as the Committee received an intimation that certain chairmen of Assessment Committees of the county were desirous of a conference at Highbridge, on the 17th November, to determine on certain regulations with a view to securing uniformity in the different unions in the county, the chairman and vice-chairman of your Committee having then attended and reported the result of such conference, as also the result of a subsequent meeting which the chairman attended, relative to the mode of rating railways, factories, mills, &c., your Committee adopted the resolutions unanimously agreed to at such county meetings, and thought it advisable to recommend the same for general adoption. Hence the lists referred to were returned for amendment, when your Committee intimated to the overseers, who had prepared their lists in due course, that they would be remunerated for their additional labour as might seem just under the powers of the 37th section of the Act.

The lists of the great majority of the parishes now await the approval of the Committee, some few have been returned for revision, and to be re-deposited for the inspection of the ratepayers in the respective parishes, and your Committee would have deferred the presentation of their report, if there were a reasonable probability of completing their labours before April, in which month, by the 12th section of the Act, the Board is required to present a report of the proceedings of the Committee to the Poor Law Board.

The Committee, in the exercise of the power conferred on them by the 16th section, have again and again extended the time for perfecting these first Valuation Lists, and the Committee trust that in a short time nearly the whole of them will be ready for approval, but with respect to the parish of Woolley, your Committee have to apply under the 20th section for the Board's consent to the employment of a person to survey and value such parish, the expense of which, it is believed, will, under the 39th section, be a parochial charge, the said parish being grossly underrated, and the overseers having in vain been requested to revise their valuation.

Your Committee have endeavoured to see that an uniform and correct valuation has been arrived at in the several parishes of the union, and there is cause for congratulation that such object has been attained, with some few exceptions, without incurring any other professional charges. The Committee were required by the Act to appoint the clerk or assistant clerk of the union as their clerk, with such remuneration for his services as the Poor Law Board shall sanction, and the Committee, in recommending the remuneration, have considered the labour, which has involved not only a large amount of manual, but of mental work; there are above 13,000 assessments of properties in the Bath Union, all of which have to be tested, dissected, and classified by the clerk, so that the Committee may be satisfied their resolutions are not infringed. It is presumed, therefore, that those 13,000 assessments have to be gone through and analysed four times, and then added together again, under as many different classes, and then all fairly copied for the Board. Notices of appointment of Committees, of new Valuation Lists to be made, returning same if incorrect (and they have been nearly all sent back), ascertaining whether the Act has been complied with—such are some of the labours of the clerk.

The

The Committee will shortly lay before the Board of Guardians a statement of charges for extracts of Property Tax Returns, and for the labour of parochial officers, &c., which charges the Committee trust will be found to have been incurred with every regard to economy.

R. S. Allen,
Chairman.

BEDFORD UNION.

To the Poor Law Board.

REPORT of the Board of Guardians of the Proceedings of their Assessment Committee during the year 1862-63.

* * * * * * *

The Committee appointed the 20th December for the overseers to deliver their Valuation Lists prepared under Section 14. The Committee also directed a copy of the existing poor rate assessment to be made, as also copies of the property tax assessments, and all valuations made under "The Parochial Assessment Act," and directed a circular letter of instructions to be sent to the overseers, accompanied with the copies of all necessary forms for carrying into execution the provisions of "The Union Assessment Committee Act."

The Committee held a meeting on the 30th December to receive the Valuation Lists, from which a return was prepared by the clerk, showing the amounts of the existing assessments, and those made for the purposes of the Valuation Lists, together with some statistical information showing the population and supposed areas of the parishes, and the amounts to which the parishes are assessed to the Property Tax (Schedule A.) and the county or borough rates respectively.

The Committee, after an examination of the Valuation Lists, and a discussion as to the best means of securing as far as possible an uniform and correct valuation of all the parishes in the union for Poor-law purposes, as well as to afford a line and correct basis on which all other county and local charges may be estimated, passed the following resolutions, which they caused to be circulated amongst the other poor law unions in the county, viz. :—

1. That it is desirable that every description of property assessable to the poor-rate by the laws for the time being should be included in the Valuation Lists (whether the same has been heretofore rated or not), and that this Committee will consider it their duty carefully to ascertain by every means in their power that all the rateable property in each parish has been returned by the overseers in the Valuation Lists, including almshouses, parish poorhouses, charity lands and houses, and lands and houses held by the ministers and churchwardens for church purposes, as well as garden allotments for the poor, commons and rights of commonage, and all cottage property, whether occupied by paupers or not, in order that the Committee may enquire into the mode in which all such property is occupied, and if they find that any of it is beneficially occupied, whether by paupers or not, to retain it in the Valuation List.

2. That, inasmuch as existing rent is not a certain criterion of value, it is desirable that the Valuation Lists should be revised with reference to the present value at which the several hereditaments in their respective parishes might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of tenant's rates and taxes, and tithe-commutation rentcharge (if any).

3. That (subject to future revision by this Committee, after the conference hereinafter mentioned), in order to ascertain the rateable value, deductions from the gross estimated rental be made for repairs, insurance, and other expenses necessary to maintain the property in a state in which it will command such rent, and that under ordinary circumstances, and unless special cause be shown to the contrary, such deductions be made on the following principles, viz. :—

1. For land with buildings - - - - -	1 to 5 per cent.
2. For farms (including houses and buildings) -	5 to 15 per cent.
3. For houses, shops, warehouses, mills, and other buildings - - - - - - -	10 to 25 per cent.
4. For cottage property - - - - -	15 to 30 per cent.

4. That a conference be solicited of the chairmen and deputations from the Assessment Committees of the several unions in the county, accompanied by their clerks, at a meeting to be holden at the Board-room of the Bedford Union, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of January next, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of discussing the questions referred to in the foregoing resolutions, and agreeing upon some joint principle of action in carrying out the provisions of the statute 25 & 26 Vict. c. 103, "to amend the laws relating to parochial assessments in England."

Accordingly a conference was held with the other Assessment Committees of the several

Appendix.

Bedford Union.

unions and their clerks on the 13th January last, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That it is desirable as far as possible not only to secure an uniform and correct valuation of parishes in any particular union, but that the same principle should be a guide in every union throughout the county, so that when the valuation is completed not only will the assessment thus established be the assessment for Poor-law purposes, but will be likely to afford a true and correct basis on which all other county and local charges may be estimated.

2. That, inasmuch as existing rent is not a certain criterion of value, it is desirable that the Valuation Lists should be revised with reference to the present value at which the several hereditaments in their respective parishes might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of tenant's rates and taxes, and tithe-commutation rentcharge (if any).

3. That in order to ascertain the rateable value deductions from the gross estimated rental be made for repairs, insurance, and other expenses necessary to maintain the property in a state in which it will command such rent, and that under ordinary circumstances, and unless special cause be shown to the contrary, such deductions be made on the following principles, viz.:—

1. For land, without buildings - - - -	2½ per cent.
2. For farms (including houses and buildings)- -	5 to 15 per cent.
3. For buildings where farms are situate in two or more parishes- - - - - - -	5 to 25 per cent.
4. For houses, shops, warehouses, mills, and other buildings - - - - - - -	10 to 25 per cent.
5. For cottage property, the annual rateable value of which shall not exceed 8*l.* - - - -	15 to 30 per cent.

4. That this meeting be adjourned to Tuesday, the 10th of February next, at 12 at noon, in this place, further to consider the subject of "The Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862."

An adjourned meeting on this subject was held on the 10th February ultimo, when the following additions and resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That the resolutions passed on the 13th January ultimo be confirmed, with a recommendation that woods, excepting ash plantations and osier beds, be valued at 10*s.* per acre for the rateable value.

2. That this meeting consider it desirable that the acreage of the several parishes in each of the unions in the county should be correctly ascertained, from the parish awards or otherwise, to include all lands covered with water, as well as rivers, roads, and all other public ways and places therein.

3. That, when and as soon as the revision of the Valuation Lists shall have been sufficiently proceeded with, the Assessment Committees be requested to publish the result of their inquiries in a tabular form, in order that the returns for the several parishes and unions in the county may be compared one with another.

4. That with reference to the rating of railways, it appears desirable that a joint meeting of deputations from the several Assessment Committees should be solicited with the agents of the several railway companies whose lines of railway run through any part of the county, to be held at the board-room of the Bedford Union, for the purposes of agreeing upon some uniform system of assessing the railway property, the time for holding such meeting to be fixed by the Assessment Committee of the Bedford Union, and notice thereof to be given to the other Assessment Committees in the county.

The Committee, after the first conference, in consequence of the Valuation Lists for the most part not being made out upon the principles laid down, determined upon giving the overseers an opportunity of correcting their valuations, and substituting new lists in lieu of such delivered on the 20th of December upon the amended data.

Such amended lists have been received from 25 parishes.

Six parishes have required a further extension of time. Seven parishes have been unable to make out a correct return without an entire new valuation.

The Committee recommended to the Board to consent that such new valuations be made in accordance with that expressed wish.

The Committee also recommended to the Board that a new valuation should be made for one parish, in consequence of the great inequality between the gross estimated rental and the return Valuation List of the property-tax assessment of that parish.

With respect to another parish, there appeared to be great inequality between the different holders, and dissatisfaction among a large body of the ratepayers, under which circumstances the Committee recommended that a new valuation be made.

The Committee, after their re-election, will proceed without delay in an entire revision of the Valuation Lists which have been submitted for their approval.

The Committee further recommended that the new valuations should be made under the provisions

provisions of the Parochial Assessment Act in preference to the Union Assessment Committee Act, inasmuch that provision can then be made for payment of the expenses extending over a period of five years.

The Committee, in conclusion, begged to call the attention of the Board to the subject of the acreage of parishes.

These returns having been made from the last census, the correctness of which being challenged, the Committee communicated with the Registrar-General to inquire upon what data such returns were made, and they appended the memoranda as furnished by him for the information of the Board.

Memoranda.

Census Office, 5 Craig's-court, 16 March 1863.

With reference to the inquiry of the Assessment Committee of the Bedford Union as to the data from which the areas of parishes published in the Population Returns are taken, it will be desirable that Mr. Wing should explain to them the circumstances under which imperfect information on this subject has in some instances been given.

The Ordnance Survey of England on the large scale being unfinished, no exact statements of acreage of parishes are obtainable except where special surveys have been made for tithe awards or other local purposes. In 1851 application was made to the Tithe Commissioners for the ascertained areas of all parishes with respect to which the documents in their possession would furnish the information, and the results were published in the Census Tables for that year; for other parishes the acreage computed by the late Mr. Rickman, and published in the Census Tables for 1831 and 1841, were given in default of better information.

In publishing the Tables for 1861, it was found necessary to reprint the figures relating to areas precisely as they were given in 1851, the Tithe Commissioners having been unable to supply any additional particulars in time for the publication. Lieutenant Colonel Leach, the Assistant Tithe Commissioner, is, however, at this time engaged in revising the whole of the areas not previously obtained from the Tithe Office Records, and the result of his revision will be published with the Report on the Census.

The quantities given for the parishes of are the result of Mr. Rickman's estimates, and this will account for their being so wide of the true acreage. The figures, it will be observed, are printed in a different type, as explained in the note at foot of page 293 of the Census Volume.

J. T. H., 14 March 1863.

18 April 1863.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Guardians,

Charles Longuet Higgins, Chairman.

Bridge Union.

Bridge Union Assessment Committee,
9 April 1863.

Gentlemen,

We beg to forward the following report of the proceedings of this Committee.

The Committee, consisting of three *ex-officio* and six elected guardians, was appointed on the 11th of September 1862. Their first meeting was held on the 25th of the same month, when the chairman and clerk to the Committee were appointed. At the same meeting it was resolved, that the overseers of the various parishes of the union should be apprised of the appointment of the Assessment Committee, and were requested to forward their Valuation Lists to the clerk on or before the 11th day of December 1862. The overseers were provided with copies of the Assessment Act, and also with blank forms on which to make the Valuation Lists; and were recommended to summon vestries in their respective parishes to consider the provisions of the Act.

In accordance with the above notice, the Valuation Lists were, with the exception of a few parishes, which was shortly rectified, duly received on the 11th December.

On the 18th December, and on several subsequent meetings of the Committee, considerable attention and time was devoted to an examination of the Valuation Lists. It was found that they contained many errors, and that generally they were not returned in accordance with the intentions of the Assessment Act, as prescribed in the schedule named in the 14th section. The Committee, however, are of opinion that this arose from want of sufficient information, and not from any unwillingness on the part of the overseers to comply with the requirements of the Act. In many parishes the rateable value appeared to the Committee to be entered at a correct amount.

At a meeting of the Committee held on the 5th of February, considerable discussion took place as to the practicability of completing the Valuation Lists without the assistance of a professional valuer, when it was resolved to continue to endeavour for the present to adjust the lists without calling in such assistance.

With this object in view, the Committee called the overseers before them, for the purpose of pointing out and explaining to them the errors which had fallen under the notice

Appendix.

Bridge Union.

notice of the Committee in the original Valuation Lists. They also provided them with printed instructions and recommendations for their guidance, in which was included the following scale of deductions for repairs, &c.:—

Farm-houses and buildings, from 10 to 20 per cent.
Land, exclusive of ditto, not exceeding 3 per cent.
Dwelling-houses and cottages, from 5 to 25 per cent.
Woodlands, not exceeding 2 per cent.
Tithe rentcharge, for a tenant's profit, loss, law expenses, and expenses of collection or deduction to be allowed, not exceeding 12 per cent.

The following expenses have been incurred by the Committee to this date:—

	£.	s.	d.
Books, stationery, &c.	19	13	2
Certificates of assessment to income-tax	11	0	10
Attendance of overseers before Committee, including travelling expenses	16	3	0
Remuneration to clerk, subject to approval of Poor Law Board	15	0	0
	61	17	0
Received for inspecting of copies of Valuation Lists	1	1	0
	£. 60	16	0

In consequence of the informal manner in which the original Valuation Lists were filled up, and the many errors they contained, this Committee have not been able to bring the Assessment Act into force in this union; but, with the assistance now afforded to the overseers, they are in hopes that their successors may be in a position to do so by the close of the first half of the ensuing parochial year.

We are, &c.
Thomas Hilton,
Chairman (for the Committee).
William Forth,
Clerk.

To the Board of Guardians,
Bridge Union.

Bridgend and Cowbridge Union.

Bridgend and Cowbridge Union.

The Assessment Committee, soon after their appointment in September last, deputed three members of their body to attend with the clerk a meeting of similar deputations from the other Assessment Committees in the county held for the purpose of considering the deductions which should be made from the gross estimated rental of the different kinds of property in the Valuation Lists, in order to arrive at the rateable value; it being considered desirable that an uniform scale should, if possible, be adopted throughout the county. It was found, however, that this object could not be attained, and the Committee decided on the following scale, which, in a circular addressed to the overseers, they directed them to adopt in the preparation of the Valuation Lists, viz.:—

On farms and lands not having any house or buildings attached, a deduction of not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
On farms and lands with farm-houses or farm-buildings attached, not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
On houses, buildings, and premises of a gross estimated rental above 8 *l.*, not exceeding $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
On cottages, buildings, and premises thereto attached of a gross estimated rental of 8*l.* or under, not exceeding 15 per cent.
On flour mills and factories, not exceeding 20 per cent.
On machinery and appurtenances to collieries, not exceeding 20 per cent.

On receipt of the Valuation Lists from the overseers, the Committee proceeded to ascertain, by a careful consideration of them, the average gross estimated rental per acre of land in each parish, with a view, by a comparison of the averages so obtained with each other, to adjust the relative value of land in all the parishes of the union, in the first instance, and have for this purpose held weekly meetings, at which they have required the attendance of the overseers, and the production of the rate-books, tithe-maps, and apportionments, and any valuations which have from time to time been made; and have directed the overseers to revise such of the lists as the Committee have thought necessary by adding a greater or less per-centage to the gross estimated rental of the land therein, in order to bring it up to what they deem a fair value relatively to the other parishes.

In the course of this investigation the Committee have also directed such alterations to be made in individual ratings as they have considered necessary, but they have not heard any

any objections to any of the lists, conceiving it more convenient that such objections should be made to the revised lists after their re-deposit.

The consideration of tithe rentcharge, and of railways and works in those parishes in which such properties exist, was postponed until all the lists should have been gone through, for the purpose of adjusting the value of the land. The period for which the Committee was appointed has, however, expired before they have quite completed their labours in this respect, there being three parishes the Valuation Lists of which they have been unable to enter upon in consequence of the average not being correctly stated.

John C. Nicholl,
Chairman.

11 April 1863.

Bury Union.

To the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Bury, 8 April 1863.

We, the Guardians of the Poor of the Bury Union, in the county of Lancaster, beg leave to forward to you a report of our proceedings under "The Union Assessment Act 1862."

On the 22d of October last a meeting of the Board was called by circular sent to each guardian, to consider the Act and what steps should be taken to carry out its requirements, at which meeting 12 gentlemen were appointed the Assessment Committee; eight of them elected guardians, and four justices of the peace.

The Guardians further appointed Saturday, the 1st of November 1862, to be the day on which the first meeting of the Assessment Committee should be held, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Board-room.

On the 23d of October a circular was sent to each of the Committee, of which the following is a copy:—

Sir,

Board-room, Bury, 22 October 1862.

I do hereby give you notice that you have been appointed one of the Assessment Committee for the investigation and supervision of the valuations of the rateable hereditaments in the several townships of this union, and that the Guardians have appointed that the first meeting of the said Committee shall take place on Saturday, the 1st of November 1862, at 2 p.m., at the Board-room, Paradise-street, Bury.

(Signed by the clerk.)

And a circular was sent to all the overseers of the different townships of the union, of which the following is a copy:—

Bury Union, County of Lancaster.

Gentlemen,

Board-room, 22 October 1862.

I do hereby give you notice that the Guardians this day appointed a Committee for the investigation and supervision of the valuation and assessment of the rateable property in the several parishes and townships of this union, under the 25th and 26th Vict., c. 103.

I further give you notice that the 14th section of the said Act is as follows:—

"Subject to any order as hereinafter referred to, which may be made by the Committee, the overseers of each parish in the union shall, within three calendar months after the appointment of such Committee, make a list of all the rateable hereditaments in such parish, with the annual value thereof respectively, in so much of the form shown in the Schedule annexed to the Act 6th and 7th Will. 4, c. 96, as is set out in the Schedule to this Act, and unless such overseers think that the valuation then last acted upon in assessing the rate for the relief of the poor correctly shows the full annual rateable value of all such hereditaments, they shall revise such valuation, and such overseers shall sign every list so made by them as aforesaid, and such list shall be styled 'The Valuation List.'"

For further particulars I beg to refer you to the Act itself.

The first meeting of the Committee will be on Saturday, the 1st of November 1862, at 2 p.m., at the Board Room, Bury.

Your obedient servant,
W. P. Woodcock,
Union Clerk.

The Overseers of the Poor of

On the 1st of November 1862, accordingly, the Committee met, and, after appointing their chairman and vice chairman, it was resolved,

That in reducing the gross to the rateable value the following deductions shall be made:—

From the value of all lands, tithes, canals, navigations, docks, watercourses, reservoirs, quarries, delphs, and brickyards 7½ per cent.

From the value of all buildings, railways, and gasworks 15 per cent.

It was further resolved, "That the overseers of each township and parish in the union

Appendix.
Bury Union.

have notice to prepare and send in their Valuation Lists on or before Saturday, the 7th day of February 1863, at two o'clock in the afternoon; and that the next meeting of the Committee be held at that time in the Board-room.

The following circular was then sent to all the overseers:—

"The Union Assessment Committee Act 1862." "The 25 & 26 Vict., c. 103."

Bury Union, County of Lancaster.

Gentlemen, Board-room, Bury, 1st day of November 1862.

This is to give you notice that the members of the Assessment Committee will meet at the Board-room, Paradise-street, Bury, on Saturday, the 7th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to revise and correct the Valuation Lists.

You are also to take notice that on the above-mentioned 7th day of February, at the hour aforesaid, you are to produce the Valuation Lists of your township, duly made out, revised, and signed, in pursuance of the above Act.

You are also further to take notice that, for the purpose of estimating the net annual value of the property in your township, you will first ascertain the gross value thereof (*see* sec. 15), and from such gross value make the following deductions:—

From the value of all lands, tithes, canals, navigations, docks, watercourses, reservoirs, quarries, delphs, and brickyards 7½ per cent.

From the value of all buildings, railways, and gasworks, 15 per cent.

The Committee also suggest that you should, from time to time, confer with overseers of other townships in the union, in order that all the Valuation Lists may be as uniformly correct as possible, and by that means save every possible expense in the nature of appeals.

Books ruled in the form given in the Act may be had on application to me.

W. P. Woodcock,

The Overseers of the Poor of . Clerk to the Assessment Committee.

On the 7th of February 1863, the Assessment Committee again met, when the Valuation Lists of all the townships were laid before them, and the assistant overseer of each township being in attendance reported that notice had been duly given to the ratepayers, that the Valuation Lists had been open for inspection 14 days, and that no objection had been received from any party.

On carefully examining the Valuation Lists, the Committee found, as far as they were able to judge, that no revision of the estimated gross value had been made by the overseers, but simply copies made of the old assessments.

It was, therefore, after some conversation,

Resolved, That the union should be divided into four revising districts, and that they be the same as the Relieving Officer's district, viz.,

The Bury District,
The Tottington District,
The Heap District,
The Pilkington District.

It was further resolved, that there should be a sub-Committee appointed to revise the assessments in each district, two elected, and one *ex-officio* for each.

These several Committees met in their various districts from time to time to revise the assessments, each Committee taking with them an experienced valuer; and on the 28th ultimo, having completed their revision of the four districts, the Assessment Committee again met, when they made the following reports:—

The B— District.—We find great irregularities in the assessments of property in the B— Township, so much so, that we advise a new assessment of the whole, as, in our opinion, a correct and uniform rate cannot be made without.

The T— District.—E— Township.—Appears to be rather highly assessed. Slight irregularities exist, which, however, we consider may be removed by the overseers, with the sanction, and under the superintendence of the Assessment Committee. A re-valuation of this township will not be required.

T—. A re-valuation of the whole of this township is necessary; the assessments appear to be exceedingly low in comparison with other townships, and great irregularities exist.

W—. Great irregularities exist in this township. The measurements for the land are not correct. We cannot see how this township can be adjusted without a re-valuation being made.

The H— District.—H—. We find great irregularities in the assessments of property in this township, and some of the property very much under assessed. We recommend a new valuation for the township of H—.

A—, B—, P— and H—. We are of opinion that these four townships may have their assessments revised and corrected by the overseers, under the superintendence of the Committee, without a re-valuation.

The P— District, P— and A—. These townships are fairly assessed, and may be revised by the overseers and Committee, without difficulty.

R— Parish.

R— Parish.—We consider the assessments in this parish in many instances very irregular, and that a uniform and correct rate cannot be had without a re-valuation.

Appended to the various reports were the assessments of many properties throughout the different districts, contrasting the present assessments with what the Committees thought ought to be the amounts to produce a uniform rateable property throughout the union. Three valuations and one re-valuation were ordered.

We cannot conclude our report without placing upon record the valuable and efficient assistance we have received from our magistrates who form part of our Committee; and, although our experience tells us that we have an onerous and perhaps expersive duty to perform in first placing our assessments upon an equitable and uniform basis throughout the union, yet that having once accomplished that object, our difficulties under "The Union Assessment Act, 1862," will be comparatively over.

Signed on behalf of the Guardians,

Thomas Roberts,
Chairman.

Cambridge Union.

The Board of Guardians beg to report to the Poor Law Board the proceedings of the Cambridge Union Assessment Committee, as follows:—

At a meeting of the Board, held on the 8th of October 1862, the Assessment Committee (composed of eight elected and four *ex-officio* guardians) were appointed, and their first meeting fixed for Monday, the 20th of October, on which day their Chairman was chosen, and directions given to their clerk to communicate with the overseers as to the preparation of the Valuation Lists.

Such lists (having been prepared and deposited as required by the said Act) were laid before the Committee, who upon comparing them with Schedule A. of the property and income-tax assessments for the borough of Cambridge, and applying Section 15 of the Union Assessment Committee Act thereto, felt it their duty to increase the amount at which 450 assessments appeared therein. Such lists were then re-deposited as by law required, and the Committee fixed a period for hearing objections thereto, when, considerable doubt having been expressed by several ratepayers as to the Assessment Committee Act applying to the Cambridge Union at all, the Committee deemed it advisable to seek the opinion of the Poor Law Board thereon, who stated that there was nothing to exempt the Cambridge Union from the operation of the 2d section, and directed that the Committee should resume its labours. In the mean time, the Council of the borough having solicited the Board of Guardians to concur in an application to the Poor Law Board to introduce into the House of Commons a Bill declaring that the Union Assessment Committee Act should not apply to the Cambridge Union, the Committee considered it inexpedient to take any further steps in the execution of the Act until the result of such application was ascertained. The Poor Law Board having informed the Council that they decline acceding to its request, and the Council appearing to have abandoned all further action upon the subject, it will become the duty of the new Board of Guardians, which will meet on the 22d instant, to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Cardiff Union.

The Union Assessment Committee Act was passed in 1862, and in the month of August, your Board (that is the Board of Guardians of the union) appointed a Committee of 12 to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Your Committee have, ever since their appointment, been earnestly engaged in discharging the onerous duties imposed upon them; at their first meeting they prepared and issued to the overseers of parishes a circular of instructions informing them minutely as to their duties under the new Act.

It being thought desirable that a uniform system of assessment should prevail throughout the country, a meeting of the chairmen and clerks of Committees was held at Neath in the month of November with that object, when general rules were adopted for regulating assessments.

Those rules recognised a slightly different scale of deductions from that which your Committee had previously laid down, but it was deemed inexpedient to alter the instructions to overseers, your Committee leaving their clerk, after the examination of lists, to carry out the rateable value in accordance with the scale adopted.

Your Committee have met frequently and sat long, and have carefully and anxiously examined, item by item, the lists of about 38 parishes, leaving only railways and other public works for future consideration.

In one parish only has it been found necessary to have a general valuation made by a valuer appointed by your Board, and in another parish professional assistance has been called in for the valuation of a railway and canal.

Appendix.

Cardiff Union.

Your Committee have pleasure in reporting that, generally, they have been fairly met by the overseers, who seemed willing to aid them to the extent of their information.

Your Committee cannot suppose that in so large and difficult a work many inaccuracies will not appear; but, considering their very limited powers for obtaining information, they trust the lists examined approach as nearly to accuracy as was possible under the circumstances; and your Committee believe that, after the lapse of time necessary to discover errors and to adjust irregularities, they will be able to present to the Board, as the result of their labours, a fair and equal valuation of the several parishes in the union.

Docking Union.

Docking Union.

The Report of the Board of Guardians as to the proceedings of their Assessment Committee to the 15th April 1863, presented by virtue of the 25 & 26 Vict., c. 103, s. 12, to the Poor Law Board.

The Committee, consisting of four *ex-officio* and eight elected guardians, was elected on the 15th October 1862. The Committee commenced their duties on the 29th October 1862. They have held 23 meetings, averaging five hours in duration; the attendance of members being 7½ at each meeting.

The Committee have this day completed, ready for approval, the Valuation Lists of 32 out of 37 parishes in the Docking Union. The Valuation List for Docking (which has been recently enclosed), on account of numerous exchanges of land, has been valued by a competent valuer, but which valuation is not yet complete. The Committee, however, trust that this will be finished in about two months.

The Committee have used their best endeavours to act up to the spirit and according to the letter of the Act, and, taking the definition laid down in Section 15 as their guide, they have made it their sole object to render their decisions in every instance consistent with each other as based upon that principle, so as, if possible, to avoid appeals to Petty or Quarter Sessions.

In making the several assessments, the following scale of deductions for repairs, &c., was adopted throughout:

On land and woods without buildings, not exceeding -	2½ *l.* per cent.
Farms and premises, rent under 200 *l.*, not exceeding -	15 *l.* per cent.
Rent 200 *l.* and under 400 *l.*, not exceeding - -	10 *l.* per cent.
Rent 400 *l.* and above, not exceeding - - -	7½ *l.* per cent.
On houses (without land) with or without shops or warehouses, rental 6 *l.* and under 15 *l.*, not exceeding	25 *l.* per cent.
Rental 15 *l.* and under 40 *l.*, not exceeding - - -	20 *l.* per cent.
„ 40 *l.* and upwards, not exceeding - - -	15 *l.* per cent.
Cottages under 6 *l.* rental, not exceeding - - -	30 *l.* per cent.
Mills not exceeding - - - - - - -	40 *l.* per cent.

On tithe rentcharges, which were taken at the preceding year's average, the Committee allowed, first 7 per cent. as the sum which would in this union cover tenant's profits, income tax, collection, and losses; they also deducted the preceding year's rates, ecclesiastical fees, and estimated repairs of chancel, and curate's stipend in consolidated parishes, of which there are several.

The Board of Guardians respectfully submit that they ought to have the power of supporting and defending their valuation of hereditaments in cases of appeal (under the existing law) against a rate; which Section 22, authorising that appeal, does not provide, and without which they fear that many frivolous appeals will be made.

They also think that parties intending to object to the Valuation List the second time, or after the redeposit thereof (sect. 21), should be required to give notice, as in the first instance (sect. 18).

Signed at a meeting of the Guardians of the Docking Union, held at the Workhouse, Docking, on Wednesday, the 22d day of April 1863.

James Everett, P. C.

In the presence of

Alfred Spanton,
Clerk.

Faringdon Union.

Faringdon Union.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

We the Board of Guardians of the Faringdon Union, in pursuance of the provisions of the 25 & 26 Vict., c. 103, s. 12, beg leave to report the proceedings of our Assessment Committee for the year ending 25th March 1863.

1. On the 25th August 1862 we fixed the number of the Assessment Committee at nine: three

three *ex officio*, and six elected guardians, the latter representing as far as practicable six different districts within the union.

2. The Committee has held 12 meetings.

3. On the 14th of October the parish officers of Great Faringdon appeared before the Assessment Committee at their meeting of that date, and communicated the unanimous resolution of the vestry that it was desirable the parish should be forthwith re-valued. The Committee having examined the Valuation List returned by the overseers, rejected the same, and recommended the re-valuation, which was accordingly sanctioned by the Board.

4. From time to time we have also sanctioned the re-valuation of twelve parishes upon the recommendation of our Assessment Committee.

5. The Valuation Lists of two parishes, in conformity with a recent valuation under the authority of the Poor Law Commissioners were passed by the Committee.

6. The Valuation Lists of the 16 remaining parishes of the union appear to our Committee to have undergone such sufficient revision at the hands of their parochial officers as to render professional assistance at present unnecessary.

7. At their meeting of the 28th of December, the Assessment Committee adopted the annexed scale of deductions for repairs and insurance.

Land with buildings	10 *l.* per cent.
Land without buildings	2½ *l.* per cent.
Houses and gardens	15 *l.* per cent.
Cottages under 6 *l.* rental	20 *l.* per cent.
Mills, corn, and others	40 *l.* per cent.
Underwood	2½ *l.* per cent.

8. On the 31st of January the Committee, after hearing arguments both by tithe-owners personally and their professional representatives, decided on the following general allowances in rsspect of tithe-commutation rent-charges:

5 *l.* per cent. for collection Property Tax, Schedule B.
Actual amount of rates paid.
Average actual cost of maintainance of Chancel.
Tenant's profits were disallowed.
Several special allowances were agreed to for Curate's salaries.

9. The Committee have on several occasions heard and determined objections to Valuation Lists, and in no case has an appeal to the quarter sessions been resorted to. An appeal against the poor rate for Eaton Hastings commenced prior to the appointment of the Committee is still pending and will probably be further respited till the re-valuation of that parish in conformity with our order is completed.

On the 28th February 1863, the Assessment Committee received a communication from the Assessment Committee of the Swindon Union, inviting their co-operation in a general movement having for its object the re-assessment of railway property. This invitation was declined on the ground that the present agreements with the Great Western Railway are satisfactory.

Farnham Union.

That the Act having passed only on the 7th August 1862, and the parishes comprising this union being chiefly those in which the cultivation of hops engrosses the attention of the growers from the beginning of September to the middle of October, the Guardians feel it of little use to proceed to the appointment of an Assessment Committee until the middle of October, when, accordingly, on the 23d of that month, the Guardians elected nine Guardians to form the Assessment Committee, namely, three ex-officio guardians and six others, namely, one for each of the parishes of Aldershot, Dockenfield, Frensham, and Frimley, and two for the parish of Farnham.

That the Committee held their first meeting on the 6th of November, when they elected a chairman and clerk, and gave orders for the overseers of the several parishes to send in the Valuation Lists by the 20th January 1863.

That the Committee met again on the 20th November, and decided on the board-room for their place of meeting.

That they have held subsequent meetings up to the 9th of April instant, during which period an extension of time for sending in the Valuation Lists was granted to the parish of Frensham, and the clerk was directed te obtain copies of the Property Tax Assessment, Schedule A; but these copies not having been sent in, and the period of office of the present Committee so now expiring, they deemed it the wisest course to leave the revision of the Valuation Lists to the Committee to be appointed by the new Board of Guardians.

Appendix.

Halifax Union.

Halifax Union.

Gentlemen,

The Assessment Committee for this union, at the expiration of the term of their appointment, beg to report, for the information of your Board (that is the Board of Guardians of your Union), the steps which they have adopted for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the new Act for regulating parochial assessments.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on the 24th of September last, and seven meetings have subsequently taken place.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act, one of the first steps to be adopted was the appointment of a clerk to the Committee, and Mr. Barstow, the clerk to your Board, was unanimously appointed to that office; but as the Committee were not sufficiently acquainted with the amount of the duties to be performed, the question of his remuneration remains to be determined on by the Committee to be appointed for the ensuing year.

The Committee, at their first meeting, caused circulars to be addressed to the respective overseers of the several townships explanatory of the various provisions of the Act, and requesting that the Valuation Lists might be sent in with as little delay as possible; but the Committee regret that the whole of such lists were not received until their meeting on the 18th ultimo.

The Committee also finding that considerable difference of opinion existed amongst the assistant overseers as to the particulars required to be set forth in the Valuation Lists, directed their clerk, at their meeting on the 5th November, to inform the overseers that the Committee would be glad to receive all further particulars in their power in addition to the information indicated by the columns to the Act.

On the 1st December the Committee had received the Valuation Lists for six townships and on examining and comparing such lists the greatest difficulty was found to exist in arriving at any conclusion as to the uniformity of these valuations; and your Committee consequently determined to take the opinion of three experienced valuers as to the best course to be adopted to equalise the valuations throughout the union, as well as to place the rateable value of this union upon an equality with the other unions in the riding for the purpose of being assessed to the riding and police rates.

The Committee therefore, at their meeting on the 15th December, had before them three gentlemen who had been extensively engaged in valuing all classes of property for rating purposes, from whom the Committee received some very valuable information, from which the Committee are disposed to conclude that to employ a separate value for each class of property in the townships which may require to be valued will be the most expeditious and likely to insure uniformity. These classes the Committee consider ought to consist of—

1. Land and buildings, and cottages let with farms.
2. Houses, shops, warehouses (not connected with manufactories), and other buildings.
3. Mills or factories, warehouses connected therewith, and all other manufactories.
4. Railways, canals, gasworks, waterworks, collieries, and stone quarries.

The York Union Assessment Committee having requested deputations from the Assessment Committees in the county, to meet at York on the 31st December to consider the basis upon which the various classes of property ought to be rated, and the deductions to be made therefrom in order to come at the fair rateable value, the Committee appointed Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Clay to attend such meeting, at which it was determined advisable to divide the rateable property into six classes, and to make the following deductions from the gross estimated rental:—

		Deduction.
Class 1.	Land only	2½ *l.* per cent.
„ 2.	Farmhouses and land	7½ *l.* per cent.
„ 3.	Houses (other than farmhouses) with land attached	10 *l.* per cent.
„ 4.	Houses and buildings only	15 *l.* per cent.
„ 5.	Cottages under 6 *l.* a year	20 *l.* per cent.
„ 6.	Mills	25 *l.* per cent.

Also that the returns of the Property Tax Commissioners should be adopted as the basis for Poor Rate Valuations.

In order to ascertain the rate of deduction in this union, the Committee called all the assistant overseers before them, and from their statements it is found that the deductions from the gross estimated rental are unequal. The rate of deduction in six townships from mills and buildings being 1-4th, and in the remaining townships 1-6th.

From

From land in	9	townships	- - - - - - 1-12th per cent.
„	1	„	- - - - - - 1 per cent.
„	1	„	- - - - - - 1-10th per cent.
„	8	„	- - - - - - Nothing.

Steam-power valued from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* per horse-power, water-power from 5*l.* to 15*l.*, and stone-quarries and coal-mines from 5*l.* to 10*l.* per man.

It was also the opinions of the assistant overseers that new valuations are required of 10 places.

The Committee also obtained an account of the total rateable value of each township, and the total amount of the assessment to the Property Tax, by which it was found that great discrepancy exists in the townships of Barkisland, Rastrick, and Soyland, copies of the Returns made to the Property Tax Commissioners for these townships were therefore obtained from the Superintendent of Income Tax, who kindly attended the Committee, and afforded them much valuable information.

After giving the best consideration to the various matters laid before them, the Committee have deemed it the most advisable course to have several classes of property of a similar kind in five townships examined and valued, in order to make a comparison thereof, and therefore they employed a surveyor for that purpose, whose report is now laid before you herewith.

From that report, and all other information which they have been able to obtain on the subject, the Committee are fully satisfied that an approximation to an uniform and satisfactory assessment of the several townships cannot be arrived at without a re-valuation of all the townships; but, as three townships have been recently valued, the re-valuation of these townships, and probably some others may be delayed for a short period; but the valuation of the remaining townships ought to be proceeded with as soon as possible upon such principles as will ensure an uniformity of assessment, not only as regards the townships in this union, but also with reference to the various unions and townships throughout the riding.

Under these circumstances, the Committee have not certified any of the Valuation Lists which have been submitted to them, and they will consequently have to receive the serious consideration of the Assessment Committee for the ensuing year, in order that temporary revision thereof may be made until new valuations can be completed.

Hinckley Union.

Shortly before the passing of the "Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862," the property in several of the parishes in this union had at the sole cost of such parishes been valued and surveyed. Since the passing of the Act the Valuation Lists for the respective parishes have been sent into the Committee, and after due examination the Committee are satisfied that the property in several of the remaining parishes ought also to be valued, but it is quite clear that new valuations will not raise the amount one-sixth above the valuation delivered to the Committee by the overseers, and consequently the cost of such valuations would under the 39th section be charged upon the common fund of the union.

In one parish in particular the inequalities in the rateable value, &c. are so great that it is a matter of absolute necessity that a new valuation should be made for that parish, but in that case also a new valuation would not raise the amount one-sixth above the amount of the valuation delivered by the overseers; the plan adopted by the Assessment Committee of several unions in the county (and proposed to be pursued by this Committee) is as follows:—After the receipt of the Valuation Lists the Committee take each parish, and discuss and ultimately fix the amount per acre at which the land ought to let. The Valuation List is then examined, and if the gross rental charged in the Valuation List is in excess or below the amount fixed by the Committee, the list is returned to the overseers to be raised or lowered as the case may be. Some of the overseers decline to make the alterations alleging that the course adopted by the Committee is not a legal mode of proceeding, others apply for a valuation, but in the latter case the great difficulty is in charging the cost of it to the parish.

Huddersfield Union.

The overseers of the several townships in the union were informed of the appointment, of the Committee, and special attention was called to their duties in the preparation, publication, and delivery of the Valuation Lists.

Appendix.

Huddersfield Union.

The next meeting of the Committee was held by adjournment on the third day of December 1862, when further time was granted to the overseers generally for the preparation of the lists which from time to time has been extended as circumstances seemed to require, and when the lists were delivered, the Committee ascertained that they had been prepared in conformity with the Act, properly deposited for inspection, and due notice thereof given.

The lists have now all been received with the exception of that for the township of L—, where a new valuation is in progress, and no objection has been taken to any, excepting in the case of U— (also a new valuation), the lists for which township did not reach the Committee till their last meeting, when it was too late to appoint a day for the hearing of the objections. The attention of their successors is especially drawn to this in the after part of this report.

It would appear from the evidence which the Committee have obtained, that greater uniformity prevails in the valuations of the several townships as compared with each other than might have been anticipated.

The Committee have obtained considerable information with reference to the valuations of the various townships from the professional men who have been principally employed by the guardians, and also from the several overseers and assistant overseers, which is fully recorded in the minute book.

The Committee have also had before them a statement showing the amount of common charges estimated for a year apportioned upon the county rate valuation at present in operation, in comparison with the same amount calculated upon the rateable value returned in the Valuation Lists, and the difference appears, except in two or three instances, to be of a trifling character, and in those instances the Committtee believe the Valuation Lists approximate nearest in point of fairness.

A meeting of the chairmen of the various Assessment Committees in the West Riding' was held on the 31st of December last, to consider what course would be best to adopt for securing the uniformity of rating contemplated by the Act when it was—

"*Resolved* to recommend that the property tax returns should be taken as the basis for calculating gross estimated rental, and a scale of deductions in respect of various descriptions of property was also agreed upon for arriving at the rateable value."

The Committee for this union, however, after a full consideration of the subject, were of opinion that the property tax returns might be available as a check, but that in this district it would be improper to adopt them as a basis, and that whilst the scale of deductions was considered generally satisfactory, it was thought best not to come to any resolution thereon which would absolutely bind either the Committee or the valuers to its uniform adoption.

The union comprises 34 townships, and with one unimportant exception have all been valued by professional valuers; the alterations, new erections, and improvements have also as a rule been regularly kept up by the same means.

The Committee have altogether held nine meetings, at the last of which (held on the second instant) their proceedings from the first were reviewed, and they have expressed the opinion that with the exceptions hereafter referred to, the Lists which have been received might be approved, but, as in some cases supplemental lists had become necessary for the due preparation and consideration of which there was not sufficient time before the expiration of the period for which the Committee was appointed, they determined not to apply to the guardians for authority to cause any new valuations to be made, nor to approve finally of any of the lists, but to close their proceedings by a recommendation as to the course which appeared to them desirable so as to enable the Committee for the following year to carry on the business which they have begun.

"The Committee have accordingly recommended that new valuations should be made in townships.

"That attention should be directed to another township in respect of which the Valuation List has been delayed pending a new valuation," and especially to the case of another, the valuation of which has just been received, and to which notices of objection have been delivered."

"That the overseers of the remaining townships should be required to prepare supplemental lists where such have become necessary."

"That any property heretofore omitted under the impression of not being rateable, should nevertheless be inserted in the lists with proper notes of explanation, so that the Committee might from time to time have an opportunity of forming an opinion thereon."

"That the additional column latterly introduced by the guardians into the schedule annexed to the valuation contracts, showing the gross estimated rental of each field or parcel of property has been of great practical utility, and the Committee recommend that similar information should be hereafter provided for and supplied in the first lists to be made upon each new or revised valuation."

The

The guardians fully approve of the proceedings of the Committee, and believe the recommendations above set forth, if carried out, are calculated to put the Act into effective operation as speedily as circumstances require, and with every proper regard to economy.

Leicester Union.

The first meeting was held on the 8th of October; notices were issued to the overseers of the several parishes, requiring them to prepare and send in their Valuation Lists not later than the 1st of January 1863.

A subsequent meeting was held on the 5th of November, when it was resolved that the scale of rating adopted in St. Margaret's parish should be the basis for all the other parishes in the union, and by the direction of your Committee this resolution was communicated to the several overseers. A copy of the Property Tax Assessment, under Schedule A, was also ordered for the use of the Committee.

The Valuation Lists were duly delivered on the 1st of January, and on the 7th the work of revision was begun. At that, and at ten subsequent meetings, the work was completed, and the lists were formally approved on the 25th March last.

The valuation of the several parishes is as under:—

	£.	s.	d.
All Saints	10,713	16	11
Augustine Friars	583	18	4
Black Friars	2,209	18	6
St. Leonard	1,120	1	7
St. Margaret	94,002	4	8
St. Martin	18,477	5	5
St. Mary	41,711	12	8
The Newarke	2,353	16	9
St. Nicholas	3,290	7	–
Castle View	263	17	2
£.	174,726	19	–

This is an increase upon the valuation to the borough-rate (which formed the basis of the averages under the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 55, s. 10) of about 25,000 *l.*; and your Committee have every reason to believe that the Valuation Lists have been settled in a satisfactory manner.

An arrangement has been made for the delivery to your Committee, at stated periods, of the supplemental Valuation Lists, in order that they may be revised and completed within each current quarter, thereby enabling the overseers to make the declaration required by the statute when the next succeeding rate is laid.

J. Jarrom,
Chairman.

Lexden and Winstree Union.

The Committee were appointed in the month of September last, consisting of 12 members, of which one-third are *ex-officio* members.

The Committee met first on the 1st of October last, and since then have had 19 other meetings (making in all 20 meetings) held by them since their appointment, and at each of which meetings their sittings have been prolonged throughout the day.

The number of parishes comprised in the union is 35.

One of the first steps taken by the Committee was to frame a letter of instructions to the overseers for their guidance in making out the Valuation Lists of their respective parishes, and from all of which parishes the Committee had received such lists; but in many instances they are found to have been prepared with very little care on the part of the overseers.

Upon the receipt of a sufficient number of lists, the Committee commenced at once to revise the same; but from the great time and labour required in such revision, in order to obtain a just and equal valuation of the different properties (it being considered by the Committee necessary to adjudicate upon each separate occupation, as well as to compare the same with Schedule A of the Income-tax Assessments). The Committee have at present only been able to go through and partially revise the lists of 27 out of 35 parishes, leaving eight still to be revised, and the whole requiring to be again gone over for final revision.

Appendix.

Lexden and Winstru Union.

The Committee entertain a confident expectation, from the progress already made, that the revision of the whole of the lists may be completed so as to be brought into operation at Michaelmas next; but to do this, it will require a great sacrifice of time and labour on the part of the Committee, as well as most active exertions on the part of their clerk.

The Committee, in conclusion, beg to observe that they find their duties of a most onerous character, and such as to entail on them a loss of much valuable time.

Loddon and Clavering Union.

Loddon and Clavering Union.

The Assessment Committee was appointed by this Board of Guardians at their weekly meeting, held on the 18th day of August 1862, and consisted of 12 members, of whom five were guardians *ex-officio*, and the remaining seven were elected guardians.

The Board of Guardians having fixed the first meeting of the Committee, to be held on the same day at the Board-room, the Committee accordingly met.

The Committee then discussed the subject of the above-mentioned Act, and prepared a circular to be printed and addressed to the churchwardens and overseers requiring returns to be made by them to the Committee on or before the 29th day of September then next, in a form then adopted. The circular and model form are hereto annexed and marked A and B respectively.*

The Committee, at their next meeting, ordered the clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes to make extracts from the last assessment under Schedule A of the property-tax, of the names of the owners and occupiers, a description of the property assessed, and of the rent and value thereof respectively as to all the parishes in the union.

These extracts, from the assessment under Schedule A, were received by the Committee on the 10th of November then following, and they at once proceeded to examine the returns made by the overseers by comparing them with the rent and value of the property as determined by the Commissioners of Taxes in Schedule A.

After 10 meetings of the Committee, and after a careful comparison of the returns made by the overseers with the assessments under Schedule A, it seemed that a further test was necessary, and the clerk to the Committee was, on the 22d day of December last, directed to prepare an analytical statement of the gross rental columns of the several returns made by the overseers, the headings of which statement are hereto annexed and marked C.†

This statement necessarily occupied some time in its preparation, and on the 9th day of February last the Committee again met and commenced the examination of the clerk's analysis of the overseer's returns, and the correction of the various amounts of gross value of the different kinds of property as returned by the overseers.

The Committee have met regularly twice a week from that time until the 14th ultimo, when they completed the examination and correction of the gross estimated rental of the different kinds of property comprised in the overseer's returns, and proceeded to settle the rates of deductions from the gross to form the column of rateable value.

These deductions were accordingly settled, and here the labours of the first Committee ceased, as their term of office expired on the 14th ultimo, the Committee having sat 31 days.

On the 20th day of April last, the Board of Guardians unanimously re-elected their Assessment Committee, with the exception of one gentleman who wished to retire; and the Committee have instructed their clerk to correct the returns made by the overseers in accordance with the decision of the Committee as to the gross assessments of private houses, shops, mills, inns, malthouses, and woods, and to inform the overseers, the total gross amount assessed on each parish, on the farm-land, and farm-houses and buildings (specifying the total amount assessed on farm-houses and buildings in each parish), and also the additions ordered to be made to the gross of the cottage property in each parish, and to forward to the overseers a list of the deductions from gross to make rateable value, settled by the Committee with instructions to the overseers to equalise the assessments on the farm-lands, houses, and buildings, and to send in a Valuation List to the Committee on or before a day to be hereafter named.

The Committee also decided to make the assessments on the tithe-rentcharge after information, in each parish as to the deductions to be allowed, has been obtained from the holders of the rentcharge.

Signed at a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the said union, held at the Board-room, Heckingham, the 4th day of May 1863.

Henry S. Grimmer, Presiding Chairman,
Vice-Chairman of the Board.

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* *See* these set out in the Parliamentary paper, No. 116, at pages 159 and 160, Session 1864.

† *See* next page.

(C.)

Tithe Commutation Acreage.

PARISHES.	Titheable Lands. 1.	Tithe-free Lands. 2.	Lands covered by a Modus. 3.	Roads and Rivers. 4.	Total of Columns 1, 2, 3, & 4. 5.

Acreage Returned by Overseers.

Lands Assessed with Private Residences, Cottages, Shops, Mills, Inns, and Malthouses.	Land, Arable, Pasture, and Wood, with Farmhouses and Buildings.					Woods separately Assessed.	Railways and Canals.	Lands not Assessable.	Grand Total of Columns 6, 11, 12, 13, & 14.
	Arable.	Pasture.	Total of Columns 7 & 8.	Woods.	Total of Columns 9 & 10.				
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

Gross Value Returned by Overseers.

Private Residences, Cottages, Shops, Mills, Inns, and Malthouses, with Lands Assessed therewith.	Land, Arable, Pasture, and Wood, jointly assessed with or without Farmhouses and Buildings. See Col. 11.	Woods separately Assessed. See Col. 12.	Rent Charges.	Railways and Canals where Assessed in Schedule A.	Total of Columns 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, to be compared with Schedule A.	Railways and Canals where not Assessed in Schedule A.	Grand Total of Columns 21 and 22, being Gross Rental returned by Overseers.	No. of Farm-Houses and Buildings.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.

Deductions from Gross Value of Land and Farm Buildings in Col. 17, to give Gross Value of Naked Land.			Value of Naked Land in each Parish, Arable and Pasture combined, but excluding Wood.					
Deduct Gross Value of Farmhouses and Farm buildings, amount being obtained by adding one-third to Rateable Value of Buildings as returned by Overseers.	Deduct Value of Woods included in Col. 10, at 8s. per Acre. Quantity of Woods, as in Col. 10.	Total of Columns 25 and 26 to be deducted from Col. 17.	Gross.	Average per Acre.	Schedule A, 1842, deducting manors.	Schedule A, 1861, deducting manors.	Tithe Rent-charges as commuted.	Remarks.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	

Appendix.

Loughborough Union.

Loughborough Union.

The Committee first resolved to consider the total of the Property Tax Assessment for each parish as a sort of guide for the total of the gross rentals thereof, but subject to any explanation that could be given as to its incorrectness in any particular instances. They then resolved upon recommending fixed per-centages in all the parishes to form the rateable value, but after all the lists were made out upon that recommendation, in consequence of Resolutions agreed to at a county meeting, at which nearly all the chairmen of the different Committees in the county of Leicester attended, recommending that one universal principle of deductions should be made throughout the county, this Committee gave directions that the Clerk should have all the lists altered in the rateable values, to accord with the proceedings at that meeting, and that is now being done. The Committee have received lists from all the parishes, and they have been carefully examined, and the average acreage rental of the land in each parish ascertained, as well as its approximation to the total amount of the Property Tax Assessment. About seventeen of the lists were considered satisfactory, and eight returned to the overseers for revision and correction. They have been all sent back to the Committee, and seven of them considered satisfactory, but the eighth has been returned for a further revision, and will, it is presumed, be sent in in a more satisfactory state at the next meeting of the Committee. As a local Committee has been appointed in most of the parishes in the union to assist the overseers in making out the gross rentals, it is presumed to have been done in such a manner as will be generally satisfactory. No appeals have yet been made to the Committee, and up to the present time only four notices served upon the Clerk to be laid before the Committee at their next meeting.

Lutterworth Union.

Lutterworth Union.

6 November, 1862.—On this day the first meeting of the Assessment Committee was held. There were present eleven members of the Committee, three being *ex-officio*.

The Committee approved Draft Notice to Overseers, settled deductions to be made from gross rental, settled and approved suggestions, &c., to overseers,* (Form B. annexed) directed Clerk to procure necessary forms of Valuation Lists for overseers, to forward forms as well as copies, notices, and suggestions, &c., to overseers, fixed next meeting.

16 December 1862—Meeting held, eight members present (three being *ex-officio*). Clerk ordered to procure copies Income Tax Assessments, Schedule A., recommended the appointment of parochial committees to assist overseers, discussed at great length the principle to be adopted in rating the various properties, ordered Clerk to prepare notice embodying its views, afterwards settled notice;* (Form C. annexed) ordered same to be printed and circulated.

15 January 1863.—Meeting held, present nine members (two being *ex-officio*); overseers not having complied with notice, time extended for sending in lists by overseers a month, namely, until 23d February; directed Clerk to forward Circular to overseers. (Form D. annexed). Agrees that it is desirable that a meeting of representatives of the various Assessment Committees and the clerks throughout the county, should take place at Leicester, directs Clerk to take necessary steps to make this known to the various union committees.

12 February 1863.—Meeting held, present eleven members (three being *ex-officio*); chairman reports proceedings at meeting of representatives at Leicester, passes resolutions that no deviation from the per-centage deductions agreed on need be made by reason of the proceedings at Leicester; meeting extends time for sending in lists for 14 days from 23d instant; orders Clerk to send Circular to overseers.

26th February 1863. Meeting held; present, 10 members (four being *ex-officio*); very long discussion as to mode of proceeding with the revision of the lists, taking extracts, making calculations therefrom, &c.; directed clerk to make extracts, &c., before next meeting. Ultimately determined to take lists of six parishes at next meeting on 12th March, and directed clerk to communicate with overseers, &c., accordingly.

12th March 1863. Meeting held; present, 10 members (three being *ex-officio*); very long discussion as to the principle to be adopted, and afterwards the following resolutions were passed:—

"That the rent be the basis on which the assessment be made."

"That the actual rent received by the landlord be the gross estimated rental of all rateable hereditaments that are let."

"That the rent at which property may be reasonably expected to let be the gross estimated rental of all rateable property occupied by the owners."

"That Schedule A in the Income Tax Assessment be taken as a guide in ascertaining the rents."

Committee then partly examines and corrects list for Claybrook Magna, but same is not finally settled.

Income

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* See Parliamentary paper, No. 116, at pages 130, 131, 132, and 133, Session 1864.

Income Tax Returns not giving sufficiently detailed information, clerk directed to return same, and request to have deductions and all particulars in Schedule A. supplied.

23d March 1863. Meeting held; present, 11 members (three being *ex-officio*). Lists for five parishes partly examined and amended, from information by overseers in some cases, and in others by reference to Income Tax Returns; but none finally settled and approved, further information being required in particular instances.

14th April 1863. Meeting held; present, eight members (one being *ex-officio*, the chairman). Long discussion as to waiving all further proceedings until appointment of next Committee, on the ground of the principle of rating hitherto adopted being generally disapproved of, Resolved, by a majority, to proceed, and the lists of six parishes examined, altered, and signed by the Committee; but no directions given as to their being re-deposited at present.

The guardians fear that in some parishes the overseers are scarcely equal to carrying out the duties which the Act imposes on them.

Thomas Higginson,
Chairman.
James Driver,
Clerk to the Guardians.

(D.)

Lutterworth Union.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Union Assessment Committee to inform you that they have extended the period for sending in the Valuation Lists of the various parishes in the union for one month beyond the time originally fixed upon, namely, until the 23d day of February next; but they trust that you will not on that account delay making out the list for your parish, and they will be glad to receive the same as early as you can conveniently forward it. With the view of saving you trouble, I enclose a printed form of notice of the deposit of the list.

The Committee will be glad if you will make a special note in the list of all farms on which there is no farm house, as well as of those on which there are no farm buildings.

I am, &c.
James Driver,
Clerk to the Committee.

Lutterworth, 25 January 1863.

Malling Union.

The Board of Guardians of the Malling Union, in the county of Kent, have to report to the Poor Law Board that on the 5th day of November last they appointed the Assessment Committee, consisting of three *ex-officio* and six elected guardians, and that the Committee held their first meeting on the 12th day of November last, when they appointed Mr. J. N. Dudlow their clerk; that there are 22 parishes in the union, the Valuation Lists for the whole of which have been sent in; that the Committee have, up to the present time, held 20 meetings, at which they have carefully and minutely examined and revised the several Valuation Lists, and have fixed the rateable value of the hereditaments therein upon such a basis as they hope will obviate the necessity of any objections and prove a great saving of expense to the union, as they trust after their labours no new valuations will be required. The Valuation Lists are being completed, and will very shortly be returned to the overseers to be re-deposited.

J. N. Dudlow,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Dated this 15th day of April 1863.

Neath Union.

Your Committee have pleasure in reporting that upon their appointment, which took place on the 2d of September 1862, under the powers of the Act 25 & 26 Vict., c. 103, ("An Act to amend the Law relating to Parochial Assessments in England") they immediately proceeded upon their duties.

The clerk issued a circular of instructions to the overseers, informing them of what they would be required to do in order to carry out the provisions of the Act.

It having been thought desirable that a meeting of the chairmen and clerks of the different unions in the county should take place, in order to adopt, as far as possible, one uniform mode of assessment, such meeting was convened and held at Neath on the 19th of November 1862, when the following unions were duly represented—viz., Merthyr, Swansea, Cardiff, Bridgend and Cowbridge, and Neath. At such meeting general

 resolutions

Appendix.

Neath Union.

resolutions were passed whereby certain properties should be rated, subject to certain deductions, with the view of fixing upon one uniform system throughout the county; but no resolution was come to as to the rating of the collieries, ironworks, copperworks, tinworks, &c., except the one that each union should appoint a professional valuer for that purpose.

Your Committee have met weekly, with two or three exceptions, and have proceeded carefully with the duties which devolved upon them, and that out of the 30 parishes comprised in this district four parishes only remain to be gone through; but the final completion of the lists cannot take place until after the valuation of the works before mentioned.

Your Committee thought it right that at this the first meeting of the new Board of Guardians, that a report should be made of their labours, and they could have wished to have announced that they had brought the whole of the assessments in the union to a satisfactory termination: they, however, found their labours very great, and they have done their utmost to accomplish the task set before them.

The Committee would observe that, upon the whole, the overseers discharged their duties very satisfactorily, and gave the Committee every assistance in arriving at the proper rateable value of the properties in their respective parishes.

The Committee have to state that no appointment of a valuer has yet taken place, but hope that the matter will shortly be brought before the Guardians, and the appointment made.

The duties of the new Assessment Committee, to be appointed this day, will be very onerous and important, inasmuch as they will, during their year of office, have to hear appeals against the decision of the Committee upon the rateable value of properties in the several parishes in the union—a task at all times requiring considerable care and judgment.

The Committee believe that when the whole of the assessments are completed, the object of the Legislature will be fully realised, and that throughout the different unions in the county there will be one complete uniform system of rating.

Your Committee have adopted the following scale of deductions, viz.:—

Upon land	-	2½ *l.* per cent.
„ land with homesteads and buildings	-	5 *l.* per cent.
„ houses and gardens above 8 *l.* rental	-	12½ *l.* per cent.
„ small tenements under 8 *l.* per annum	-	15 *l.* per cent.

Howel Gwyn,
Chairman.

Newmarket Union.

Newmarket Union.

The 12th Section of "The Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862," requiring that "the Board of Guardians shall in the month of April in every year report the proceedings of their Assessment Committee to the Poor Law Board," we, your Committee submit the following detailed statement of the progress made since our appointment on the 12th September 1862.

Your Committee held their first meeting at the Board Room of the Union on the 23d September last, when they proceeded to consider the draft of a circular prepared by the clerk, and which was sent to the overseers of the several parishes in the union, setting forth the duties imposed upon them by this Act.

Since the meeting on the 23rd September your Committee have held 16 meetings by adjournment or otherwise, and have received from the overseers of all the parishes in the union Valuation Lists, in conformity with the 14th Section of the Act, which your Committee have endeavoured to the best of their ability, and after much anxious considerations, to revise.

Your Committee have been attended at the above meetings by the clerk and his assistant clerk, who have, during the intervals of those meetings been also engaged in upwards of 40 attendances upon, and long conferences with, and personal instructions to, the overseers of parishes and others relative to the said Valuation Lists, besides an extensive correspondence thereon.

At their meeting on the 8th January 1863, after considerable discussion upon the best mode of revision, it was resolved that the clerk should be directed to compare the Valuation Lists of the several parishes with Schedule A under the Property Tax Assessment, and in every instance where a party was assessed below Schedule A to raise the gross assessment to the amount charged against such party in that Schedule; and that in the instances of parties not in Schedule A, and the assessments being below the actual rental or value, the clerk, with the assistance of the overseers, was directed to raise the gross assessment to the full amount of such rental or value. The Valuation Lists to be so revised by the clerk in red ink, and to be afterwards from time to time submitted to the Committee

Committee at their meetings, which the overseers of the respective parishes were also to be required to attend.

The above resolution of course involved the necessity of an application to the several clerks to Commissioners of Taxes for copies of the assessment and the payment of their fees for the same.

Your Committee received seven notices of appeal against the Valuation Lists under Section 18, which were determined at their meeting for that purpose on the 19th February 1863.

The clerk or his assistant has been occupied upwards of 70 days in revising the Valuation Lists of the 29 parishes of the union, upon the principle determined upon by your Committee under the above resolution, and the same, with the exception of the parish of S——, are now corrected in red ink, and the deductions made from the gross rentals, according to the judgment of your Committee in ascertaining the rateable value: but your Committee having since discovered that the assessment under Schedule A. as well as the actual rental of various properties are, in numerous instances, extremely fallacious and by no means indicative of the true value, they have thought it unadvisable to return any of the Valuation Lists to the overseers without much further and more mature consideration.

It will be seen, by the tabular statement prepared by the clerk and annexed to this Report, that your Committee have compared the average rateable value of the several agricultural parishes (excepting S——) one with another, the last column indicating the opinion of your Committee thereon, which they recommend to further investigation by their successors.

Your Committee, with the view of preventing any error or misunderstanding in rating the tithes of the district, caused a Form of Return to be prepared by the clerk, and forwarded to every titheowner, requesting the same to be filled up with the particulars set forth in the respective columns; and your Committee acknowledge, with much satisfaction, the ready compliance of the titheowners with such request.

The delay in revising the Valuation List of the parish of S——, which your Committee have been obliged reluctantly to leave for revision to the Committee of the ensuing year, was occasioned by the neglect of the overseers of that parish in preparing it, and their unfortunate omission to give the requisite notice of deposit on the church door at the proper time.

Your Committee, in conclusion, beg to observe that, as will be seen by the foregoing statement, they have, with the clerk and his assistant, devoted much time and have spared no pains in fulfilling the important trust reposed in them by the Board of Guardians, and had hoped to have concluded their labours by a final revision and confirmation of the Valuation Lists; but, gratifying as would have been that result to their own feelings, and irrespective of the default of the overseers above referred to, they have thought it would be far wiser and more acceptable to the Board of Guardians that the completion of the work should be left to the Committee of the ensuing year than to increase the risk of possible litigation and expense to parishes and individuals by a hasty and immature revision.

S. Y. Benyon,
Chairman, on behalf of the Committee.

13 April 1863.

NEWMARKET UNION—*continued.*

TABLE referred to in the REPORT of the COMMITTEE.

PARISHES.	Amount of Tithes Collected in 1862.	Summary of Occupations of 15 Acres and upwards, but exclusive of Woods.	Summary of the Rateable Value of those Occupations.	Average per Acre.	Average per Acre with Tithe added.	Correc Average cating Rates Value pe of the L Tithe
	£. s. d.	A. r. p.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s
Ashley	- - -	1,994 3 19	2,406 10 –	1 4 1½	1 4 1½	1 6
Borough Green	- - -	1,735 2 –	2,154 15 –	1 4 9¾	1 11 3¾	1 5
Tithe	565 10 6	- -	- -	– 6 6		
Bottisham	- - -	5,036 2 1	6,547 3 4	1 6 –	1 6 –	1 7
Brinkley	- - -	1,254 3 34	1,599 14 2	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 6
Burwell	- - -	6,091 – 4	7,604 11 8	1 4 11½	1 10 10	1 7
Tithe	1,792 8 1	- -	- -	– 5 10½		
Cheveley	- - -	2,165 3 14	2,260 – 10	1 – 10½	1 8 –	1 5
Tithe	772 2 2	- -	- -	– 7 1½		
Chippenham	- - -	3,590 – –	2,952 5 –	– 16 5½	– 18 4½	1 2
Tithe	350 2 9	- -	- -	– 1 11½		
Dalham	- - -	1,941 3 26	2,135 – –	1 1 11½	1 1 11½	1 4
Duilingham	- - -	2,727 2 23	3,399 9 9	1 4 11	1 4 11	1 4
Exning	- - -	4,582 – 35	7,670 15 10	1 13 5¾	1 13 5¾	1 10
Fordham	- - -	3,632 2 5	5,946 – –	1 12 8¾	1 12 8¾	1 9
Gazeley	- - -	5,600 3 7	5,717 5 –	1 – 5	1 4 7½	1 3
Tithe	1,184 10 –	- -	- -	– 4 2½		
Isleham	- - -	4,227 1 4	6,131 2 6	1 9 –	1 15 4½	1 7
Tithe	1,347 15 10	- -	- -	– 6 4½		
Kennet	- - -	1,356 – 3	1,153 7 6	– 17 –	– 19 8¾	– 19
Tithe	185 5 –	- -	- -	– 2 8¾		
Kirtling	- - -	2,822 2 32	3,128 10 –	1 2 2	1 2 2	1 5
Landwade	- - -	105 2 –	150 5 –	1 8 6¾	1 8 6¾	1 6
Lidgate	- - -	1,828 3 36	1,989 14 2	1 1 9	1 5 8¾	1 4
Corn Rent	364 10 1	- -	- -	– 3 11¾		
Moulton	- - -	2,972 1 –	2,723 10 –	– 18 3¾	1 2 4½	1 1
Tithe	603 4 4	- -	- -	– 4 –½		
Newmarket St. Mary	- - - —	—	—	—	—	—
Corn Rent	- - - —	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket All Saints	- - - —	—	—	—	—	—
Ousden	- - -	1,349 – 35	1,428 11 8	1 1 2¼	1 1 7¼	1 4
Tithe	29 1 3	- -	- -	– – 5		
Soham	- - - —	—	—	—	—	—
Tithe	2,552 7 1	—	—	—		
Snailwell	- - -	1,892 – –	1,617 5 –	– 17 1	1 2 8¼	1 8
Tithe	530 16 6	- -	- -	– 5 7¼		
Stetchworth	- - -	2,480 1 20	2,926 10 10	1 3 7	1 4 3¼	1 4
Tithe	86 3 –	- -	- -	– – 8¼		
Swaffham Prior	- - -	*4,053 3 10	4,963 5 10	1 4 5¾	1 4 5¾	1 7
Swaffham Bulbeck	- - -	3,675 1 16	4,563 5 –	1 4 10	1 4 10	1 7
Westley	- - -	1,002 3 36	1,126 7 6	1 2 5½	1 9 6¾	1 7
Tithe	356 11 4	- -	- -	– 7 1¼		
Wicken	- - -	3,511 1 10	4,935 16 8	1 8 1¼	1 11 2¼	1 9
Tithe	541 14 10	- -	- -	– 3 1		
Woodditton	- - -	4,476 2 34	5,527 16 8	1 4 8¼	1 4 8¼	1 6

S. Y. Benyon,
Chairman, on behalf of the Committee.

* This is exclusive of Mr. W.'s occupations.

Northampton Union.

In pursuance of the 12th section of the "Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862," requiring Boards of Guardians, in the month of April, to report the proceedings of the Assessment Committee to the Poor Law Board, we the Committee, in order to enable the Board of Guardians of the Northampton Union to comply therewith, report as follows, viz:—That this Committee held their first meeting on the 23d day of October; that the first Valuation List was received from the overseers on the 20th day of November; but inasmuch as the overseers had not deposited such lists, as directed by the 17th section of the Act, such lists were returned to them for that purpose. The Committee have held 12 meetings, and have received lists from all the overseers, and are progressing with them; but at present no list has been finally approved. The Committee have not ordered any new valuations to be made, but have procured copies of the Income Tax Assessments under Schedule A. col. 9, and have revised the Valuation Lists delivered by the overseers by comparison with the Income Tax Assessment, as a general guide of the value of each property assessed, as far as they have hitherto been able (the sum so assessed to the Income Tax being in col. No. 5; the rent or value returned by the occupier, col. 7; the rent or value charged by the assessor of the parish, col. 8; the rent or value charged by the Surveyor of Taxes, against which the parties charged had an appeal; and col. 9 is the value by the determination of the Commissioners), and intend proceeding in the same way with the remainder of the lists, although there are about 10,000 properties separately assessed, the Committee being of opinion that no valuation made by any professional valuer would be more correct.

W. Barker,
Chairman.

Ormskirk Union.

At an ordinary meeting of the Board of Guardians, being also a special meeting for the purposes of the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, held on the 11th of September last, an Assessment Committee, consisting of four *ex-officio* and eight elected guardians, was appointed, and such Committee afterwards held their first meeting on the 18th of September last.

After holding meetings on the 31st of October and 10th of December (at which the amount of deductions to be allowed from the gross estimated rental, and the information which might be obtained from the property-tax assessment was discussed, and the time extended for completing the lists), the Committee, on the 19th December, commenced their examination of the Valuation Lists. Since this date, the Guardians find that the Committee have met for from 8 to 10 hours every Friday (except Good Friday), and have laboriously examined the Valuation Lists for 18 townships, making many alterations and amendments in the several lists.

Four only of these lists have been finally approved of, and there are 17 lists remaining to be approved before the first assessment in this union is completed.

In every case the several overseers or churchwardens have been present, and assisted the Committee with the information which they were enabled to give.

The Committee have availed themselves of the property-tax assessment, which has afforded valuable information, though it does not always represent the true gross estimated rental. In cases where the property-tax returns are thought to be incorrect, the Committee have formed their opinion of "gross rental" from their own local knowledge, and the information given by the overseers.

The scale of deductions which the Committee have made for the probable average annual cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses (if any) necessary to maintain them in a state to command such rent is as follows:—

Land	5*l.* per cent.
Houses, buildings, and gardens	15*l.* per cent.
Cottages under 6*l.* yearly rent	20*l.* per cent.
Mills	25*l.* per cent.

There are a few collieries in the union which have been assessed at the rate of 22*l.* per man for gross estimated rental, and 21*l.* for net rateable value.

The average attendance of 11 members of the Committee, at the 19 meetings which they have held, has been eight.

The Guardians can only add that the duty devolving upon the Committee has been very irksome, their meetings generally continuing from 10 a.m. to half-past 6 p.m.

Up to the present time the Committee have received 25 notices of objection against the assessments in the lists. These objections, and the final approval of the remaining 17 lists, the Guardians believe, the Committee will be able to complete during the current half-year,

Appendix.

Ormskirk Union.

half-year, in order that the Guardians may avail themselves of the apportionment of the Union Common charges under Section 30 of the Assessment Act.

By order of the Guardians,
William J. Parr,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Dated this 23d day of April 1863.

Pewsey Union.

Pewsey Union.

The Committee have met seven times for the dispatch of business since the return of the Valuation Lists of the respective parishes in the union, and during those meetings have gone through the whole of the Valuation Lists, and have ascertained the acreage of the several different descriptions of land in each parish, separating them into—

1. Vale land, clay and sand, both arable and pasture.
2. Hill land, and that into arable and down.
3. Wood and plantation.

The object of the Committee in making this separation has been to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the respective value of the several holdings, so that each description of land might be rated in proportion to its value.

The Committee have not as yet been able to suggest any definite sum at which such ratings should be made, nor have they considered what should be the scale of deductions, as they have not as yet been able to go into the house-property, buildings, &c., in the respective parishes.

This would have become the subject of their next consideration; but since their last meeting the year of office has closed, and the new Guardians for the current year appointed.

It remains, therefore, for the present Guardians to appoint a fresh Committee of Assessment before any further proceedings can be taken.

The overseers of the various parishes under discussion have invariably attended before the Committee at their meetings, and have on all occasions most readily furnished every information required of them; and we are sure we are only giving utterance to the feelings of every member of the Committee when we say our thanks are due to those gentlemen who have thus co-operated with ourselves and greatly lightened our labours.

We have now only to express a hope that our proceedings hitherto will meet with the approbation of the Board of Guardians and the ratepayers generally in this union; as, though we have entered upon a somewhat arduous task, we have endeavoured to do our duty in a fair and impartial manner, for the general good of the community at large.

J. Henry Gale,
Chairman of Assessment Committee.
T. H. Pyke,
Vice-Chairman.

20 April 1863.

Plomesgate Union.

Plomesgate Union.

We have found the duties devolving upon the Committee to be very considerable, and we have endeavoured to carry out the provisions in the most efficient manner we possibly could, and which we have every reason to believe thus far satisfactory. We have not had occasion to call in the aid of a public valuer, and we hope to see the whole accomplished without one.

The Committee was formed and commenced their labours on the 13th day of October last, since which time they have held 36 meetings and have examined in very minute detail the Valuation Lists of 40 parishes: but the Great Eastern Railway passing through 13 parishes in this union, together with the very imperfect state of many of the rate-books, have caused the Committee a considerable deal of trouble and delayed their proceedings.

We have just completed an assessment of the railway, which we shall at once submit to the Directors, and with whom we hope to come to a satisfactory arrangement.

George T. Turner,
Chairman, on behalf of the Committee.

20 April 1863.

Skirlaugh Union.

Skirlaugh Union.

Although the first Valuation Lists were sent in on the 23rd January, the Committee had not then decided upon the scale of deductions. They were sent in at that time without the "rateable value" column filled in, to enable the Clerk to make out a tabular statement for the use of the Committee, showing the average annual value per acre in each township.

On

On the 6th February the Committee agreed upon the scale of deductions, and the Valuation Lists were then sent to the overseers to be completed, with a request to be returned to the Committee by the 10th March. The Committee held meetings on the 18th March and several subsequent days, to examine the Valuation Lists (41 of which had been sent in), when several alterations and amendments were made.

The Valuation Lists were afterwards again returned to the overseers to be re-de posited, and the 6th May is the time appointed for hearing objections.

Thos. M'Coy,
29 April 1863. Clerk of the Guardians.

Ulverstone Union.

The Committee appointed under the provisions of "The Union Assessment Act, 1862,' beg to make the following Report of their proceedings from their appointment to the present time. At their first meeting they appointed the clerk to the Board of Guardians to be clerk to the Committee, in accordance with the 10th section of the Act. They have held 31 meetings. In accordance with the 14th section of the said Act, they required the overseers to send in new Valuation Lists of the respective parishes and townships within three months from the appointment of the Committee, and they examined these lists when they were sent in, and acquired all the information in their power respecting their correctness, preparatory to hearing objections to the said lists. They then gave the notice, required by Section 19 of the said Act, of the days appointed for the hearing of objections, and they proceeded with the hearing of objections, making such alterations as appeared fair and reasonable. They then returned the lists, so revised and altered, to be re-deposited, as provided for in the 21st section of the said Act. After such re-deposit they proceeded, after due notice, to hear objections to the revised lists. In accordance with the resolution passed by the Board on the 24th of December last, they appointed Messrs. C. and R. to value the railways and tramways throughout the union, the ironworks at H., the powderworks at L. and B., and the copper-ore works at C. The Committee have completed their valuations for the entire union, with the exception of the valuations referred to Messrs. C. and R., who have not yet been able to make their returns. In consequence of this delay the lists are still imperfect, and cannot be acted upon during the present quarter; but your Committee are of opinion that it is desirable they should be acted upon for the quarter ending 29th September next, and to carry out this view it is desirable that the overseers of the respective parishes and townships should lay a rate for the present quarter only. They find the total valuations of the union will be very materially increased, but they cannot, of course, state the exact amount of such increase in consequence of the deficiency in the returns before alluded to. Your Committee appointed a deputation to attend at the county meeting, held at Preston on the 7th of January last; and they have fixed their valuations and their scale of deductions in accordance with the resolutions passed at the said meeting, and adopted by the county at large.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

H. W. Schneider,
7 April 1863. Vice-Chairman.

Wem Union.

The Wem Union Assessment Committee held their first meeting on the 13th November last.

Notices were duly sent to the overseers of the poor of the several parishes in the Wem Union, for them to make out their Valuation Lists within three months from the appointment of the Committee.

The Committee have procured from the clerks to the Property Tax Commissioners copies of Schedule A. of the Property Tax Assessments of the several parishes in the Wem Union, to assist the Committee in revising the several Valuation Lists.

The Committee have now received Valuation Lists from the overseers of all the parishes in the union; but owing to the delay occasioned by the overseers of some of the parishes in sending in their Valuation Lists, and the difficulty in procuring copies of Schedule A. of the Property Tax Assessments, the Assessment Committee have not as yet been enabled to examine and approve of the Valuation Lists sent in to them.

The new Assessment Committee for this union will be appointed this day, and they will immediately proceed to investigate the Valuation Lists sent in.

Signed by the Chairman of the Guardians of the Poor of the Wem Union, at a meeting of the said Guardians, held on the 16th day of April 1863,

John Hill,
16 April 1863. Chairman.

Appendix.

Whitechapel Union.

Whitechapel Union.

The overseers and vestries of all the parishes in the union, except two, at the request of the Assessment Committee, re-assessed all property in their several parishes before transmitting the Valuation Lists to the Committee and the Board of Guardians. The list for one parish appearing unsatisfactory has been, at the request of the overseers of that parish, returned to them for revision and amendment, and they are now engaged in re-assessing the property comprised therein.

The Committee have corrected the Valuation List for another parish, but they delay approving it until the lists for the other parishes are ready for approval.

In reference to the Valuation List for one parish, a question has arisen whether certain properties in the parish are exempt from being rated under the provisions of the Local Act of that parish, in reference to which a case has been submitted to counsel, but whose opinion thereon has not yet been obtained.

In the case of the Valuation List for another parish, the Committee were much dissatisfied with it, and returned it to the overseers for revision; the overseers, after revising it, returned it to the Committee with the majority of the assessments of the property comprised in it largely increased.

The Committee, however, believe the assessments to be still below the proper amounts, and they have called on the overseers to again revise it, to avoid the expense of a valuation by other persons; but their reply has not yet been received.

The Valuation Lists for the other parishes in the union are corrected, but not yet approved, the Committee desiring to approve them altogether.

G. Adams Farr,
Clerk of the Guardians.

28 April 1863.